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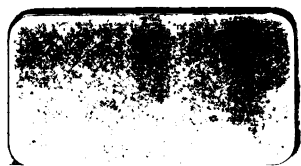
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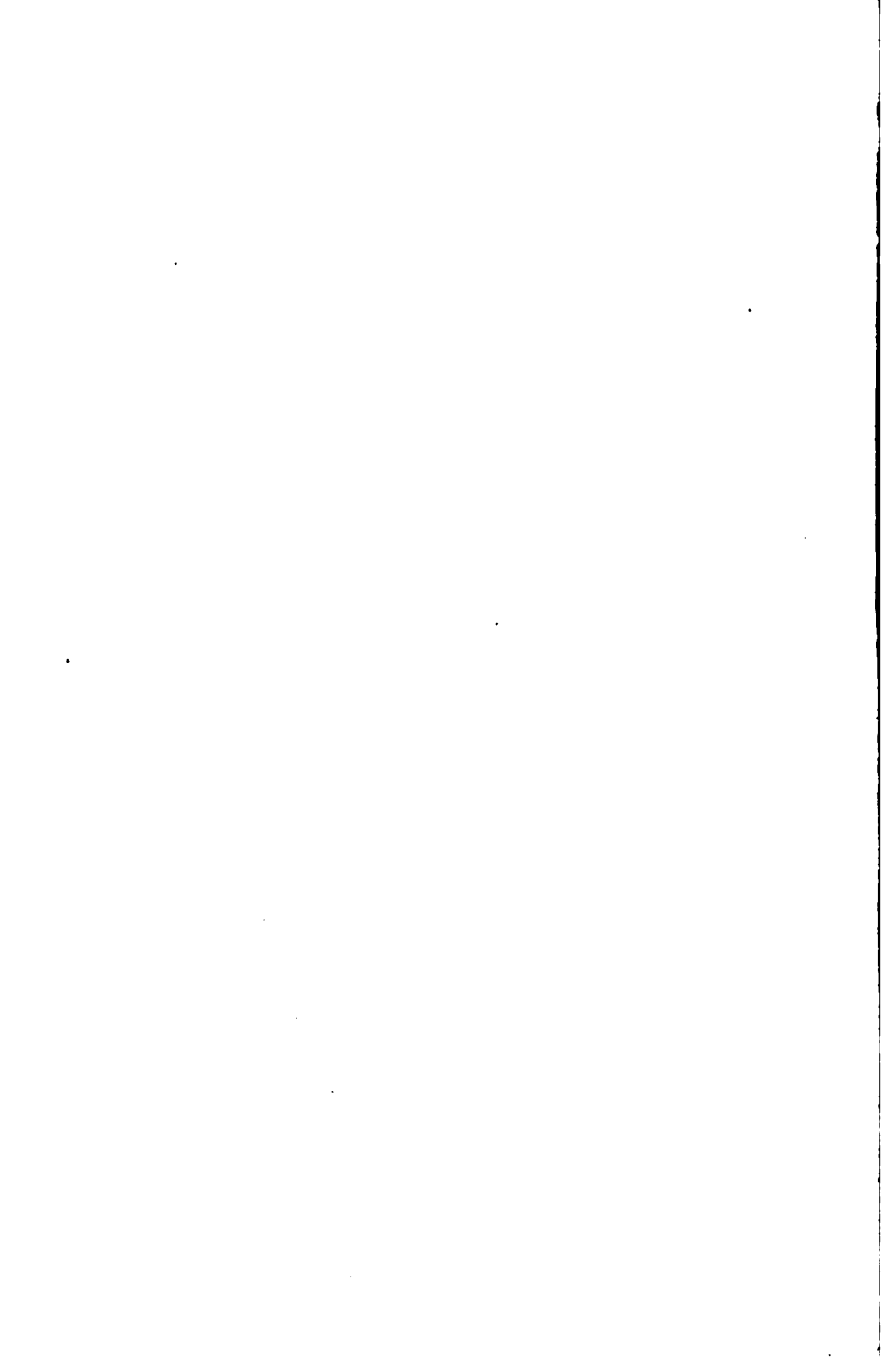
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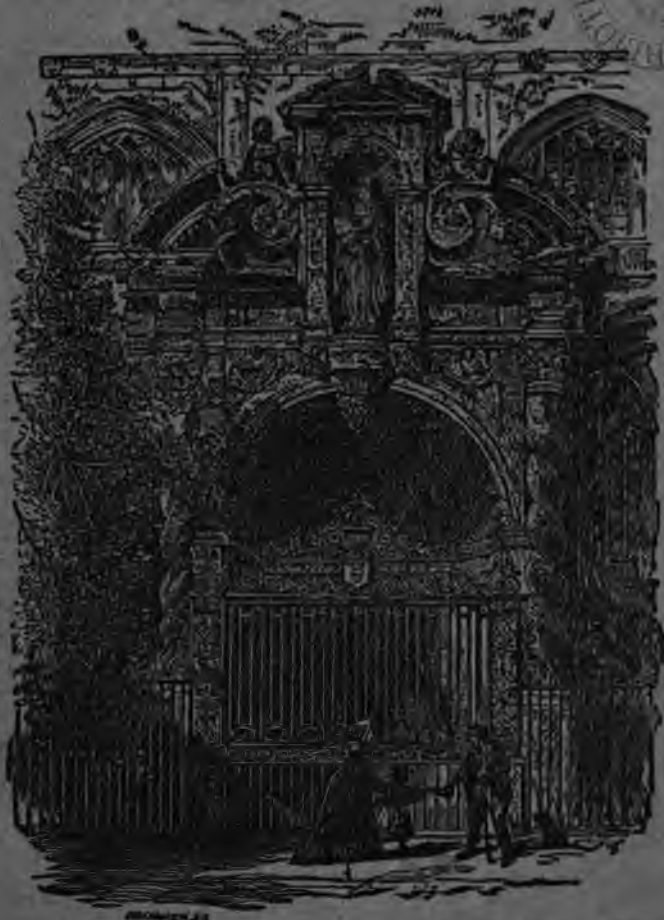
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History of the University and City

FROM THE YEAR 912,

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BY

JAMES J. MOORE,

EDITOR OF THE "GOSSIPING GUIDE TO OXFORD," "AROUND OXFORD,"
"OXFORD MEN AND MANNERS," ETC., ETC.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

"Go, little booke, God send thee good passage;
And specially let this be thy prayer,
Unto them all that thee will reade or heare,
Where thou art wrong, after their helpe to calle
Thee to correct, in any part or all!"

CHAUCER.—"Belle Dame sans Mercie."

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PREFACE.

"'Tis an old tale, and often told."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

"*Marmion*," canto II.

"We figure to ourselves
The thing we like, and then we build it up,
As chance will have it, on the rock or sand."—HENRY TAYLOR.

"*Philip Van Artevelde*."

"**R**ESPICE, aspice, prospice," sagely advises Horace—"Look back on the days that have passed, look at the aspect of the present day, and look also, if thou canst, into the future." The editor of the "*Historical Handbook and Guide to Oxford*" has essayed to carry the advice into effect. The past history of the University and City of Oxford is placed before the public, the present reviewed, and the future, as far as possible, introduced. The verdict, as to success or otherwise, remains to be given.

The first edition of the "*Historical Handbook*" was received with favour by citizens and tourists—the sale being extensive. The critiques of the press were without exception, unanimous as to its utility. It was described as being "the best Guide ever issued." For such approbation the editor and publishers return their thanks. The second edition, revised and enlarged, embracing several new features, is issued with a desire that it may be even more acceptable than its predecessor. Probably a few literals may be observed—be indulgent, for hardly a work is issued without such lapses, despite the keenest observance. The "faultless piece" has yet to be produced. A plea from Horace—"Opere in longo fac est obrepere somnum" ("In the composition of a long work it is excusable if the author be found sometimes tripping"). The various records are, in the trite rhyme of Wordsworth, "something between a hindrance and a help."

A "*History of Oxford*," in brief, from A.D. 912 to 1878, arranged under each Sovereign's reign, will convey much information; while the lists of eminent men attached to each foundation, biographical sketches, &c., will render the Handbook worthy preservation. The foot notes to each page embody a mass of information referring to noted students, local events, births of eminent Oxonians, &c., involving considerable research, and illustrative of the words of Dean Swift (Hert Hall—now Hertford College)—"Abstracts, abridgements, summaries, &c., have the same use as burning glasses—to collect the diffused rays of wit and learning, and to make them point with warmth and quickness upon the reader's imagination."

The "*Gossiping Guide to Oxford*" (nine thousand issued in three years), price sixpence; "*Around Oxford*" (forty towns and villages in the vicinity visited and described) with map; and "*Oxford Men and Manners*," each by the author of the "*Historical Handbook*," are recommended to visitors. Information concisely given, chatty cheerful companions.

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"Stand forth, and relate what you, like a most careful subject, have collected."—SHAKESPEARE.

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THE HISTORICAL HANDBOOK

AND

G U I D E T O O X F O R D.

"When thou haply seest
Some rare noteworthy object in thy travel,
Wish me partaker in thy happiness."
Two Gentlemen of Verona, Act i. Scene 1.

"He that hath Oxford seen, for beauty, grace,
And healthiness, ne'er saw a better place."
ROGERS.—*temp. Elizabeth.*

Situation of the City.—"On a rising ground, in the midst of a pleasant and fruitful valley of large extent, at the confluence of, and extended between, the two rivers of Isis (Thames) and Cherwell, with which it is encompassed on the east, west, and north, as also with a ridge of hills at a mile's distance (or somewhat more), in the shape of a bow, so that the whole lies in the form of a theatre," writes Dr. Plot, in his "*Natural History of Oxfordshire*," published two centuries since (1677); and continues—"In the area stands the city, mounted on a small hill, adorned with so many towers, spires, and pinnacles, and the sides of the neighbouring hills so sprinkled with trees and villas, that no place I have yet seen has equalled the prospect." Dean Stanley (Balliol College, 1835) speaks of the charms of Oxford in eulogistic phrase—"A mass of towers, pinnacles, and spires rising in the bosom of a valley: dark and ancient edifices, clustered together, in forms full of richness and beauty, yet solid, as if to last for ever." The soil of the city is dry, being principally a fine gravel, which renders Oxford most healthy and pleasant; so much so that Chamberlayne, in his "*Angliæ Notitiæ*"; or, *The Present State of England*," published in the seventeenth century, observes that the city is "a favourite resort for invalids, on account of the great salubrity of its air." Many instances of long lives, from sexagenarian to the centenarian, could be given; and the Registrar-General's Returns give the average annual death-rate from eighteen to twenty per 1,000 of the population.

There is hardly a city or town in the world that has such a concentration of historical edifices and historical events as Oxford. In architectural beauty it stands without a rival in England; and, with the exception of Florence, Genoa, Rome, and Venice, has no compeer on the Continent. Formerly Oxford, like other ancient towns, was surrounded by walls, having bastions at intervals of 150ft., and four large gates—East, North, South, and West Gates, with numerous small posterns. It is supposed that the walls date from the twelfth century: there are still remains to be seen in the gardens of Merton and New Colleges. The Gates were taken down in 1771. Their position was—(1), *East Gate*, at the bottom of High Street, near Magdalen College; (2), *North Gate* (over which was the Beccardo Prison for criminals and debtors) conjoining St. Michael's Church, Cornmarket Street; (3), *South*

Gate, in Fish Street, now St. Aldate's, just below Christ Church; (4), *West Gate*, on the western side of the Castle, in Paradise Street. Balliol, Magdalen, St. John's, Trinity, Wadham, and Worcester Colleges were without the walls; and those of All Souls', Brasenose, Christ Church, Corpus Christi, Exeter, Jesus, Lincoln, Merton, New, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, and University within. The two rivers of Oxford call for lengthened notice, especially

The Thames, the most important of English streams, which in "the metropolis is covered with a forest of masts and ships, here glides quietly through meadows, with scarcely a sail upon it," with "here and there primeval elms and oaks overshadowing; encircling gardens, meadows, and fields; villages, cottages, farm-houses, and country seats, in motley mixture." Its source is near the Cotswold Hills, two spots having been pointed out, viz.—"Thames Head," and "The Seven Springs" (the real source) at Trewsbury Mead, near Cirencester. The length of the river, from the Seven Springs to the Nore (its estuary) is about 216 miles; from the Nore to London Bridge, 45 miles; from thence to Oxford, 116 miles; and to its source, nearly 54 miles. About 70 miles of its course is in Oxfordshire, from near Lechlade to Henley. It drains 6,160 square miles, and runs at a velocity of about two miles per hour. The river above Oxford is called the "Upper Thames;" from Oxford to Dorchester, the "Isis," where the Thame unites with it; and from thence "The Thames," although the Thames should be attached to the whole. James H. Parker, C.B., states that the original name was the "Tamis," or *Thamis*." The name of "Isis" is really the termination of its Latin name *Tam-esis*. The fact of the Thames and the Thame uniting at Dorchester has led some people to imagine that the name of Thames properly commenced from that point. In a charter granted by Athelstan to Malmesbury Abbey in 931 it is called the *Tamyse*. The Thames is for the first 20 miles in Gloucestershire; then it divides that county from Wiltshire for a short distance, next Berkshire and Buckinghamshire from Oxfordshire; Middlesex from Surrey; and finally Kent and Essex, falling into the German Ocean at the Nore. Its principal tributaries are the Coln, Leach, Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Ock, Thame, Colne, Brent, Lea, and Roding. A few interesting items connected with the river: *Salmon* are not taken in the Thames now, but in 1671 some were caught in the upper waters; "On June 7, 1749, two great draughts were caught in the Thames, below Richmond," states a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, "the largest that have been known for some years—one net having thirty-five large salmon in it, and another twenty-one, which lowered the price of fresh salmon at Billingsgate from 1s. to 6d. per lb." In 1830 two salmon were taken in the Thames at Brentford. The river affords excellent sport at many points to those who love "the rod and line;" the fish chiefly caught being barbel, chub, crayfish, dace, eels, gudgeon, perch, pike, roach, &c. *Frosts* have been very severe at several periods on the Thames, notably in 923, thirteen weeks; 987, seventeen weeks; 998, five weeks; 1023, fourteen weeks (people promenading long distances); in 1068, 1137-50-99, 1204-69-81-82-89, 1380, 1434-84, and 1515, for lengthened periods; in 1564-1607-20-83-84, 1740, and 1813-14 there were *Frost-Fairs* on the river. In 1620 a printing-press was erected at the Fair for the first time, again in 1684, and in 1814 no less than ten printing-presses were placed, and printed off copies of prose and verse to commemorate the event. Extracts of the verse are given:—

1620.—“ There you may also this hard frosty winter
See on the rocky ice a *Working-Printer*,
Who hopes by his own art to reap some gain,
While he perchance does think he may obtain.”

1814.—“ Amidst the arts which on the Thames appear
To tell the wonders of this icy year,
Printing demands first place, which, at one view,
Erects a monument of that and you.”

The years 1655, 1708-9-16-39-40-59-62-67-77-78-88-99, and 1811-14-15-30-41-62-71 saw excessive frosts. In 1634 a fox-hunt took place on the river, and Charles II. spent a night upon the ice; in 1776 a man safely crossed the river in a butcher's-tray, upon which feat depended wagers of £14,000; in 1789 a bear-hunt took place on the ice; 1841 saw a “skating-quadrille” performed at Oxford, opposite the College boats, and in 1871, sheep were roasted on the ice at Kennington, three miles from Oxford. Several severe *Storms* have caused havoc on the Thames at times. On May 10, 1666, two scholars of Wadham College were rowing near Medley, during a terrible storm of rain, thunder, and lightning. A flash of great intensity struck one dead, and forced the other out of the boat into the water. Several storms have also at periods done serious damage in Oxford, notably in February, 1661, when the current of the Thames was driven nearly a mile from its confluence with the Cherwell; on May 31, 1682, another destructive storm ravaged the city; on June 3rd, 1775, Pembroke College was struck by lightning in four distinct places during a storm; in January, 1792, a tornado did great mischief; Magdalen College Tower was injured by lightning during storms in 1832 and 1844, and Merton College Tower in 1875; on December 15, 1872, a severe gale committed much destruction on collegiate and other buildings, blowing down several noble trees in the college-groves, and almost demolishing the Great Western Goods Station. The *first English Regatta* was held on the Thames (near Westminster Bridge), June 22, 1775; and on October 21, 1783, the *first River Steamer* (before Fulton's) was tried between Temple Stairs and London Bridge. The Thames was made navigable from London to Oxford in 1624, and the Upper Thames, from Oxford to Buscot, cleansed and deepened in 1872-3. A *Steam-Barge* commenced plying between London and Oxford in 1838, but was discontinued for want of support; in 1875-6 a steamer conveyed passengers from Oxford to Teddington, and *vice versa*. In 1821 six officers of the Guards rowed from London to Oxford (116 miles) in 15½ hours. On October 10, 1115, the water was so low that many forded the river between London Bridge and the Tower, and in April, 1830, a similar event happened at Waterloo Bridge. The river is tidal up to Teddington, but salt water seldom comes beyond Purfleet; on one occasion, however (1542), it flowed above London Bridge. On March 10, 1874, the tide rose 4ft. 3½in. above Trinity mark, and inundated the shores. Several lamentable accidents have occurred on the river at different times, too many to mention in detail. In Commemoration-Week, 1854, five persons were drowned at Oxford at once, through the upsetting of a boat—the Misses Chamberlain (aged 19, 21, and 28), Henry Dort (21), and Daniel Easton (27). There are many backwaters or minor streams of the Thames in the vicinity of Oxford.

The **University Boat Races** are held on the Thames in Lent, Easter, and Trinity Terms, causing much animation. The contests lie between the different College Crews, position being claimed on “bumping” or striking the preceding boat. The boats are eight-oared, and the crews are

distinguished by coloured flannel jackets and flags bearing the crests of the colleges they represent. The *Oxford University Crew* practice in the Lent Term, to prepare for the aquatic contest—the Annual Match between Oxford and Cambridge, generally rowed in March or April of each year. It has been popularly designated the “Thames Derby.” The *First Race* was rowed on June 11, 1829, in Henley-on-Thames Reach. Distance, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles; time, 14 minutes. Crews—

OXFORD.

Oar.	Name.	College.
1	Mr. J. Carter	St. John's
2	Mr. E. I. Arbuthnot ..	Balliol
3	Mr. J. E. Bates	Christ Church
4	Mr. C. Wordsworth ..	Christ Church
5	Mr. J. Toogood	Balliol
6	Mr. T. Garnier	Worcester
7	Mr. G. B. Moore	Christ Church
Stroke	Mr. T. Staniforth ..	Christ Church
Cox.	Mr. W. R. Freemantle	Christ Church

Boat—Green (built by Davis and King).

Average Weight of Crew—11st. to 11st 5lbs.

Dress—Jerseys, black hats, & handkerchiefs

CAMBRIDGE.

Oar.	Name.	College.
1 ..	Mr. Houldsworth ..	Trinity
2 ..	Mr. A. Bayford ..	Trinity Hall
3 ..	Mr. Warren	Trinity
4 ..	Mr. Merivale	St. John's
5 ..	Mr. Entwistle	Trinity
6 ..	Mr. Thompson	Jesus.
7 ..	Mr. Selwyn	St. John's
Stroke	Mr. Snow	St. John's
Cox.	Mr. Heath	Trinity

Boat—Pink and White (built by Searle).

Average Weight of Crew—10st. 11lbs.

Dress—White, with pink handkerchiefs.

The complete *List of Races*, winners, courses, and times, from 1829 to 1876, will interest lovers of the aquatic art :—

Year.	Date.	Winner.	Course.	Time.
1829 ..	June 10 ..	Oxford ..	Henley	14 30
1836 ..	June 17 ..	Cambridge ..	Westminster to Putney ..	36 0
1839 ..	April 3 ..	Cambridge ..	Westminster to Putney ..	31 0
1840 ..	April 15 ..	Cambridge ..	Westminster to Putney ..	29 30
1841 ..	April 14 ..	Cambridge ..	Westminster to Putney ..	32 30
1842 ..	June 11 ..	Oxford ..	Westminster to Putney ..	30 45
1845 ..	March 15 ..	Cambridge ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	23 30
1846 ..	April 3 ..	Cambridge ..	Mortlake to Putney ..	21 5
1849 ..	March 20 ..	Cambridge (four)	Putney to Mortlake ..	22 0
1852 ..	April 3 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	21 36
1854 ..	April 8 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	25 29
1856 ..	March 15 ..	Cambridge ..	Mortlake to Putney ..	25 50
1857 ..	April 4 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	22 35
1858 ..	March 27 ..	Cambridge ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	21 23
1859 ..	April 15 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	24 40
1860 ..	March 31 ..	Cambridge ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	26 6
1861 ..	March 23 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	23 30
1862 ..	April 12 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	24 41
1863 ..	March 28 ..	Oxford ..	Mortlake to Putney ..	23 6
1864 ..	March 19 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	21 40
1865 ..	April 8 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	21 24
1866 ..	March 24 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	25 35
1867 ..	April 13 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	22 40
1868 ..	April 4 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	20 56
1869 ..	March 17 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	20 6
1870 ..	April 6 ..	Cambridge ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	22 4
1871 ..	April 1 ..	Cambridge ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	23 5
1872 ..	March 23 ..	Cambridge ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	21 15
1873 ..	March 29 ..	Cambridge ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	19 35
1874 ..	March 28 ..	Cambridge ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	22 35
1875 ..	March 20 ..	Oxford ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	22 2
1876 ..	April 8 ..	Cambridge ..	Putney to Mortlake ..	20 19

See “Oxford University Boat Races,” by C. C. Knollys, B.A. Price 2s. Published by Messrs. T. Shrimpton and Son.

In 1834 Cambridge sent a challenge, which was declined by Oxford; in 1837 there was a disagreement as to locality—Oxford desiring Henley, and Cambridge, Ely. There was no race in consequence. The races of 1859 and 1872 were rowed during snow-storms; in 1859 the Cambridge boat went down with its crew at Barnes Bridge. As a result of the world-wide interest

taken in these races, a challenge was sent from the Harvard University Crew, America, to the Oxonians; which, after negotiation for nearly two years, was accepted. The race was rowed on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake, on August 27, 1869, attracting close upon a million spectators. Harvard took the lead at the start, and held it for some distance, when Oxford passed her, but the boats kept nearly level for a short period. Oxford became winner, after a closely-contested race, lasting 22m. 50s. The start took place at 5.14 p.m., and the result was telegraphed to America before six. The crews were as follow—*Oxford*: Mr. F. Willan (Exeter), 11st. 10lb.; Mr. A. C. Yarborough (Lincoln), 12st. 2lb.; Mr. J. C. Tinnè (University), 13st. 8lb.; Mr. S. D. Darbishire (Balliol, stroke), 11st. 6lb.; Mr. F. H. Hall (Corpus, cox.), 7st. 2lb. *America*: Mr. J. S. Fay (Boston), 11st. 1lb.; Mr. F. O. Lyman (Hawian Islands), 11st. 1lb.; Mr. W. H. Simmonds (Concord), 12st. 2lb.; Mr. A. P. Loring (Boston, stroke), 11st.; Mr. A. Burnham (Chicago, cox.), 7st. 10lb. Oxford won by about two boats' length. *The Procession of Boats*, on the Monday in Commemoration week, is a sight worthy the attention of the visitor. The various boats that have taken part in the races of the season row past and salute the "head boat" which is stationed at the University Barge. The College Colours are the following:—

1. BALLIOL.—Jacket, Red, trimmed with White; Jersey, White, thin Red stripes.

2. BRASENOSE.—Jacket, Black, trimmed with Yellow; Jersey, Blue stripes, edged Yellow, on White ground.

3. CHRIST CHURCH.—Jacket, Dark Blue, with Cardinal's hat on the breast; Jersey, White, with narrow Blue stripes.

4. CORPUS CHRISTI.—Jacket, Blue, trimmed with Red; Jersey, White, trimmed with Blue and Red.

5. EXETER.—Jacket, Red, trimmed with Black; Jersey, White, trimmed with Red.

6. HERTFORD.—Jacket, Black, trimmed with Blue; Jersey, White, trimmed with Black and Blue.

7. JESUS.—Jacket, Green; Jersey, White, trimmed with Green.

8. KEBLE.—Jacket, Blue, with arms on breast; Jersey, White, trimmed Blue.

9. LINCOLN.—Jacket, Blue, with Mitre; Jersey, Blue, and White broad stripes.

10. MAGDALEN.—Jacket, Scarlet, trimmed with Blue; Jersey, White, trimmed Black.

11. MERTON.—Jacket, Blue, trimmed with Red and White, with a Cross on arm and breast; Jersey, White, with Red Cross on the arm and breast.

12. NEW.—Jacket, Violet, bound with Orange; Jersey, White, trimmed with Violet and Orange.

13. ORIEL.—Jacket, White, bound with three Blue stripes; Jersey, white, trimmed with Varsity Blue, and three Blue stripes round the arm.

14. PEMBROKE.—Jacket, White, trimmed Pink, with heraldic Rose on breast; Jersey, White trimmed with Red, White, and Blue.

15. QUEEN'S.—Jacket, White, trimmed with Blue; Jersey, White, with narrow edging of Varsity Blue.

16. ST. JOHN'S.—Jacket, White, bound Dark Blue, Shield and Cross on breast; Jersey, White, trimmed with Blue, Shield and Blue Cross on the breast.

17. TRINITY.—Jacket, Dark Blue, trimmed with White; Jersey, Blue and White stripes.

18. UNIVERSITY.—Jacket, White, bound with Dark Blue, and Yellow Cross on breast and arm; Jersey, White, trimmed Dark Blue, with Dark Blue and Yellow Cross on breast and arm.

19. WADHAM.—Jacket, White, trimmed with Light Blue, Blue Maltese Cross on breast and arm; Jersey, White, trimmed with Light Blue, Blue Maltese Cross on breast and arm.

20. WORCESTER.—Jacket, Black, trimmed with Pink, Cross on breast; Jersey with the same trimming.

21. ST. MARY HALL.—Jacket, Sky Blue, with Fleur-de-lis on breast; Jersey, White, with Dark Blue Fleur-de-lis on breast.

22. ST. EDMUND HALL.—Jacket, Oxford Blue, trimmed with Crimson and Amber; Jersey, trimmed with Crimson and Amber.

23. ST. CATHERINE'S CLUB (Unattached Students).—Jacket, blue, bound with White and Crimson, three Catherine Wheels on Crimson ground on breast, Jersey, White, trimmed as Jacket.

All Souls' College, St. Alban Hall, and New Inn Hall have neither boats nor crews.

The Torpid Races (for selection of College Crews) are rowed in Lent Term.

The Cherwell forms a confluence with the Thames in Christ Church Meadow, near the College Boats. It rises in the Arbury Hills, near Daventry, Northamptonshire, about nine miles from the Oxfordshire boundary. The course is about 40 miles, flowing past Banbury, but it is unnavigable, and chiefly private waters, preserved for fishing, offering the piscatorialist some thorough good sport. The famed *Water Walks of Magdalen College* and the *Botanic Gardens* are situated on the banks of the Cherwell. Two students of Magdalen College—John and Thomas Lyttleton—were drowned in the river on May 9, 1735, the elder brother sacrificing his life in attempting to rescue the younger one. Their ages were 13 and 17. A tomb in the College Chapel commemorates the sad event. In Feb., 1661, during a severe storm at Oxford, Dr. Plot says that the waters of the Cherwell were carried by force 20 feet above its surface, sweeping over the bridge (then considerably lower) into the meadow on the opposite side. In 1663 it again rose to a great height in the spring, flooding the Water-Walks, College buildings, &c. At the confluence of the Cherwell and Thames the waters swept with great force, nearly reaching Ferry Hincksey. During the floods in November, 1875, much damage was done to the Botanic Gardens. The river Ray flows into the Cherwell at Islip, six miles from Oxford. On Islip Bridge, in 1645, Cromwell defeated Prince Rupert's troops. The White and Yellow Water Lilies (*Nymphaea alba* and *Nupha lutea*) grow in profusion in the waters of the Cherwell during the summer months.

The approaches to Oxford, with the buildings in the vicinity of each, are described for visitors' guidance, reserving the Colleges, &c., until the tour of the City is commenced.

The Entrances to the City are four in number: West, East, South, and North. The *Western Entrance* is from the Bath, Bristol, and Cheltenham roads. The entrance is rustic before it reaches the confines of the city, but from that point is the least picturesque. Hythe Bridge Street, however, has been greatly improved. The boundary of the city extends to Botley Bridge, one mile distant. The river divides the shires of Oxford and Berks. Between Botley and Oxford there are six bridges crossing the Thames. Years back this road was deemed the most dangerous, in consequence of the depredations of the highwaymen and footpads infesting it. *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, February 28, 1784, (the only Oxford paper then published, established 1753) says, "Between seven and eight o'clock last Monday evening, one of the Bath coaches was robbed on the galloping-ground above Botley, about two miles and a half from this city, by two men on foot, who took from the passengers £24 in money, with their watches. But, at the request of the driver, they returned all the watches except one, and went off with their booty. There were six passengers in the coach and two outside." In 1776 the same coach was robbed, nearly on the same spot, by a single highwayman, on December 5; and in March, 1775, Farmer Dover, of Botley, was waylaid and robbed, at Bulstoke Bridge, the third on the road, nearly losing his life. An association of citizens was formed to prevent these numerous robberies—a sort of "vigilance committee." Their power being soon felt, the molestations ceased. Midway between Botley and Oxford a new suburb named

Bulstoke Town, or New Botley, was founded in 1870. There are many families resident in this locality. In the meadow opposite the turnpike gate (the lane leading to Binsey) a fearful murder was committed on an

unfortunate, named "Matchy," on November 5, 1871. The murderer was not discovered. In the meadows beyond, at the foot of Wytham Hills, stood the large village of *Seckworth* or Secksworth, called by some Seacourt. It formed a famous halting-place for pilgrims. There are no remains. Adjoining the city is the suburb of

Osney Town, founded in 1848, having a population of 2,000. There is a succession of islands in this locality, caused by various streams of the Thames intersecting each other. Facing the main-road stands

St. Frideswide's Church, foundation-stone laid Dec. 13, 1870; Church completed, 1872. Cost, £4,000. Length, 105ft.; width, 25ft. Accommodation for 370 worshippers. Architect, Mr. S. S. Fewlon, Westminster. Ultimately there will be a tower, 54ft. high, surmounted by a spire of 40ft. Builders, Honour and Castle. Vicarage added 1876. At the bottom of Mill Street was formerly the rich and celebrated foundation of

Osney Abbey, founded in 1129 by Robert Neale (or Nigel), at the request of his wife Edith, for a society of Augustinian monks. The Abbey was magnificent in its appointments; Sir John Peschell says, "The envy of all other religious houses in England and beyond the seas." Yearly revenue, £654 10s. 2d. The Church was enriched with a number of chapels, having not less than twenty-four altars, and two lofty towers, in one of which hung a splendid peal of bells, including Oxford's renowned "Great Tom." At its dissolution in 1546 these bells were removed to Christ Church, and are now within the campanile above the Hall, except "Tom," which hangs in a tower over the noble gateway of Christ Church. "Tom" was, however, recast in 1680. Osney Abbey was often graced with the presence of kings and nobles. In 1222, it is said by Wood that a remarkable scheme of imposture was attempted in Oxford by two men and two women—confederates. One presumed to declare himself the Messiah, exhibiting the wounds in his hands, feet, and side, as proof of his assertion. The other was an apostate, who aided the self-proclaimed Messiah, circumcising himself through affection for a Jewish woman. The women avowed themselves to be the Marys. On May 15, the four impostors were brought to trial before a tribunal at Osney Abbey, presided over by Archbishop Langton. The Messiah-impostor was condemned to death by crucifixion, carried into effect at Adderbury, near Banbury. The second was remitted to the Castle to suffer death by fire, which Fulke de Bréauté, Constable of the Castle, enforced. The sentence on the women was living entombment—built up alive within the walls of the Abbey, and it is related that the fearful sentence was carried into effect. Fulke de Bréauté subsequently persecuted those who differed from him in faith, seizing their property. Prevented in his course, he went to the Abbot of Osney and his brethren, in great humiliation, entreating for pardon, which was granted him, on his submitting to be whipped by every one of them. In 1234 a serious riot took place at the Abbey between the retainers of Otho, the Papal legate, and the Welsh scholars of the University—Otho's brother being slain, and himself placed in jeopardy. In 1265 Henry III. kept great state within its walls for seven days. Thomas Wykes, Canon of Osney, wrote a "Chronicle of the Progress of England from the Conquest to 1292." His work, however, extended to 1304, but it is supposed that the latter part was written by another hand. He is one of the principal authorities from whom the earlier history of our country is derived. Thomas Hooknorton, an Abbot of Osney in 1439,

founded the University Examination Schools, in the Bodleian Quadrangle. Osney Abbey was also used as a prison upon several occasions—at one period Thomas Manne was condemned to life imprisonment within the walls of the Abbey, but he escaped, was recaptured, conveyed to London, and burnt. Here some of the students were confined for reading the Bible in the days of Wolsey. Henry VIII. ordered its close in 1546, and the revenues to go to the foundation of his College—Christ Church. Service was again renewed within the ruins in Queen Mary's reign, but in the Protectorate of Cromwell nearly every vestige was removed. Attached to Sheldon's Mill there is still a small portion of the Abbey remaining, used as a store-room. It can be inspected on application. There is a representation of the Abbey in a painted window in Christ Church Cathedral, near Bishop King's monument. Bishop King was the first Bishop of Oxford and the last Abbot of Osney Abbey. He received the episcopal mitre in 1542, and died on Dec. 4, 1557. Nearly opposite the remains of the Abbey is

St. Mary's Cemetery. forming the interment-ground for four parishes : St. Aldate, St. Ebbe, St. Peter-le-Bailey, and St. Thomas. A tablet in this Cemetery will attract the visitors' attention. It stands facing one of the central paths, and has reference to the railway accident near Oxford in 1874. It is as follows :—

"In loving remembrance of Emma Bryant, aged 49 years, and Catherine O'Donohoe, aged 21 years, who lost their lives at the Shipton Accident, G. W. R., on the 24th of Dec., 1874.

" 'They are not dead, but sleepeth.'

" 'Lord, in Thy mercy, remember us.' "

There are several other tombs that will add epitaphs to the collections of gatherers of "grave-literature." Visitors from the Cemetery observe the

Great Western Railway Station.—This is on a branch from the main-line of the G. W. R. at Didcot, ten miles distance, and conveys the traffic to Cheltenham, Warwick, Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon, Birmingham, Wales, Worcester, Wolverhampton, &c. London can be reached by two routes from this station, viz., by the main line, *via* Reading, distant 63 miles, and *via* Thame and Wycombe branch, 63½ miles. The latter is a single line, running into the main line again at Maidenhead. The first route from London to Oxford was opened on June 12, 1844. It met with much opposition from the University authorities, who declared that accelerated communication with the metropolis was unnecessary. The second route was opened in 1863. Trains run at frequent periods. There is through communication with all parts of the kingdom. The continuation of the line to Banbury, Birmingham, &c., was opened on Sept. 2nd, 1852. From the Oxford Station started the unfortunate train that met with the terrible accident at Shipton-on-Cherwell, six miles from Oxford, on Dec. 24, 1874, when thirty-five passengers lost their lives, and 100 were injured,—one of the most painful railway accidents that ever happened in England, being caused by the snapping of a wheel tyre, through the excessive frost. The first railway in England was laid down in 1602 by Mr. Beaumont, at Newcastle, the rails being of wood ; at Whitehaven, iron rails, in 1738. The first line sanctioned by Parliament was the Wandsworth and Croydon Railway, 1801. In 1813 the first locomotive was constructed by William Hedley, of Wylam Colliery (for use in the mine) ; Stephenson invented another in the following year (6 miles per hour). The Stockton and Darlington Railway was the first opened for passenger traffic on Sept. 27, 1825. The Bristol section of the Great

Western Railway was opened June 20, 1841. The distance from Oxford to Paris (Great Western and South - Eastern Railways), *via* Boulogne, 298 miles ; *via* Calais, 346. To Banbury, 23 miles ; Birmingham, 66 ; Bristol, 75 ; Brighton, *via* Reading and Guildford, 88 ; *via* Southall and Kensington, 112 ; Cambridge, 77 ; Cheltenham (new route), *via* Chipping Norton Junction, 50 ; (old route), *via* Didcot and Swindon, 72 ; Derby, 72 ; Dover, 130 ; Exeter, 150 ; Gloucester, 67 ; Leamington, 42 ; Leeds, 166 ; Liverpool, 160 ; Manchester *via* Crewe, 136 ; Nottingham, 101 ; Peterborough, 78 ; Portsmouth, 86 ; Reading, 27 ; Salisbury, 78 ; Southampton, 72 ; Stratford-on-Avon, 48 ; Swindon, 35 ; Weymouth, 130 ; Winchester, 56 ; Windsor, 46 ; Worcester, 56 ; Wolverhampton, 78. Adjoining the Great Western Station, Oxford, is the

London and North-Western Railway Terminus.—This Railway is a branch from Bletchley Junction on the main line, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Oxford. London is distant 78 miles by this route. The fares are the same, although the train-service is less frequent. There is also thorough communication with all parts, and the line is the direct route to Scotland, *via* the Caledonian system. There are branches from this line at Verney Junction to Aylesbury ; at Winslow to Buckingham, Brackley, and Banbury ; at Bletchley to Bedford and Cambridge, thence by the Great Eastern to Yarmouth, Harwich, &c. On May 3, 1853, a shocking collision happened within 200 yards of the Oxford Station, between a passenger and a goods train, by which two drivers, three stokers, and two passengers were killed, and many injured. On Saturday, Sept. 26, 1851, a frightful accident occurred at Bicester (twelve miles from Oxford), by which six persons lost their lives. The North-Western Railway was opened, as the London and Birmingham, Sept. 17, 1838. The communication with Oxford was opened on May 16, 1851. On the opposite side of the road, at the back of Rewley Nursery, stands the

Church of St. Thomas-the-Martyr, founded in 1141 by the Canons of Osney Abbey. The ground was given by Bernard St. Waleri. First dedicated to St. Nicolas, Bishop of Myra. In 1172 the Church was rededicated to St. Thomas, as a memorial of Thomas à Becket, who was martyred in 1170. In 1521 Henry VIII., to carry out his intention of humbling the clergy, had the Church re-consecrated as St. Nicolas, but the name was never used. There is an ancient door in the Church (13th century), ornamented with iron-work of artistic design. The tower was added in the 15th century ; and a new north aisle in 1847. The porch dates from 1621, and bears the arms of Dr. Burton, Ch. Ch., author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," then Vicar. The Church is 100 feet in length. There are eleven illuminated windows in the edifice :—The Crucifixion ; St. Thomas, Martyr ; St. Nicolas, St. Frideswide, and the Wise and Foolish Virgins, in the Chancel ; SS. Chrysostom, Ambrose, Gregory, Benedict, and Scholastica, in the Nave ; the Worship of the Lamb, the Church Militant and Church Triumphant, the Incarnation, and Virgin Saints, in the north aisle. A monument in the Chancel testifies to the worth of five maiden daughters of Anthony Kendal, who followed the example of the five wise virgins, devoting themselves to charitable purposes. The situation of the Church is very low. In former years it was frequently flooded—in the spring and autumn—notably in 1774, when the Church was closed for a month. In 1816 it was again flooded, and the water was four feet deep in the Hamel, a hole being knocked through the wall of the Ox Pens by "Old Matthews," a well-known

ashman, which relieved the Hamel of the superabundant waters. In 1821 several marriages took place in the Church whilst flooded, wedding parties being conveyed in punts through Hollybush Row, roaching the altar by planks placed in the edifice. In 1846 there were again very high floods. Mr. Thomas Blinco, who kept the Hollybush Inn, near the North Western Station, died during the time the waters were out, and when his corpse was taken to Church for burial it was conveyed by a punt, the mourners also following in boats. It being found impossible to bury the corpse, it was bricked up in a recess by the tower for sixteen weeks, until the waters subsided, when it was interred. There were between three and four feet of water in the Church during the flood of 1846. This was the year of the hard winter, when Pentle Weir, Eynsham Weir, and King's Weir (near Oxford), were blocked up by large masses of ice, traffic being delayed for several weeks. In 1847 the Church was restored—the ground being elevated. Formerly two steps had to be descended before the floor of the Church was reached, but since 1847 an ascent of three steps has been made. In 1852, the year of the "great floods," portions of the churchyard were under water. During this flood a man was drowned under the railway bridge (G. W. R.) near the Station. In 1862 the floods rendered the turnpike-road and raised pathway by the Station again impassable. In Nov. 1875, the floods were the highest known for nearly forty years. From Nov. 14th to 17th all traffic between Oxford and London (*via* Great Western Railway) was stopped—the water at Kennington—2½ miles from the city—being three feet over the line. Traffic on the Witney and Fairford Railway was also stopped. Access to Oxford by the Abingdon and Witney turnpike-roads was extremely dangerous—the floods nearly reaching the foot of Parkend street in one direction, and submerging New Hinksey and portions of St. Aldate Street in the other. There was one life lost (a man by the name of Saxton) at Louse Lock, Hythe Bridge. Passengers entering Oxford from Banbury, Wolverhampton, &c., made their way apparently through an inland sea—thousands of acres being flooded. The deluge of 1875 will occupy a place in the annals of the city for years. The Western entrance to Oxford has been considerably improved of late years, and ultimately will be rendered more worthy of its importance.

Visitors from London by road make their entry into the city by two routes. The first through Maidenhead, Wycombe, Thame, and Headington (54 miles); the second through Dorchester, Nuneham, and Littlemore (58 miles).

The New Barracks for the Military Depot are about 3 miles distant from the city on the Cowley Road. They were completed in 1876, by Mr. Downes, at the cost of £45,000. In this direction also is

The Oxford Workhouse, an ornamental building in Elizabethan architecture. Erected in 1865 from designs by Mr. W. Fisher; built by Mr. J. C. Curtis. Cost, £20,000. It accommodates eleven parishes, forming the Oxford Union. The House consists of three principal blocks of building, parallel to each other. The front range is two storeys in height, having an entrance archway, with bell-cot over. The main building is 258ft. long by 44ft. wide. A central corridor extends the whole length, broken in the centre by a large Hall, surmounting which is a tower, 90ft. high to the vane. The structure is of red brick, with Bath-stone cornices and dressings. On the east side stands a detached Chapel. There is an Infirmary in the rear. Just beyond the Workhouse stands a curious old building, known as

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, now unused, originally a part of the royal manor of Headington. The Hospital was founded by Henry I., for lepers. Henry endowed the Hospital with the annual sum of £23 0s. 5d., intending it for the habitation of twelve brethren and a chaplain. In the reign of Edward II. it was reduced to great poverty. In 1328 Adam de Brome, founder of Oriel College, obtained the grant of the building from Edward III., for his society, promising to maintain eight lepers and a chaplain within the Hospital. During the plague of 1643 the building was used as a pest-house; but it was demolished during the siege of Oxford. Oriel College had it re-built in 1649, three years after the capitulation of the city. In 1833 the authorities had the building refitted for patients suffering from Asiatic cholera, which severely visited Oxford in that year. Eight pensioners, known as the "Almsmen of St. Barty," receive a small annual pittance from Oriel College. They are elected by the freemen of the city. Beyond St. Bartholomew's Hospital can be inspected, if the visitors have time, the

Warneford Private Lunatic Asylum, the Convalescent Home, and Cowley Industrial School, each excellent institutions.

The New Cemetery (founded 1875, by the munificence of the Rev. R. M. Benson), having consecrated and unconsecrated ground, nearly faces the House of Industry. The Church for the Establishment within the site forms a memorial to perpetuate the labours of Abp. Longley (Canterbury), who commenced his pastoral labours at Cowley. At the western boundary of the Cemetery stands the first block of building for the

Oxford Hospital of Incurables. The first stone of this Hospital was laid May 6, 1873, by H.R.H. Prince Leopold, at that period a student of Christ Church. Cost of first block, £4,000. When fully completed the cost will be about £50,000, and 150 patients accommodated. The design for the Institution was prepared by Chas. Buckeridge, Esq., who died soon after the building was commenced. A short distance from the Cemetery and Hospital is the

Cowley Road Independent Chapel, erected 1869, from designs by Mr. S. Merrick, Bradford-on-Avon; built by Mr. J. C. Curtis, Oxford. Cost, including furnishing, £1,200. It will accommodate about 300 persons. The Chapel is unassuming in its appearance, the style partaking of the Norman character. White brick, with red-and-black string courses. The dressings are Forest of Dean stone. Entrance is gained from a semicircular arched doorway. The building is lighted by clerestory windows, extending the whole length of the edifice, surmounted by a strong purline on five pair of principals. Passing down Pembroke Street, on the left-hand stands the

Primitive Methodist Chapel, opened May, 1875. Cost about £1,600. Designed by Mr. J. C. Curtis, Oxford; built by Mr. Ricketts. The High Street of St. Clement's Parish is now entered.

St. Clement's was anciently called Bruggeset. Several parcels of land in Bruggeset, Headington, and Cowley were given to the Priory of St. Frideswide at an early date. The Manor House, which was called Shipton or Sciption, and afterwards Boll-Shipton, served as a refuge for the monks, when their Priory was partly destroyed by the Danes. The remains of the Manor House were pulled down with some other houses in 1642 (when Oxford was garrisoned by the royalist forces), for the purpose of forming a bulwark, which was built across the street. The area of St. Clement's Parish is about 600 acres; and the population of the district (including St. Clement's and parts of Cowley and

Headington) is nearly 6,000. It is within the parliamentary and municipal borough, although attached to the Headington Union. In the vicinity (path leading from the Marston Road) are the

Waterwalks by the River Cherwell, some of the most lovely spots in the city, shaded by the willows that fringe either side, meeting at the top forming an avenue. These Walks extend for about half a mile. A number of seats are placed along the river bank. Near this spot lived (in the 17th century) a noted Oxford "character," a centenarian, named "Mother Louse." She was most peculiar in her habits, and wore for many years a large ruff around her neck, after such had been discarded by other women. On the left-hand of Marston Road stands

St. Clement's Church, built 1827-8, cost £6,500. It is a Rectory in the gift of the Crown, value of living, £92 per annum. The number of inhabitants under the Rector's visitation is about 2,500. The style of the edifice is Anglo-Norman. The designs furnished by Mr. D. Robertson; builder, Mr. Hudson. The Church consists of a nave, side aisles, and tower. The illuminated window over the communion-table represents the "Principal Events in the Life of the Redeemer." Services are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The edifice was restored in 1871 at the cost of £1,100. Accommodation is afforded for nearly 700. Passing up the High Street, visitors observe

Cutler Boulter's Almshouses, erected and endowed 1780; at the cost of Edmund Boulter, jun., Esq., of Haseley, Oxon, at the expense of £1,600. Endowment, £330. The Almshouses are six in number, having a Medical Dispensary attached—the resident surgeon giving advice to the poor generally. The Almshouses are chosen from six places in different counties; viz., Barlings, Lincolnshire; Deptford, with Brockley, Kent; Harewood, Yorkshire; Haseley, Oxon; Wherwell, Hampshire; and Wimpole, Cambridgeshire. The buildings are placed in an enclosure, and have a neat appearance. On the opposite side of the street stands

Stone's Hospital or Almshouses, erected 1700, founded from a legacy, devised by the Rev. W. Stone, Principal of New Inn Hall, dated May 12, 1685. The will directed that Dr. Obadiah Walker, Master of University College, should carry out the stipulations. The deed poll is dated Sept. 10, 1685. The premises consist of a large substantial building, providing accommodation for eight poor widows, who, in addition to their separate apartments, receive the sum of £20 10s. per annum, are provided with coals, and also the use of a garden in the rear. Dr. Fry, one of the executors to the will, gave an additional £1,000 towards the foundation, and superintended the erection. Dr. Obadiah Walker was dismissed the Mastership of University College for his Romish sympathies. An enclosure at the end of the street denotes where the first Church of the Parish stood. It was erected in 1112, demolished in 1829. The site was given by Henry I. to the Priory of St. Frideswide, passing in 1126 to the Abbey of Osney. Here also stood St. Clement's Toll-Gate, first placed by Act of Parliament in 1771; taken down October 31, 1874. On the right-hand is

Christ Church Cricket Ground, well laid out, forming a superb piece of turf for the enjoyment of the manly game so frequently practised thereon. Many of the Colleges have similar grounds in the vicinity. The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge (unfinished) was played June 4, 1837. Entering Stockmore Street, from the Ifley Road, visitors will observe

St. John-the-Evangelist Church, a small iron structure, wholly inadequate to the wants of the district. Service is held five times on Sundays ; 6, 8, and 11 a.m., and 3 and 7 p.m. The three morning services are for communicants as well as ordinary worshippers. In the centre of Marston Street stands

St. John's Mission House, an ecclesiastical and monastic establishment, founded on High Church principles, by the Rev. R. M. Benson. There are spacious offices and refectory in the basement. The upper storeys contain a large parish room, common room, conversation room, library, principal's room, and twenty-six rooms for men, who form a society partaking of the monastic character. At the top of the building is a large, convenient, and well-designed Chapel, with stalls for fifty men, but capable of holding many in addition. On the outward east side of the Chapel is a stone group of figures, representing "Our Saviour on the Cross, with the two Marys at His feet." The Mission House is heated throughout with hot-water pipes, and well-lighted with gas. Erected by Messrs. Castle.

The Eastern Entrance to Oxford is one of the most magnificent. In coaching days it formed the only direct approach from the two London roads. From this spot visitors obtain a splendid view of Magdalen College Tower, stately in its massive proportions. The Bridge crosses two streams of the river Cherwell, which converge, and enter the Thames in Christ Church Meadow. Magdalen Bridge is 526ft. in length. Erected in 1779, under the direction of Mr. Gwynn ; cost, £8,000. Mention is made of old Magdalen Bridge as early as 1004 when it was called Cherwell Bridge, and in 1122 East Bridge. Part of the principal arch fell in on February 12, 1772. During the re-building of the bridge one John Scollars erected a temporary wooden bridge, known as Magpye Bridge, charging a small toll to reimburse him for the expense entailed. Hearne says that Magdalen Bridge was built by William of Waynflete, previous to which only a ferry existed. His authority is Leland. Passing over the Bridge, leaving Magdalen College on the right and the Botanic Gardens on the left (which will be described in another section of the Handbook), visitors enter the noble

High Street of Oxford, which Robert Montgomery (Lincoln Coll.), in his poem of "Oxford," calls "The town's majestic pride." There is nothing, perhaps, in all Europe, more beautiful than the sight which greets the visitor's eye on entering the glorious old city from the east and while passing up "the High"—a street without its equal. Sir Walter Scott, in his "Provincial Antiquities," says, "It cannot be denied that the High Street of Edinburgh is the most magnificent in Great Britain, except the High Street of Oxford." This noble thoroughfare is 2,038ft. in length and 85ft. in width. The sonnet by Wordsworth, entitled "Oxford, May 30, 1820," contains the oft-quoted lines descriptive of the High Street—"the stream-like windings of that glorious street." It is given in its entirety :—

"Ye sacred nurseries of blooming youth ;
In whose collegiate shelter England's flowers
Expand—enjoying through their vernal
hours
The air of liberty, the light of truth ;
Much have ye suffered from Time's gnawing
tooth.
Yet, O ye spires of Oxford ! domes and
towers !
Gardens and groves ! your presence over-
powers

The soberness of Reason ; till, in sooth,
Transformed, and rushing on a bold ex-
change,
I slight my own beloved Cam, to range
Where silver Isis leads my striding feet :
Pace the long avenue or glide adown
The stream-like windings of that glorious
street,
An eager novice robed in fluttering
gown."

The architectural beauties of the High Street, embracing the Churches of St. Mary-the-Virgin and All Saints', terminated by that of St. Martin (Carfax), together with the London and County Bank, and the Colleges of Magdalen, Queen's, University, and All Souls', present a *coup d'œil* seldom rivalled. Up the High Street, in 1527, went the sad procession of students on their way to the Bible *Auto de Fe*, opposite St. Martin's Church. Each carrying a Bible and a fagot, slowly proceeded towards Christ Church, thence to the place of the fire, where the Bibles were thrown into the flames. The students were afterwards imprisoned in the dungeons of Christ Church and Osney Abbey. Down the High Street, on March 20th, 1556 Cranmer slowly wended his weary steps, bowed with age and trouble, on his way to St. Mary's Church, there to dispute with the Romish priests on the efficacy of their false doctrines, and to protest against that "great thing that troubled his conscience," the belief that he had previously signed through fear. A century later there is found mention of a far different scene, chronicled by Antony à Wood—"Monday, April 26, 1669, was the first day that the flying coach went from Oxford to London in one day. A. W. went in the same coach. The coach left the tavern door, near All Souls' College, at six in the morning, and at seven at night they were set down at their inn in London." Oxford was amazed at this wondrous achievement. Many persons at that early hour witnessed the departure of the flying vehicle. Nought that had transpired for many years bore comparison with it, not even the entry of Charles I. from Edgehill, in 1642, nor the departure of the garrison when the city capitulated in 1646—both exciting scenes—accompanied as they were by the clamour of bells and ejaculations of troops. In the following year (1670) a second flying coach was placed upon the road between Oxford and London, without permission from the Vice-Chancellor, who, feeling his dignity insulted, put forth the subjoined notice:—"Whereas Edward Bartlet hath, without Licence from Me, presumed to set up a Flying Coach to traivale from hence to London: These are to require all Scholars and Members of this University not to make use of the said Flying Coach so set up by Edward Bartlet. — P. MEWS, Vice-Chancellor, Oxford, July 20, 1670." London coaches from Oxford ceased running in 1855, but were resumed in 1876. The Oxford coach to London was upset at Tetworth, October 12, 1838, G. Broderick, Esq., being killed. The Rev. Charles Lewis, Adderbury, M.A., curate of St. Mary Magdalen Church, was killed at the age of forty-six, by the overturning of the Sovereign coach (from Oxford) near Leamington, July 26, 1823. He was buried in the Cathedral, August 1. He had preached on the previous Sunday on Isaiah xxxviii. 1—"Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live." His ruling-passion was a love of stage-coach driving, in the palmy days of the four-in-hands; and it is even said that, as one of his favourite coaches used to enter Oxford on Sundays about one o'clock, he used so carefully to regulate his sermons as always to reach the Angel Inn in time to see the arrival. Lieut.-Col. Thos. Vellay, Oxon Militia, was killed through the horses of the Oxford coach to Bath taking fright, 1805. In the High Street the first Coffee-house in England was opened in 1650. Anthony à Wood remarks, "In this year, Jacob, a Jew, opened a Coffee-house at the Angel, in the Parish of St Peter-in-the-East, Oxon, and there it was by some, who delighted in a noveltie, drank." The Angel spoken of was a famous hotel, demolished in 1868, the site being required by the

University for the erection of a pile of buildings for the New Examination Schools. The eastern entrance being that through which monarchs and members of royal families have made their way into Oxford, an account of the

Royal Visits to Oxford, and incidents connected therewith, will be interesting to visitors. The records of history relate that nearly every British sovereign, from the earliest times, has visited "the city of colleges," and that several have made abode within its precincts, or in towns and villages in the vicinity, for lengthened periods. Among the localities mentioned are the names of Abingdon, Banbury, Benson, Burford, Deddington, Ditchley, Dorchester, Eynsham, Headington, Islip, Nuneham. Rousham, Rycote, Stanton-Harcourt, Thame, Wallingford, Witney. Wantage, Woodstock, and Wytham. Mythical history mentions that Oxford was founded by Memphric, King of the Ancient Britons, in A.M. 2954, 1009 years before the birth of Christ, and named Caer-Memphric, or Memphric's City. Antony à Wood and Dr. Rawlinson both cite this. It is also stated that Memphric was killed by wolves at Wolvercote, a village two miles north of Oxford, about A.M. 2960. After the raid of the Saxons A.D. 449, Vortigern, a British king, is said to have restored the city to its former position. Kinegils, King of the West Saxons, resided at Dorchester in 635, and was baptised by St. Birinus, who founded the bishopric of Dorchester. Kinegils doubtless visited Oxford oftentimes, dwelling in such close proximity; in fact, the earlier British and Saxon Kings were frequently residing at Oxford, it forming one of their principal cities. Egbert, Ethelwolf, Ethelbald, and Ethelbert, Anglo-Saxon Kings, are represented as visiting Oxford. The myth of the foundation of the University of Oxford (invented by Asser) in 886 has been discarded, but there can be but little doubt that Alfred sojourned in Oxford in 886. Alfred was born at Wantage, sixteen miles from Oxford, Oct. 25, 849. The real history of Oxford, however, begins from the year 912; the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle," commenced in Alfred's reign, stating, "In 912, this year died Æthered, alderman of the Mercians, and King Edward (called the 'Elder') took possession of London and Oxford, and all lands which thereto belonged." After Edward's decease (who died at Oxford in 924) Agelfeld^a, daughter of King Alfred "ruled firmly over Mercia, except London and Oxford, which cities her cousin, King Athelstan (son of Edward the Elder) kept in his own power." Athelstan is said to have founded a mint in Oxford in 925. In no existing record can there be discovered any notice of Oxford before the year 912. The kings succeeding to the throne of England after Athelstan's death were Edmund I., Edred, Edwy (or Edwin), Edgar, Edward II. (the "martyr"), and Ethelred II. These monarchs at times doubtless visited Oxford, although there is no direct evidence of their so doing. Edmund II. ("Ironsides") reigned only two years (1016-7), and was killed at Oxford through the treachery of Eadric, Nov. 20, 1017. In the reign of Edward II. Oxford was twice besieged by the Danes, in 1010 and 1013. In the latter year the citizens submitted to Sweyn. In 1017 Canute (Lambert Cnut), King of Denmark, succeeded to the English throne; and in 1018 there was a Witenagemot (Council) held in the city, at which both English and Danes were present, when the laws of Edgar were adopted. These laws were deemed at that date the best that the country had had—working so well in equity. In 1022 Canute ordered a translation of the laws of Edward (known as "The Laws of Oxford") into Latin, and made them binding on his subjects. Canute died in 1035. In 1036 there is evidence of a church at Oxford

St. Martin, Carfax), which was devised by Canute to Abingdon Abbey. After Canute's decease, another Witenagemot was convened at Oxford, to divide the kingdom between Harold I. and Hardicanute. The decision was that Harold (called "Harefoot") should reign to the north of the Thames (including Oxford), and Hardicanute to the south, Harold being crowned at Oxford in 1036. It is averred by historians that Harold was murdered at Oxford in 1039, after a three years' reign, in the monastery of St. Frideswide (a daughter of Didan, Viceroy of the town in 727). Harold was buried at Westminster Abbey. Hardicanute assumed sole government of the kingdom, which he held for two years only (1039-41), being succeeded by Edward III. (called the "Confessor"), born at Islip (six miles from Oxford), a son of Queen Emma, wife of Canute. There is a tradition that Queen Emma underwent the ordeal of walking over nine red-hot ploughshares at Witney, without suffering injury. Her crime was alleged intimacy with Alwin, Bishop of Winchester. In the reign of Edward the Confessor Oxford was a flourishing city. He occupied the throne from 1041 to 1066, being succeeded by Harold II., son of Earl Godwin, of Kent. A Witenagemot was held in Oxford in his reign, to pacify the Northumbrians, who had marched to Oxford to have their grievances redressed. Canute's laws (1022) were renewed at this Council. Harold II. reigned nearly one year, being killed in the action at Battle, Sussex, when the Norman invaders were successful. William the Conqueror beleaguered the city in 1067, and overcame the citizens. Obtaining an entry, he bestowed Oxford Castle on Robert D'Oyley, a favourite follower. The son of William Rufus (surnamed "the Red"), held a Council in Oxford in 1088. After the death of Rufus (shot by Sir Walter Tyrrell, in New Forest, Hants, in 1100) Henry I., educated at Abingdon and Oxford, succeeded to the throne. He built Beaumont Palace without the north gate of the city, in 1132 (the last vestige of which was destroyed in 1830). Stephen ascended the throne in 1135; and in 1136, 1139, and 1142 held State Councils at Oxford. Stephen and his Queen and several members of his court were present at the dedication of Godstow Nunnery Church on Easter-Eve, April 22, 1139. In 1139 the Empress Maude (mother of Henry II.) had Oxford Castle delivered up to her by Robert D'Oyley. Maude was besieged in the Castle by Stephen from Michaelmas to Christmas, 1142. Stephen proving successful, Maude was obliged to escape by night, during a snow storm. She went to Abingdon, accompanied by three faithful knights, and from thence to Wallingford. The Castle was surrendered on the following day. Henry II. often frequented Oxford. Henry's concubinage with Fair Rosamond (daughter of Lord Clifford) at Woodstock is well-known. He had constructed for her a hidden chamber, reached by a labyrinth, called "Fair Rosamond's Bower." She entered Godstow Nunnery (about two miles from Oxford) where she died in 1177. Richard I. (the "Lion-Hearted") was born at Beaumont Palace in 1156. He reigned from 1189 to 1199, during which period he spent but four years in England, being engaged in the Crusades. At the battle of Gisors he gave as the watchword, "Dieu et mon droit" ("God and my right"), ever since retained on the royal arms. King John ("Lackland") was also born at Beaumont Palace. December 24, 1166. He was proclaimed King of Ireland in Oxford in 1177, and became King of England in 1200. Whilst carousing in the Palace in 1215 he received a peremptory message from the disaffected barons, assembled at Brackley (eighteen miles from Oxford), which led to the signing of the famed Magna Charta, at Runnymede (near Windsor) in 1216.

OXFORD IN SUCCESSIVE REIGNS :

FROM HENRY III. TO VICTORIA.

HENRY III.—The history of Oxford is interwoven with the history of England from the earliest period, but more especially from the reign of Henry III. Henry (surnamed "Winchester") ascended the throne at nine years of age, in 1216, on the death of his father, King John. During his minority the Earl of Pembroke acted as Protector. Although Henry III. considerably favoured Oxford, he did not visit the town until 1227, when he held a Council. In the sixth year of his reign (1222) an Ecclesiastical Synod was held at Osney Abbey, presided over by Cardinal Langton, when fifty canons (or laws) for the reformation of clerical government were promulgated. The evils of clandestine marriages among the clergy, and the keeping of concubines, formed special topics at this Synod. The King visited Oxford for the second time in 1234, when he resided in state at Osney Abbey, and received Cardinal Otho as special legate from the Pope. A riot happened, owing to excessive zeal on the part of a servant, and Otho had to conceal himself in a belfry, through fear that his life would be taken. Severe punishment was inflicted on the offenders, a solemn and humiliating penance being enforced on thirty-one leaders. In Henry's monarchy two societies of monks settled in the city, and a third body strengthened—the Dominicans (or Black-Friars) in the Jewry, St. Aldate's, 1221; the Franciscans (or Grey-Friars) in St. Ebbe's, 1224; and the Augustines (or Austen Friars Eremites) on the site of Wadham College, 1251. The walls of Oxford were built of stone in this monarch's time, mounds of earth only, surmounted by a wooden palisading, previously existing. In an order, dated from *Woodstock*, June 27, 1235, Henry says, "Know that I have granted, in aid of enclosing your town, for the safety and defence of the same, as well also of the parts adjacent thereto, that you should take [toll] once every week, for three years, dating from the Feast of St. Michael, in the nineteenth year of our reign." A list of tolls for stock, &c., follows. In 1238, when Henry III. kept court at Woodstock (a favourite residence), an attempt to assassinate him was made by Ribbaud, a Roman-Catholic priest. The danger was averted by Margaret Bisett (or Biset), a maid of honour to the Queen. Observing the miscreant approaching the King's chamber, she followed and disarmed him, giving an alarm. Her achievement has been handed down to posterity by Archdeacon Churton, who, in a volume of poesy, entitled "*Lays of Faith and Loyalty*," makes Margaret the subject of a special poem, from which two verses are extracted :—

"But where that lonely lamp was bright,
A maiden fair kept watch by night;
A maiden gentle, fair, and young,
Who sweetly sang her complime-song;
Before her, on a polished stand,
Her psalter-book, her harp in hand.

"When next with ruddy morning glowed
The hawthorne-banks of Evenlode,
What praise was heard from every tongue
Of that brave maiden fair and young,
Who stayed the wild assassin's knife,
And saved a monarch's sacred life."

Ribbaud was taken prisoner, tried, and condemned to death, the sentence being carried out at Oxford, where he was trampled on by horses until life became extinct. Margaret was rewarded for her bravery; and Matthew Paris, in his "*Chronicle*," states that she founded a Nunnery, in which she died in 1242. In 1239 permission was given to the Chancellor of the University to imprison his rebellious students in Oxford Castle, and the dungeons were granted to the county for a common gaol. During Henry's reign a large

influx of Jews took place into Oxford, where they had originally settled in about 1075. They possessed a large amount of property in the town, including three Halls and a Synagogue in St. Aldate's, then known as Great and Little Jewry. A dwelling named the *Domus Conversorum* was also erected on the site of the present Town Hall for the reception of Jewish converts. The Chancellor's Court was first established in Oxford in 1244. In 1245, Robert Bacon, a Jewish convert, was imprisoned in Oxford Castle, by command of the monarch, until the Bishop of Lincoln (Oxford being in his diocese at that period) should determine what to do with him. In 1246 Henry gave the sum of £2,591 (equivalent to ten times the amount of modern coinage) towards extending Westminster Abbey, the money being exacted from the widow of David, a Jewish usurer in Oxford. No property was allowed to be conveyed to Jews as a gift; and in 1248 it was commanded that Oxford scholars should not pay to a Jew higher interest than twopence in the pound for money lent. In 1255 Henry sent 150 converts from the Jewish faith to various religious houses throughout the kingdom, requiring that they should be kept and educated for two years. Among these two were sent to Oxford—one to Osney Abbey (Matilda of Oxford) and one to St. John-the-Baptist Hospital (Henry the Clerk). Henry visited Oxford for the third time in 1247, in which year Osney Abbey was rebuilt and enlarged, and a Church added. In 1256 Alexander, King of Scotland, visited Henry III. at Woodstock, on the Feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. Alexander was accompanied by many of the English nobility, and entertained with great splendour. In 1257 grave discontent was caused in England by Henry's sympathy with the Pope of Rome (Alexander IV.) Henry's son had been raised to royal rank by the Apostolic See, and the King was rejoiced. He presented the Prince to the Great Council of the nation (*Parliamentum Insanum*), assembled at Oxford. The barons, led by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, protested against the procedure, and the opposition caused almost an overthrow of the government, the King being taken prisoner at the Battle of Lewes (Sussex) in 1264. Henry had to consent to the appointment of a committee for reforming the realm, to be named in equal proportions by himself and the barons. A council of fifteen was selected from the chosen parties, in which the opponents of Henry had a majority. This assembly met in Oxford, and put forth a code of statutes, known as the *Provisions of Oxford*, which virtually dethroned the King. He had to swear to the Provisions with a lighted taper in his hand. Simon de Montfort, being successful, was declared Protector of the kingdom and people; the King's half-brothers were driven, with their retainers, from their castles, and the papal legate, Guido (who afterwards became Pope) was forbidden to enter England. The Pope condemned the action of the barons, but Louis XI., of France, decided against him. The Provisions of Oxford, thus enacted, may be considered as the *origin of the House of Commons*. By command twelve persons were elected from the commonalty to take part in legislative proceedings. They were to meet thrice yearly. The first order to assemble was dated December 12, 1264. In 1263, when Prince Edward returned from Paris on his way to Wales, he was refused admission into Oxford by the citizens. He remained for the night at Beaumont Palace (without the North Gate). The students, however, desiring to render loyal homage, broke down the doors of a postern (known as Smith's Gate), near St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, leading from Catherine (Cat.) Street into the Parks, and made their

way towards the Palace. A riot ensued, in which the scholars were successful. The following year the students sided with the discontented barons, and fought against the King. They were ordered to Northampton (where a seminary had been founded in 1260), but obtained permission to return to Oxford. Simon de Montfort was killed at the Battle of Evesham in 1265, Henry being released by his son Edward; and after the siege of Kenilworth Castle had been raised by the King, he came to Oxford on the Vigil of the Nativity, taking up his residence at Osney Abbey, remaining seven days. The reign of Henry III. is, however, chiefly notable for

THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

For generations credence was given to the record that Alfred the Great founded the University of Oxford, by the alleged establishment of three Halls in June, 872. This has since been proved fabulous. It arose from a statement invented by the historian Asser, and handed down by Camden the antiquarian. Two of the Halls were said to have been on the present site (or in the vicinity) of University College, and the College celebrated its alleged millenary—thousandth year of existence—June 12, 1872. There were a few Halls, or Private Schools, in which students were educated, but they were not of sufficient importance to be termed a University. In 1249 William, Archdeacon of Durham, the ostensible founder of University College, died at Rouen, Normandy, on his return from Rome, whither he had gone, it is supposed, to solicit the Bishopric of Durham, then vacant. Le Neve says that he was a native of Lanum or Lanam (now Laneham), between Retford and Saxilby, Notts. He had studied at Oxford, and was reputed rich. By his will he left 310 marks for the endowment of a College in Oxford, preference being given to natives of Durham. In 1253 some buildings and ground were purchased, and additions made in 1255 and 1263, but these were not used until 1280, the legitimate date of the foundation of University College. The College was recognised by a Parliamentary Order in 1384; and, on the alleged ground that the institution was a royal foundation, and entitled to the visitation of the Crown, judgment was given in its favour as such in the Court of King's Bench in 1726, on the occasion of a disputed election to the Mastership. The *real foundation* of Oxford University may be said to date from 1267, when Master Jacob, son of Bonamy, a French Jew, sold a site for Merton College to Walter de Merton, who had established a College at Maldon (near Merton), Surrey, in 1264. This was removed to Oxford in 1274, the *first College buildings* being then ready for occupation. Walter de Merton (son of William de Merton, Archdeacon of Berks, by Christiana, daughter of Walter Fitz-Oliver, of Basingstoke, Hants) studied at Osney Abbey, and at Mauger Hall (now the Cross Inn), Cornmarket, in 1237. Subsequently he was created Bishop of Rochester and Lord High Chancellor of England. In addition to his purchase of land from Master Jacob, he acquired the Church of St. John-the-Baptist, Oxford, from Richard, Abbot of St. Mary's, Reading, to serve as a chapel for his students. Merton College was left incomplete for some years, owing to the decease of its founder, who, whilst fording a river in his diocese in 1277, fell from his horse, causing his death on October 27. He was buried in Rochester Cathedral. Balliol College was next founded, by John de Baliol (or Balliol). Historians differ greatly as to the year in which Balliol College was established—the dates given varying

between 1263 and 1268. The latter year is probably the most correct. The erection of the College buildings was not, however, commenced until about 1284. The founder was the father of John de Baliol (the unfortunate King of Scotland), and resided at Barnard Castle, Durham. He died in 1269, leaving Devorilla, his widow, to carry out his scheme, as expressed on his death-bed. Thus Merton College (1267), Balliol College (1268), and University College (1280) were the three first Colleges founded in Oxford, and two of these were established in the reign of Henry III. A charter of incorporation was likewise granted to Oxford, in which it was termed a University, and the educational institutions proximately assumed a form somewhat similar to that of the present time. The first-named Proctors in the University were Roger de Plumpton, Henry de Godfrey, and Robert de Burgo, in 1267. By the charter of Henry III. the Mayor of Oxford claimed, with the Lord Mayor of London, the honour of a formal presentation to the Barons of the Exchequer, for confirmation in their office. On the return of the Mayor of Oxford from London he was accustomed to stop and give thanks to God for his safe conveyance, in the Trinity Chapel, by Magdalen Bridge, leaving alms on the altar. On quitting the Chapel the Mayor was received by the townsmen, assembled in guilds, and "conducted into Oxford with great huzzaing and rejoicings." The Jews were exceedingly turbulent in Henry's reign. In 1268 a riot caused by them ended in their discomfiture. A procession of students, making their annual visitation to St. Frideswide's shrine, on Ascension Day, headed by the Chancellor, and a Processional Cross, was insulted by the Jews, who went so far as to seize the cross, smiting it to the ground, and spitting upon it. The culprits were demanded; but not being surrendered, the King ordered the Sheriff of Oxon to take the whole of their property, until compensation should be made. This brought the Jews to terms, and they were commanded to place a marble cross near the spot on which Merton College was building, and to present another of solid silver, to be used in University processions. The marble cross remained until the reign of Henry V. Henry III. died in 1272, having occupied the throne for fifty-six years. During Henry's reign, Roger Bacon ("Doctor Mirabilis") settled in the Franciscan Monastery, St. Ebbe's, in 1240, on his return from Paris. He died in the Monastery in 1294, and was buried in its church. Bacon penned his famous work, "*Opus Majus*," whilst studying at Oxford, devoting above twenty years to its details, expending over £2,000 (equal to £20,000 modern coinage) in apparatus and experiments, in order that he might render the work reliable. In the "*Opus Majus*" Bacon foretold the agency of steam, as now applied to propelling machinery, &c. "Chariots may be constructed," he writes, "that will move with incredible rapidity without the aid of animals." The arts of diving beneath water, chemical analysis, and the manufacture of gunpowder as an agent of force, were likewise commented upon. "A little matter, about the bigness of a man's thumb," he remarks, "makes a horrible noise, and produces a terrible corruscation, and by this a city or an army may be destroyed in several ways." The Franciscans would not allow his ideas to be circulated, accusing him of complicity with the devil, and confining him to his cell. They sent his manuscript to Pope Clement IV., in 1267, who so admired the genius of Bacon that he ordered his immediate release. The monks angrily complied; but Jerome de Esculo, General of the Franciscans, on the death of Clement, again ordered Bacon's confinement and he remained incarcerated for twelve

years, coming forth broken down by his cruel treatment, but still continuing his labours. Bacon also wrote a "Compendium of Theology," and was noted as an astronomer. His study was in a Pharos, or watch-tower called "Bacon's Study," erected on Magnus Pons (Great Bridge), now Folly Bridge.

EDWARD I.—Henry III. was succeeded by his son, Edward I. ("Longshanks"), a clever, courageous, but cruel monarch, on November 16, 1272. Edward was in the Holy Land when proclaimed, but landed in England on August 23, 1274, being crowned at Westminster, with his Queen, on August 19, 1275. Edward seldom visited Oxford, but resided occasionally at Woodstock Palace, where Prince Edmund was born, June 5, 1301. The King gave nearly the whole of his attention to martial pursuits. Several important events in University history transpired during his reign (1272-1307). Privilege was sought of the Pope that all the superior graduates of Oxford might become Lecturers and Regents in any other University, but it is not certain that the grant was obtained. There was also a dispute between the University and the Bishop of Lincoln, as to the Bishop's jurisdiction in University government, which ultimately led to its entire emancipation from episcopal authority, confirmed by a special bull from Pope Boniface in 1301. In 1297 the privilege of sending two members to Parliament was granted to Oxford by Edward, and a clause added to the Magna Charta, which enacted that "no tax should be levied on the people without the consent of the House of Commons." Tho. de Sowry and Andrew de Pyrie were the two first members of Parliament elected by the townsmen of Oxford. Andrew de Pyrie was elected nine times subsequently, between 1300 and 1311. Wales was subjugated in 1282, and Scotland in 1299. In 1296 John de Baliol, King of Scotland, son of the founder of Balliol College, was taken prisoner, and conveyed to the Tower of London. The dispute between Baliol and Robert Bruce for the Scottish Crown led to the long war with Scotland. Edward I. claimed the crown for himself, when asked to decide the question, and then gave it to his vassal Baliol in 1292. Seven collegiate foundations were added during Edward's reign to those previously established in Oxford. St. Alban Hall in 1280, a tenement originally belonging to Robert de Sancto Albano, a burgher of Oxford, whence the name of the building. He conveyed the Hall to Littlemore Nunnery in 1230, and it was held by the nuns until leased for educational purposes. Rewley Abbey, founded in 1281 by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall (nephew of Henry III.) for the Cistercian Monks. Its site was in Hythe Bridge Street (near the North-Western Railway Terminus). A relic of an entrance gate still remains by the river side. Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College), founded by John Giffard, Baron Brimsfield, in 1283 for the Benedictine novices of St. Peter's Priory, Gloucester. In 1291 it was thrown open to all Benedictine foundations in England. Hart Hall (now Hertford College), founded in 1284, by Elias de Hertford, for the use of scholars. St. Edmund Hall, opened in 1290, by the monks of Osney Abbey. Durham College (on the site of Trinity College) was also built in the same year, by the Prior and Monks of Durham. A licence to establish another College was granted to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on July 22, 1306. The site is not known. St. Mary-the-Virgin Church had a spire added in 1280, and the building was consecrated on December 11, 1281, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells—Dr. R. Burnel. The Jews were expelled from Oxford in 1290, when all the Israelites in England were ordered to quit the shores.

The number exiled was 16,511. The whole of their property was retained by the King, who presented their Oxford Synagogue at the corner of Penny-verthing (Pembroke) Street, St. Aldate, to Dean Burnell, who conveyed it to Balliol College. London College was subsequently built on the same spot. The citizens of Oxford refused to pay the King a certain yearly payment, known as the "fee-farm rent." To make up for this Edward seized the clerkship of the street-markets, and let out the spaces to those that would pay best for them. There was a serious riot in the city in 1297, provoked by John de Scarf and Madoc of Wales, many lives being lost. A number of citizens were excommunicated by the Bishop of Lincoln, several were imprisoned until the King gave orders for their release, other offenders were degraded in position, and the commonalty were required to pay an annual fine of £5 to a priest, to perform a daily mass for the repose of the slain. The first Prince of Wales was the second son of Edward I. He was born at Caernarvon Castle, Wales, April 25, 1284. It is traditionally said that the King, desiring to conciliate the Welsh chieftains, who were deploring the extinction of their native princes, presented the child to them as their future King, exclaiming "Eich Dyn" ("This is your man!"), meaning their countryman and sovereign, whence the motto on the crest of the Prince of Wales, "Ich Dien." The motto originated in a very different manner in the time of Edward III., as recorded in his reign. Edward I. died in 1307 whilst marching against Scotland.

EDWARD II., son of Edward I., succeeded his father. He married Isabella, daughter of Philip IV., King of France. It was a most unhappy union. In December, 1326, Queen Isabella celebrated divers royal pastimes at Woodstock Palace. In 1311 the North Gate of the city and the Bocardo Prison (forming the second storey of the gate) were partly rebuilt. Anthony à Wood supposes the name "Bocardo" to be derived from the Saxon "Boc-hord," signifying a library, a purpose for which the room over the gate was probably used in earlier times. The Rev. Sir John Peshall describes Bocardo as being "the strongest gate of the city, as indeed for good reason it ought, having no river before it as the others had; was well strengthened on each side with a strong bulky tower, and backed with another gate, both formerly well fenced, especially the outermost, with a portcullis, to let down before, as also a military engine erected over it, through which was cast down anything obnoxious to the enemy approaching thereunto. Besides this, were two great folding doors hung thereon, made strong with bars of iron nailed upon them; as also a massy chain that crossed the outer gate, by which we cannot otherwise imagine its primitive beauty and strength, not only for fortification, but for battlements, statues, and arms thereon, which afforded great delight to strangers that came that way." In Edward's reign (1307-27) the University library (now the Bodleian) and two Colleges were founded—Exeter College (named at first Stapleton Hall), established in 1314, by Walter de Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, who was also Lord Chancellor, Secretary of State, and Chaplain to the Pope. Stapleton was born at Amery, near Bideford, Devon. The name of Stapleton Hall was changed to Exeter College in 1404. Oriel College was founded by Adam de Brome (the credit being given to Edward II.) in 1325. Adam de Brome held the position of King's Almoner, and first Provost of the College. It is related that when Edward retreated from the Battle of Bannockburn (1314) he made a vow that, if he reached England safely, he would found a religious house to be dedicated

to the Virgin Mary. Oriel College is supposed to be the fulfilment of the vow, and traces of buildings erected in Edward's reign still exist. The College possesses a cross of the King, with a Latin inscription. His statue is also over the entrance. Masses for the soul of Hugh Despencer, the King's unworthy favourite, were enjoined to be offered up in Oriel College. On May 28, 1319, the King issued a writ at York with reference to the various Oxford Markets, commanding that the tradesmen of the town should have different localities assigned them, in which their goods might be exposed for sale, and in no other. In 1327, the Mayor and townsmen of Oxford (Edmund de la Beche being head), joining with those of Abingdon, went at midnight in a great body with torches and candles, and burnt the Manor of Northcote, the property of Abingdon Abbey; afterwards setting upon the Abbey itself, ransacking it, and killing and putting to flight the monks. The ringleaders in this riot were afterwards hung at Wallingford. The students were incensed at this treatment, and threatened to leave Oxford. Some early English verses, noting the event, are prefixed to "Master Dumbleton's Questions," in Merton College Library. In the same year Roger Mortimer, the Queen's favourite, made an endeavour to enter Oxford by Smith Gate (Catherine Street), but was repelled by the students. Queen Isabella soon after visited Oxford, accompanied by her son (Edward III.) and Mortimer, and went to St. Mary-the-Virgin Church to hear Bishop Orleton, of Hereford, preach. His text (most singular) was, "My head my head" (2 Kings iv. 9), and the comment was more singular than the text. After explaining to the University why the Queen was in arms, he proceeded, "When the head of a kingdom becometh sick and diseased, it must of necessity be taken off, without useless attempts to administer any other remedy!" In 1329 Prince Edmund, of Woodstock, who had been created Earl of Kent by Edward II., was beheaded at Winchester, for endeavouring to rescue the King from imprisonment and to restore him to the throne. Edward II. frequently visited Oxford, residing at Beaumont Palace, which he presented to the Carmelites, or White-Friars. He was a weak vacillating monarch, and gave offence to his nobles by the preference shewn to unprincipled followers. He was deposed by Parliament in January, 1327, and murdered the following September in Berkeley Castle, Queen Isabella conspiring at the deed. The Bishop of Exeter (Walter de Stapleton), his brother (Sir Richard), and two retainers were likewise slain in revenge, by order of Isabella. The tragedy took place near the north door of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

EDWARD III. occupied the position of his father at fourteen years of age. Some authorities state that he was born at Oxford in 1312. He received his education at Balliol College, under the tuition of Walter Burley. While at College in 1324 Edward experienced an attack of small-pox—raging severely in Oxford at that time. Prince John, of Eltham, was also a sufferer. Dr. John Gaddesden, of Merton College, treated Prince Edward, and he speaks of it in his work entitled "The Medical Rose" giving a curious recipe for the cure of the virulent disease—"Cause the whole of the body of your patient to be wrapped in red scarlet cloth, or any other red cloth; and command everything about the bed to be made red. This is an excellent cure. It was in this manner I treated the son of the noble King of England, when he had the small-pox, and I cured him without leaving any marks." Gaddes-

den was accounted a great luminary in the art of medicine in the fourteenth century. Leland says that he "wrote a large and learned work on medicine, full of excellencies." The first Commission of the Peace to Oxford was granted in Edward's reign (1330). The year after Edward's accession he married Philippa of Hainault, with whom he lived in retirement at Woodstock for some years. Philippa bore him five sons and five daughters. Edward, the eldest, the "Black Prince," was born at Woodstock Palace, June 15th, 1330, and Prince Thomas, the youngest son, (known as "Thomas of Woodstock"), was also born in that town on January 7, 1355. Edward III. held Oxford in great esteem, and frequently visited the scenes of his student days. In 1331 he assembled a Parliament in Oxford; and he renewed the charter of the University, granting additional privileges in 1356-7. His intention was to have built a palace in Oxford, but the limited area of the thoroughfares, and the concourse of students, prevented its fulfillment. Edward endowed Durham College with a grant from his private purse, and gave additional buildings to Oriel College. Three Colleges and a Hall were founded in his reign—Queen's College in 1340, as a memorial of the Battle of Halidon Hill, by Robert de Eglesfeld (born at Allerby near Maryport); New College (the ground for which was acquired in 1369) by William of Wickham (or Wykeham, a village between Bishop's Waltham and Fareham, Hants); and Canterbury College in 1363, by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the study of Canon and Civil Law. Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, studied at this College in 1497. Henry VIII. incorporated the foundation into Christ Church in 1545. St. Mary Hall was also established in 1333. Henry Kelve, a citizen of Oxford, presented it to the Rector of St. Mary's and his successors for a manse. It was conveyed to Oriel College, who converted it into a place of study. Queen Philippa co-operated with Robert de Eglesfeld (her confessor) in the foundation of Queen's College, so named at her desire; and it was commended by her to the support and countenance of all future Queens. Controversy on doctrinal questions agitated the University considerably in this monarch's reign, causing a secession of many students, who retired to Stamford, Lincolnshire, in 1331. A statute was promulgated obliging every candidate for a degree to swear "never to read, nor to hear a reader, at Stamford, as a University." In 1349 the plague that passed from the Dorsetshire coast to London reached Oxford, and its effects were so severely felt, that more than one-fourth of the students became victims to its ravages—one authority remarking that "there were not enough left in the city to bury the dead." The students were often "eager for the fray" with the townsmen in this reign; and their pugnacity has been handed down in a monkish Leonine distich:—

*"Chronica si penses, cum pugnant Oxonienses,
Post paucos menses, volat ira per Angligenenses."*

Thus translated—"If you examine the chronicles, when the Oxford men fall out, within a few months the strife will fly throughout all England," and poetically rendered—

"When Oxford draws knife England's soon at strife."

Notwithstanding the plague destroying many students in 1349 there yet remained a sufficient number to organise a riot on the occasion of an election for the Chancellorship, when the Northerners opposed the Southerners. John de Wylliot, of Merton College, was the favourite of many students for the

post, and they broke into St. Mary-the-Virgin Church to carry their point. During the struggle several on both sides were killed and wounded. Wylliot was successful. Edward III. obtained a special bull from Pope John XXII. to suppress the gatherings in the Church from that year.

THE RIOT ON ST. SCHOLASTICA'S DAY.

In 1354 a most grievous conflict happened in Oxford on St. Scholastica's-day, February 10. It originated in a tavern called "Swyndlestock" (subsequently "The Mermaid") at Carfax (opposite St. Martin's Church), through some students being served with bad wine by the vintner, John de Croydon. The fracas lasted for three days, the cry of the students being "Gown! Gown! into Town!" The students were led by Roger de Chesterfield and the townsmen by the Mayor—John de Bereford. On the second day above two thousand villagers entered Oxford, and sided with the townsmen. The loss resulting was forty students and twenty-three townsmen. The King was at Woodstock when the riot broke forth; and the news being conveyed to him, severe measures were put into force, and the conflict brought to an end. The Mayor and the principal authorities, being brought before a tribunal, were condemned to attend St. Mary's Church annually (the Mayor, two bailiffs, and sixty citizens, representing the number slain), whilst a mass was celebrated for the souls of the slain students, and afterwards to pay one penny each, "forty of which pence shall go to forty poor scholars, and the rest to the curate." Tradition states that the Mayor was obliged to wear a halter around his neck (afterwards changed to a silken cord), but this has no real foundation. In Elizabeth's reign a sermon and prayers were substituted for the mass, and the University sued the city for 1,500 marks, due for such neglect for fifteen years, when it was decreed that a sermon and communion should form the service, which at length came to public prayers, and then but a litany was read. In 1641 the Mayor and twenty citizens only attended; but the Vice-Chancellor refused to have the service held unless all were present. In 1800 the Mayor (Richard Cox, Esq.) neglected the ceremony, and the University demanded a heavy fine (100 marks) for the non-observance. On February 1, 1825, the custom was abolished; but an oath was demanded by the University from the Corporation, binding it to hold the ancient privileges intact. This was conceded, and taken annually until about 1854, when that observance was also discontinued. John de Bereford, the leader of the townsmen, was five times Mayor of Oxford, in 1348 to 1351, and in 1354. At his death he was buried in All Saints' Church, and the inscription on the brass of his tomb apparently testified that he became convinced of the evil wrought by the riot—

"John de Bereford and Agnes his first wife Iye here. God on their souls have mercy. He that shall pray for the soul of the said John shall have 60 days of pardon."

The brass however, has been destroyed. Another riot happened in Edward's reign, during St. Frideswide's Fair, in St. Aldate. It was caused by the Canons of St. Frideswide forbidding merchants to attend the fair with their goods, in consequence of dishonest dealings. The tower of St. Martin's (Carfax) Church was taken lower by command of the King, because (as expressed in the students' complaint) "the townsmen would, in time of combat with them, retire there as to their castle, and from thence gall and annoy them with "arrows and stones." In 1351 the monks of St. John's Hospital (on the site of Magdalen College) were cut off to a man by pestilence, and

the institution lapsed to the town. In 1356 John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, in David the Second's reign, obtained permission from the King to study at Oxford. Barbour had previously visited the University, and was but twenty-six years of age when he was advanced to his high position. He was equally famed as a divine, philosopher, and poet. Prince Thomas, of Woodstock, with the Duke of Gloucester and Henry, Earl of Derby (afterwards Henry IV.), defeated Thomas de Vere (Earl of Oxford and Marquis of Dublin) at Radcot Bridge (near Oxford), in Edward's reign. Vere saved his life with difficulty by swimming across the Thames. In 1341-2 Edward the Black Prince (so named for the sable hue of the armour he wore in battle) studied at Queen's College. In 1343 the title of Prince of Wales was bestowed on him—being the second prince who had borne the honour. Three years subsequently he commanded the English army at the Battle of Crecy, France, August 26, 1346. The blind King of Bohemia, an ally of Philip VI., King of France, was slain in the fray. A plume of feathers surmounted his helmet, with the motto, "Ich Dien" ("I serve"). The plume and crest were taken as trophies from his body; and, at the institution of the Order of the Garter in 1350, were conferred on the Black Prince. The feathers and motto have been borne by the Princes of Wales from that period. The Black Prince took King John of France prisoner at the Battle of Poitiers, 1356. John died in England in 1364. The Black Prince died of consumption, June 8, 1376, aged forty-six years, twelvemonths before the conclusion of his father's extended reign, which lasted fifty years (1327-77). The North Gate of Oxford was strengthened, and additions made to it, in 1361.

RICHARD II., surnamed "Bordeaux," son of the Black Prince, ascended the throne in 1377, at eleven years of age, a regency governing. He favoured the University exceedingly, confirming all the privileges bestowed upon it by his predecessors, in a particular and remarkable charter. In 1380 the walls of Oxford were completely restored, at great expense, by the special order of Richard, dated from Westminster, Feb. 20, directed to the Mayor and burgesses. The walls were spoken of as being "weak and ruinous, and the ditch or mote (of old so broad and deep) so stopped up, that if his enemies in France should invade England, it would put his person to great hazard, unless they found a quick remedy to repair them." A tax was therefore levied upon the townsmen, and the walls repaired. The King added to the income of Durham College, endow'd by his predecessor. In the second year of his reign, a charter (dated June 30, 1379), was granted for the erection of New College—the site for which had been purchased in 1369 (Edward III.'s reign). The College was entitled "Seinte Marie College of Wynchester, in Oxenford." The foundation-stone was laid by the founder, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, (who was also Lord Chancellor of England), March 5, 1380. On the Vigil of Palm Sunday, April 14, 1386, the first Warden and Fellows entered the College, and declared it open. New Inn Hall was established in 1392. Originally it belonged to the Bishop of Hereford (John Trilleck), and was known as Trilleck's Inn. Trilleck dying intestate, the Inn became the property of his brother, who conveyed it to Messrs. Pembridge, Ottery, and Brown. It was then given to William of Wykeham, who presented it to New College. The name of the first Principal recorded is that of William Freman, in 1431. Two Parliaments were held in the city in Richard's reign—1382-3; two serious riots also took place in 1388-9. Learning was

far from flourishing, the students were limited in number, and several of the Halls were occupied for purposes foreign to the intentions of their founders. Richard II. went to Woodstock from Oxford in 1391 to keep Christmas. A tournament was held in the Park, at which the Earl of Pembroke (John Hastings), only seventeen years of age, was unfortunately slain by John St. John, whose lance slipped, and fatally pierced the Earl's person. Richard's reign was rendered famous by the poesy of Geoffrey Chaucer and the procedure of John Wicliff, the "Morning Star of the Reformation."

JOHN WICLIFF AT OXFORD.

Wicliff was born in 1324, at Wycliff, Yorkshire, and educated at Queen's College, which he entered at the age of sixteen, in 1340. He became a Fellow of Merton College in 1346; Master of Balliol and Rector of Fylingham, Lincolnshire, 1361; Doctor of Divinity, 1364; and Rector of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, 1375 (presented to him by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster). He held this Rectory for nine years. Whilst engaged in the service of the Church on Dec. 29, 1384, he was seized with a paralytic stroke—and two days after—the last day of the year—he ended his chequered career. The heresy he was charged with teaching, and which brought down the prosecution of the Romish Church upon him, was that "The Scriptures were above the Church, and that the Church ought not to propose anything for belief which was contrary to the Scriptures." He had many followers, forming a powerful party in the University. The malignity of the Pope (Gregory XI.) was poured down upon Wicliff, no less than five special Bulls being sent to England from Rome calling upon the King and the governing powers of Canterbury, London, and Oxford, to do all they could to stop the advancement of his heretical doctrines. The following extract from an ancient work will give a clear insight into Wicliff's ideas:—"1376. In this tyme on John Wiclef, Maystir of Oxenforth, held many strange opiniones—That the Chereh of Rome is not hed of alle Cherehis—That Petir had no more auctorite thanne the othir Aposteles, or the Pope no more power than a nothir prest. And that temporale lords may take away the godes fro the Chereh when the persones trespasin. And that no reules mad be Augustin, Benet, and Franceys, add more perfeccion over the Gospele than doth lym whiting onto a wal. And that bischoppis schuld have no prisones, and many othir thingis. Upon these materes the Pope sent a Bulle to the Archbisshop of Cauntibury, and London, that thei schuld areste the same Wiclef, and make him to abjure the seid opiniones." Wicliff had charged the Romish Church with holding as many as fifty errors and heresies, and this brought the myrmidons of the Pope against him with severity. He was summoned to attend a solemn conclave in St. Paul's, before the head of the Church. He went; and the result was a war of words, which speedily led to blows—the riot lasting two days, and raging both between ecclesiastics and citizens. This was in 1377; and in 1380 he finished his translation of the Bible, without note or comment, being the first time the English Bible was given to the people. A reprint copy of his New Testament, rendered word for word, can be inspected in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Blackfriars, London. As a curiosity a specimen of the style and orthography is given:—"Therefore whanne Jhesus was borun in Bethleem of Juda, in the dayes of King Eroude: lo astronomyens camen fro the eest to Jerusaleme and seiden, where is he that

is borun King of Jewis ? for we han seen his steere in the eest, and we camen for to worschipe him.”—(Matt. ii. 1, 2.) Richard II., proving a treacherous and unjust King, was forcibly deposed by his cousin Henry, who claimed the vacant throne, September 30, 1399, after a reign of twenty-two years (1377-99). Richard was murdered in Pomfret Castle, February 13, 1400.

HENRY IV.—Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, and the first royal representative of that house, ascended the throne in 1399, as Henry IV. He was a son of John of Gaunt. The Order of the Bath was instituted at his coronation. During his reign a virulent persecution was commenced against the followers of Wicliff, incited by Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury. It was resected with great spirit. The teaching in the University was entirely suspended; and a resolution was even carried to dissolve it, if a change did not soon take place. This determination was viewed so seriously, that the King became a mediator, and several letters were written by him to assuage the wounded feelings of the ill-used Wicliffites. This procedure had the desired effect, and the turbulent spirit became allayed. A conspiracy to restore Richard II. took place during the first year of Henry's reign (1400), when the Earl of Kent, Sir Thomas Blount, Sir Ralph Lumley, Sir Benjamin Sely, John Walsh, Esq., and Baldwin de Kent—were executed by hanging, without the North Gate of Oxford. The place of execution was at Green Ditch (the thoroughfare connecting the Woodstock and Kidlington Roads), St. Giles. Two others of the conspirators—the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury—were executed at Cirencester, and their heads brought on long poles to the King's headquarters at Oxford. The town in the fourteenth century is thus mentioned by Dr. Waddington, in the “*Congregational History of Independency, 1240-1567*”—“Oxford had little of the architectural beauty which made its streets of Colleges and quadrangles so attractive in modern times. It resembled a fortress rather than a University. During a portion of the year it was enclosed with water, out of which certain islands arose, on which castles were erected for defence. It was, nevertheless, even at that period, a seat of learning resorted to by foreigners, and of growing celebrity.” Henry IV. contributed largely towards the completion of the first University Library (Bodleian), and he endowed it with half-a-mark yearly, and also with £5 from the local assize of bread and ale. The first Vice-Chancellor, or Commissary, of the University is mentioned during Henry's occupancy of the throne, by the name of William Farrendon. He held the post in 1400-1403. Henry reigned fourteen years (1399-1413), and died of broken heart, worn out by the crimes he had committed to hold the crown. Archbishop Scrope, of York, was executed for joining Northumberland's conspiracy, 1405; and the first martyr for alleged heresy (Rev. W. Sawtre) was burnt in this reign.

HENRY V., surnamed “Monmouth,” ascended the throne March 21 (crowned April 13), 1413. He matriculated at Queen's College, under the tuition of Cardinal Beaufort, his relative, and he retained a partiality for the University throughout his reign. There are two ancient portraits of Henry V. in one of the north windows of the Library of Queen's College, taken from the “Prince's Room” in the old College, and restored by Alderman Fletcher. One portrait has an inscription, and Wood states that the original, previous to its removal from the royal chamber, ran thus :—

"In perpetuum Rei memoriam.
Imperator Britanniae,
Triumphator Galliae.
Hostium Victor et Sui.
Henricus V.
Parvi Hujus cubiculi
Olim magnus Incola."

"In memory for ever.
Henry V.
Emperor of Britain,
Conqueror of France,
The victor of his foes and of himself,
Was formerly the great tenant
Of this little chamber."

It was the intention of Henry V., had he had the leisure, to amend the statutes of the University, and to have established a College for the reception of strangers, but the war with France prevented the desire of the King being carried into effect. The battle of Agincourt (Azincour) was gained by Henry, October 25, 1415. Two Colleges were founded in Henry's reign:—London College, in St. Aldate Street, by Richard Clifford, Bishop of London; and St. Mary's College, in New Inn Hall Street, for the Augustine Canons, by Thomas Holden and Mary his wife. Henry VI. confirmed the charter of St. Mary's, which was dissolved in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The statutes of the Library stated that "No scholar should occupy a book above one hour or two at the most, so that others should not be hindered from the use of the same." The books were kept in a chest, and not chained to desks. It was a very common thing to write on the first leaf of a book, "Cursed be he that shall steal or tear out the leaves, or in any way injure this book." In 1498 Erasmus, named the "King of the Schools," resided at St. Mary's College during his first visit to Oxford. From here he issued his "*Novum Testamentum Græcum*." In 1654 the portion of the building remaining was used for a Quakers' Meeting-House. A number of Irish students studied at Oxford in the reign of Henry V. They resided near Gloucester Hall, Worcester Street, and maintained their character for wildness and frolic, being named Chamberdekyns. Rioting being studied in preference to education, they were dismissed the University. Proceeding to Cambridge, they committed similar excesses. By the order of Parliament in the following reign (Henry VI.) they were banished the kingdom, with an injunction not to settle at the Universities again. Henry V. granted a charter in which the area of the University's oversight was defined as being "in studentium augmentum et multiplicationem in futurum." The limits were Bagley to the south, Botley to the west, Godstow to the north, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital (Cowley) to the east. This charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, and has never been repealed. Henry V. died at Vincennes, August 31, 1422, after a reign of nine years (1413-22). Lord Cobham was burnt as a heretic in 1417; and the Wicliffites were, as in the former reign, cruelly persecuted in Oxford.

HENRY VI., surnamed "Windsor," was proclaimed King before he was twelvemonths old, his father marrying in 1420 the Princess Catherine of France. Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, founder of the University Library (Bodleian) was named Protector of England. Henry became a distinguished patron of letters, and evinced great preference for Oxford and the University; but, notwithstanding this, the scholars were limited in number, learning was esteemed but lightly, and the University revenue only moderate. Dr. John Ayliffe, in his "*History of the University*," says that Henry VI. was educated in Oxford. He visited the town in July, 1447. Five Colleges and one Hall were established during Henry's reign:—Lincoln College, to prevent the spread of the doctrines of Wicliff, by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln,

October 12, 1427. St. Bernard's College, for the Cistercian Monks, by Archbishop Chichele, in 1437, on the site of St. John's College. All Souls' College, also by Chichele, February 10, 1438, as a memorial of the Battle of Agincourt. Magdalen College (charter granted from the King in 1457), by William Patten, of Waynflete, Lincolnshire (whence his name William of Waynflete), Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor of England. A College of White Monks or Canons, by Sir Peter Besile, of Besile-leigh, Berks, who left by will the whole of his property in Oxford for the purpose. Magdalen Hall, by William of Waynflete, in 1448, afterwards merged into Magdalen College. In the reign of Henry VI. Duke Humphrey of Gloucester (who studied at Balliol College) was beuought by the University to give his support to the University (Bodleian) Library. He responded, giving money and books liberally. In November, 1439, he presented 129 volumes, and between 1440 and 1447 (the year of his death) he gave about 600 MSS. in addition. In 1445 a special letter was addressed to the Duke by the University, stating its desire to erect a more suitable building for the Library, asking his aid, and offering the title of Founder to him. The offer was accepted, and the building commenced. Duke Humphrey (fourth son of Henry IV.) was strangled, by order of Henry VI., in 1447, and buried in St. Alban's Abbey. During the reign of Henry VI. a contagious fever broke out in the town (1435-6), but fortunately few lives were lost. Henry occupied the throne for thirty-nine years (1422-61), being deposed by his fourth cousin, the Earl of March (Edward IV.). He fled into Scotland: but returning to England, was taken prisoner in Lancashire in 1463. The Battle of Banbury (twenty-two miles from Oxford) was fought in 1469, when the followers of Henry were defeated; and, after the Battle of Stamford, he was restored to his throne in 1470. Edward IV. again captured him in 1471, and Henry was murdered in the Tower of London, June 20, aged 49. His only son, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, was born October 13, 1453, taken prisoner at the Battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, and slain on May 21, aged eighteen years. The Wars of the Roses raged fiercely during this reign, causing bitter party feeling in Oxford.

EDWARD IV., Earl of March, grandson of Lionel (son of Edward III.), the first of the House of York, ascended the throne in 1461, and reigned until 1483 (twenty-two years). He assumed the title of "Protector of the University," and bestowed many favours on the students as marks of his preference. Several Dutch students were at Oxford in 1463, residing at Amsterdam (or Broadgate) Hall, in the rear of All Hallows (All Saints') Church, High Street. This Hall was noted for giving sanctuary to petty offenders, and even to murderers, a privilege granted by the Pope, and claimed by the Master and Convent of St. John's Hospital (now Magdalen College). In the year mentioned a tailor, named J. Parry, stabbed a man mortally, and fled for refuge to Amsterdam sanctuary; He was received, and when a Proctor demanded him he was refused. The sanctuary was abolished in 1530, and the Hall razed in 1661. Edward IV. and his Queen visited Oxford in 1481, and resided at Magdalen College, which was not then completed. They arrived at the College from Woodstock Palace, and were received by the Founder, the President (Richard Mayhew) and other dignitaries, with great ceremony. The University (Bodleian) Library was completed in Edward's reign (1480). The coining of money at the Oxford Mint (established by

Athelstan (in 925) ceased in his reign. Edward married Lady Elizabeth Grey (or Woodville), by whom he had two sons.

PRINTING IN OXFORD BEFORE CAXTON'S TIME, AND SUBSEQUENTLY.

The reign of Edward IV. was rendered famous by the introduction of the art of printing into England, said to have been practised by Frederick Corsellis, at Oxford in 1468, three years before Caxton exercised the craft in the precincts of Westminster Abbey. Sir John Peshall, in his "History of Oxford," remarks that "Frederic Corsellis set up the first printing-press in England, in Merton Street, Oxford (then known as St. John Baptist Street)." Corsellis' first specimen of typography was the "Expositio Sancti Hieronymi in Symbolum Apostolorum," in small 4to, 41 pp. Bryan Twyne and Anthony à Wood (Oxford antiquaries), Dr. Ayliffe (an historian of Oxford), and the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. (the eminent bibliographer), maintain a similar opinion, which is echoed by John Begford, in his "History of Printing at Oxford," and Richard Atkyns, Esq., of Balliol College, who published the "Origin and Growth of Printing; a Flower of the Crown of England" in 1664, in which it is stated that Corsellis was brought from Leyden by a Mr. Turnour, who had him conveyed to London and from thence to Oxford. King Charles I., in his Letters Patent to the University of Oxford, March 5, 1635, mentions printing as having been brought to the city from abroad. Dr. Dibdin strengthens his testimony by avowing that he has "seen two copies of this work—one in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and another in the Public Library, Cambridge." There is a third copy in All Souls' College Library, Oxford. Those holding the reverse view, assert that Theodoric Rood, of Cologne, was the first printer at Oxford, in 1478; and state that he published six books between that year and 1485. Mr. James Johnson, in his "Typographia," gives no less than 38 pp. of exhaustive evidence against the claims set up by the admirers of Corsellis, which is in his opinion incontrovertible. The legacy of Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, included a copy of this famous book, bequeathed to the Bodleian Library in 1691, printed by Corsellis, at Oxford, in 1468: its colophon, or imprint, stating that it was finished on Dec. 17, in that year. It is exhibited in a glass case near the entrance to the Library. There is a memorandum at the beginning, noting that this rare and unique treasure was given to Dr. Barlow, by Bishop Juxon, July 31, 1657. Theodoric Rood and Thomas Hunte were the next printers in Oxford—Rood by himself in 1478, and then in partnership with Hunte, in 1483-4. The Library possesses eight works of Theodoric Rood's, having duplicates of the first works printed in Oxford in English (both very imperfect). One copy was bought in 1832 for six guineas, and the other in 1852 for £6 10s. The first work printed in Oxford by Rood was "Aristotelis Ethica Latine per L. Aretinum," 1479, 4to; and the second, "Ægidius Romanus de peccato originali," dated March 14, 1479. The other four are of the years 1481-2-5-6. In the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1585) the art was again pursued in Oxford, under the patronage of the Earl of Leicester, when Mr. Joseph Barnes was appointed Printer to the University, such appearing on the title-page of his first-known book. Barnes was aided with a loan of £100 from the University chest, and set up a new press in the city. In January, 1586, Convocation appointed a delegacy to watch over the interests of the University, and to control the publications issued. A period

of extraordinary activity ensued; and in the course of two years above twenty works were published by the Oxford Press, including the first Greek book printed in the University. This was entitled, "Some Homilies of St. Chrysostom," 12mo. Barnes retained his position for over forty years, and at his death bequeathed a legacy to the University. Bryan Twyne (a Fellow of Corpus Christi College) issued in 1608 a History of the University, entitled, "Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis Apologia," in the production of which he was aided by Joseph Barnes. Barnes was succeeded by a Mr. Turner, who engaged in some knavish actions, far from creditable, especially in one instance, when he obtained all Sir Henry Savil's Greek types, and refused to part with them for some time. Turner's printing press was in the vicinity of Beaumont Street, near the Palace of Henry II. In 1635 Archbishop Laud favoured the progress of printing in Oxford exceedingly, obtaining a patent for the University equal to that possessed by Cambridge and the Stationers' Company. Laud was desirous that the MSS. he had presented to the Bodleian Library should be printed. In 1658 the Rev. Samuel Clarke, M.A., of Merton College, was appointed "Architypographer" to the University; he edited and corrected the first Polyglot Bible issued from the Press. Dr. Pocock's "Porta Moisa," a Hebrew work, was also published about this period. Dr. Clarke was succeeded by Martin Bold, followed by Henry Cruttenden, of Oxford, in 1668, who styled himself "one of His Majesty's Printers." From 1585 to 1669 the printing of the University was conducted in hired premises; but in 1669 Archbishop Sheldon, of Canterbury, desired that the Press should be placed in the upper part of the Sheldonian Theatre, where it remained until 1713, when it was removed to the Clarendon Building, provided for the purpose from the profits of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Great Rebellion." Dr. John Fell, Vice-Chancellor, 1666, presented a collection of twenty founts of different foreign types to the University; Francis Junius presented another valuable collection in 1676; and in 1753, Elizabeth Elstob, a learned lady of Oxford, followed the example of Junius. In 1785 Lord Godolphin, of Helston, bequeathed £5,000 to the University, "the interest to be applied for benefit of printing," &c. Bishop Fell, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Sir Joseph Williams, and Thomas Yate undertook the management of the University Press in 1672, and expended £4,000 in type, purchased from foundries in France, Germany, and Holland. In 1830 the University Press was removed to its present position in Walton Street. (See "The Newspaper Press in Oxford"—reign of James I.—for further details.)

EDWARD V., eldest son of Edward IV., was called to the throne in his thirteenth year, but reigned only ten weeks. He was murdered in the Tower of London, with his brother, the Duke of York, at the instigation of his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who seized the crown.

RICHARD III. ("Crookback") enjoyed but a brief reign, two years (1483-5.) He visited Oxford soon after his accession, and held court at Magdalen College. He heard disputations in the College Hall, was entertained at a banquet, and gave a present of fat bucks from his forest in reward for the hospitality. There was an abundance of books in Oxford during Richard's reign, according to Sir John Peshall, owing to a measure being passed allowing the University "to import and export books at pleasure." Other advantages

were also conferred for the advancement of literature. In 1484 the Chancellor of the University was elected for life. The Bishop of Lincoln (John Russel) was the first thus chosen. Before this date the office was either held annually or triennially. Richard's son was declared Prince of Wales in 1483, being then ten years of age; but he held the dignity only a few months, dying in April, 1484. He visited Oxford with his father the previous year. Richard III. was slain at the Battle of Bosworth Field, August, 1485, when the Wars of the Roses terminated by the union of the new King, Henry VII., with the Princess Elizabeth of York.

HENRY VII., the first of the House of Tudor, was proclaimed King August 22, 1485. He reigned twenty-four years (1485-1509). In 1488 he visited Oxford, being received with great rejoicings. Henry VII. was extremely partial to Woodstock Palace, and added considerably to its buildings. An old English rhyme over the entrance-gate implied that he was the founder, but such was not the case. Bishop Smyth, of Lincoln, was introduced to the King at Oxford, and appointed to several offices in succession, including two Bishoprics. He acceded to the desire of the University by accepting the Chancellorship, which he resigned in 1507, in which year he conceived the design of founding Brasenose College, although the erection was not commenced until the following reign. St. Mary-the-Virgin Church was almost rebuilt during Henry's monarchy, the King giving the timber of forty oaks. In 1485-6-9-93, and 1500-3 the city was again ravaged by plagues. There were fifty-five Halls of education in the University in 1493, but in consequence of the distemper, only thirty-three were inhabited, and those but thinly, the greater proportion of the students retiring into the country. The members of Merton College migrated to Islip; Magdalen to Brackley; and Oriel to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, without the city. The mortality was very heavy. A serious inundation was experienced in 1500. Learning was far from flourishing in Henry's reign. Greek was held in contempt. The students formed themselves into two parties, under the titles [of Trojans (who opposed the teaching of Greek), and Grecians (who favoured it), and frequent riots were the result. In 1506 a serious "Gown and Town" riot took place opposite St. Mary's Church, commenced by the Northern and Southern students. Richard Simon, an ambitious priest, resided in Oxford, and had amongst his pupils Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, a youth of "very pregnant parts," who was selected to disturb the government by claiming the crown. The effort was unsuccessful. The Margaret Professorship of Divinity was founded by Margaret, Countess of Huntingdon, mother of the King, in 1497; Dr. Wylsford, Fellow of Oriel, being the first Professor. Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII., who studied at Magdalen College, was born September 20, 1486, and created Prince of Wales at three years of age. Prince Arthur married Catherine of Arragon (the future wife of Henry VIII.), in his fifteenth year, and shortly before his death he visited Oxford (in 1501), on his way to join Catherine at Ludlow Castle, sojourning at Magdalen College, as the guest of President Richard Mayhew, when "he was lodged in the apartments of the President. Rushes were provided for the Prince's bedchamber, and he was treated with a brace of pike and a brace of tench. Both his Highness and suite received presents of gloves, and were refreshed with red wine, claret, and sack." Henry (born 1491), the second son, succeeded to the title of Prince of Wales at twelve years of age,

and six years subsequently (1509) ascended the throne as Henry VIII. From that time there was no Prince of Wales for above one hundred years.

HENRY VIII.—In this reign many important events took place in Oxford. Henry commenced his reign by confirming the charter of the University, a course followed by many of his predecessors : great deference was also paid to the officials. The King visited the town thrice—in 1510-18-33. In the latter year he was publicly entertained at a banquet. At the King's second visit he was accompanied by his Queen (Catherine of Arragon), who went on a devotional visit to St. Frideswide's Shrine, attended by Cardinal Wolsey and the Heads of the University. Henry and Catherine went first to Abingdon, leaving London on account of the sweating sickness, and afterwards came to Oxford. The King visited Woodstock on this occasion. Whilst there an attempt was made on his life by William Morisco, who was afterwards punished. Before leaving Oxford Henry added to its charter many favours, which he extended in 1523. The King was expected (for his fourth visit) at Oxford in 1543, but Wood remarks, "he came not." Sanction was sought by Henry from the University to his projected divorce from Catherine (in 1529) and to his recognition as Supreme Head of the English Church (1531). The University, being aware that the Pope had refused a divorce, allowed Henry's communication to rest unanswered for three weeks, which gave dire offence to the monarch. Harsh letters followed from the King, when a committee was formed of thirty-three doctors and bachelors of art, and an answer returned agreeable to his wishes, with the University seal attached ; but Anthony a Wood says that "all the menaces or arts of the King had proved ineffectual, if the committee had not taken the opportunity of a tempestuous night, as it were by stealth, to hold the convention." Wolsey, taking the part of the injured Queen, lost the King's favour, became attainted, and had his lands and goods confiscated. He was pardoned the following year (1530), but his ill fortune preyed deeply on his mind. In October, 1530, he was arrested for high treason, and, while on his way to London, was taken ill, and died at Leicester Abbey, Nov. 29. When Henry declared himself "Head of the English Church," the University promptly returned an answer in accordance with his desire. The spoliation of the Church made the King many enemies in the University. Its repugnance was marked. Several of its members relinquished their studies, and others applied themselves to the study of physic, or sought employment in civil offices. However, the blow was struck by the monarch, and the supremacy of the Pope in England was abolished in 1534. By the act of 1535, 380 religious houses were dissolved, by which a revenue of about £32,000 a year accrued to the crown ; in 1540, by the suppression of the greater houses, the King gained a revenue of about £500,000, besides a large sum in plate and jewels ; and by the act of 1548, 90 Colleges, 110 Hospitals, and 2,734 chantries and free chapels were destroyed. A scheme for the dissolution of the Oxford Colleges, and appropriation of their revenues, was laid before Henry (1540), after the suppression of the monasteries. Henry seemingly scouted the idea, expressing great indignation, and replied that, in his judgment, "no land in England was better bestowed than that which had been given to the University ; since, by its maintenance, the realm would be well governed when he was laid in the grave." As an atonement for the suppression of the religious houses, Henry founded six bishoprics, including Oxford, appropriating a portion of his forcibly-acquired revenue towards the

new prelates' support. The date of the foundation of the See of Oxford was January 6, 1542, from which period Oxford has been a city. The first Bishop of Oxford was Robert King, last Abbot of Osney Abbey, appointed September 1, 1542. Three Colleges were founded in the reign of Henry VIII. Brasenose College (conceived by one of its founders in 1507), the foundation-stone being laid June 1, 1509, and the College devised "for the study of Philosophy and Sacred Theology, to the praise and honour of Almighty God, for the furtherance of divine worship, for the advancement of Holy Church, and for the support and exaltation of the Christian faith," in which a Principal and sixty Scholars were to be instructed. In 1521 this constitution was changed into that of a Principal and twelve Fellows. In 1512 (Jan. 15) a charter granted by the King, entitled the Institution "The King's Hall and College of Brasenose." The founders were William Smyth (Bishop of Lincoln) and Sir Richard Sutton (Privy Councillor, 1498). Dr. Ingram, in his "Memorials of Oxford," says the establishment was called "'The King's Hall' in compliment to the new sovereign, as well as with some retrospective veneration for the traditional halls of Danish and Saxon Sovereigns, supposed to have been on this central spot." Dr. Matthew Smyth was the first Principal (1510-48). Corpus Christi College, founded March 1, 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy Seal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., "to the praise and honour of God Almighty, the most Holy Body of Christ, and the Blessed Virgin Mary, his mother; as also of the Apostles Peter, Paul, and Andrew, and of St. Cuthbert, and St. Swythune, Patrons of the Churches of Exeter, Bath, Wells, Durham, and Winchester, always to be called Corpus Christi College." The statutes of the establishment were formed in 1527. The members were to be a President, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and two Choristers. The first President, Dr. John Claymond, held the post for twenty years (1517-37). Christ Church, "at once a Cathedral and a College," founded as Cardinal's College, by Wolsey, on letters patent from the King, July 13, 1525, and dedicated to "the most Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin, St. Frideswide, and All Saints," and to be styled "Collegium Thomæ Wolsey, Cardinalis Eboracensis." The foundation-stone of the building was laid July 17, 1525, with great pomp and ceremony, at the south-eastern corner of the Great Quadrangle, by John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, who preached a discourse *apropos* to the occasion, in Latin, from Proverbs ix. 1—"Wisdom hath builded her house." Upon Wolsey's attainder, for favouring Queen Catherine, the works were stopped until the University besought the King's interest. One of the Trevelyan MSS. notes a curious fact—Exactly three months before the death of Wolsey, the Dean and Canons of Cardinal's College had completely separated themselves from the Cardinal, and from all the interest he had taken in their establishment, that, instead of re-writing to him for the comparatively low sum of £184, for the purpose of carrying on their works, they applied to the King for the loan of the money; the entry of which loan is made in the Trevelyan manuscript, "upon an obligation to be repaid agayne," "on this side Christinmas next cumming." Henry VIII. consented to become patron of the foundation; and on July 8, 1532, he refounded the College by letters patent, dedicated as before, but named King Henry the Eighth's College, giving it an annual revenue of £2,000. This was of short continuance, for on May 20, 1545, it was again refounded under the present mixed form of a Cathedral and academic College, and called the "Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford of King Henry

the Eighth's foundation." Dr. John Higden was the first Dean (1532) on the second foundation, a post that he held for one year only, being succeeded by Dr. John Oliver. The original foundation consisted of 186 persons—a Dean, Sub-Dean, sixty Canons of the full rank, forty Canons of the second rank, ten Public Readers, thirteen Chaplains, twelve Clerks, an Organist, and thirteen Choristers; the foundation of Henry VIII. consisted of a Bishop, Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, Schoolmaster, Organist, eight Clerks, eight Choristers, and one hundred Students. Dr. Richard Coxe was appointed the first Dean, which he held for seven years (1546-53). Henry conveyed the College to the Dean and Canons and their successors for ever, as well as the lands and tithes with which it was endowed, on condition of maintaining the number on the foundation, and paying the sum of £40 yearly to the Regius Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek. In June, 1518, Wolsey obtained power from Convocation to revise and remodel the Statutes of the University; and he also founded in the same year seven public lectures for Theology, Civil Law, Physic, Philosophy, Mathematics, Greek and Rhetoric. Henry VIII. founded the Regius Professorships of Divinity, 1535, (first, Dr. John Warner, Warden of All Souls' College); Hebrew, 1540 (Rev. Thomas Harding, M.A., Fellow of New College); Civil Law, 1546 (Dr. John Storey, Principal of Broadgates Hall—Pembroke College); and Greek, 1547 (Nicholas Harpsfield, B.C.L., Fellow of New College). In 1520 there was a renewal of contention between the students and citizens in St. Aldate's, by Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College), in which riot many were severely injured. Nicholas de Burgo, an Italian, of the University of Paris, succeeded Thomas Brynknell as a Divinity Lecturer in Oxford. He made himself so obnoxious to the citizens by warmly espousing the cause of Henry VIII., when he was forcing his divorce from Catherine of Arragon, that he was stoned by women as he passed along the streets, on February 18, 1522, and had to flee for safety. Thirty of the turbulent women were imprisoned in the Bocardo for maltreating Burgo. In 1521 Henry assumed the title of the "Defender of the Faith," and the prosecution of those professing the principles of Luther commenced in Oxford, the German reformer's works being publicly burnt. In 1527 a search was made in the city, by command of Wolsey, for copies of Tyndale's New Testament. These had been circulated among the students by the Rev. Thomas Garrett, curate of Allhallow's Church, Cheapside, London. The testaments were found; and Garrett with twenty-seven students taken prisoners. They were sentenced to carry a fagot each, walking in procession from St. Mary's Church to Wolsey's College, and from thence to Carfax, where a fire was kindled, and the testaments burnt. The students were afterwards imprisoned in Christ Church and Osney Abbey for six months, in damp noisome dungeons, their diet being salt-fish and bread. From the effects of such hard treatment four died. Thomas Garrett, after many flights from place to place and imprisonments, was burnt at the stake in Smithfield, London, in 1541, with Dr. Robert Barnes and William Hierome. In 1521 John Mason, the son of a cowherd at Abingdon, was made a Bachelor of Arts and Fellow of All Souls' College. He was recommended to Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas More, and soon became a favourite of the monarch, who sent him to the University of Paris. He went on several embassies, and attained high position, being created a knight. He was the first layman holding the Chancellorship of the University, to which he was elected in 1552. On July 5, 1535, Sir Thomas More (a student of Canterbury

College), Chancellor of England, was unjustly beheaded by the command of Henry VIII. On March 29, 1537, Thomas Makeral, M.A., student of University College, was drawn and hanged at Tyburn for denying the King's supremacy. He led the commons of Lincolnshire, under the name of "Captain Cobler," when they rose against Henry in 1536, at the commencement of the dissolution of religious houses. On July 19, 1537, Anthony Brookbey, a student of Magdalen College, was also hung for speaking against Henry's assumption in dismissing the Pope and demolishing religious houses. On May 22, 1538, John Forest (descended from an Oxford family) was hung on a gallows by the middle and under the armpits at Smithfield, a fire being kindled beneath him. After death his ashes were scattered to the winds. His crime was taking the part of Queen Catherine of Arragon. On July 30, 1540, Edward Powell (a Welshman, Oriol College), Thomas Abel (M.A., Oxford, 1516), and Richard Fetherston were hung, drawn, and quartered at Smithfield for denying the King's supremacy. Powell was advocate for Queen Catherine, and Abel chaplain to the Queen. Powell was such an able disputant against Luther that an epistle of congratulation was voted him by the University, and his works were sent to the King by Convocation. He was also a great benefactor to St. Mary-the-Virgin Church. In 1543 Dr. London, Warden of New College, a virulent persecutor of Protestants, was convicted of perjury, and was sentenced to ride with his face to the horse's tail through Windsor, Reading, and Newbury, and to stand in the pillory in each place. He died from grief soon after in the Fleet Prison, London. The Duke of Buckingham, Thomas Cromwell, the Earl of Surrey, Bishop Fisher, and several others were also sent to the scaffold in Henry's reign. In 1539 the celebrated *Statutes of Six Articles* were passed, which affected the clergy of the University considerably, calling forth severe comments, and causing several to leave Oxford, among whom was Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester (martyred in Mary's reign). They were as follows:—

1. That in the Sacrament the body and blood of Christ are present.
2. That Communion in both kinds is not essential to salvation.
3. That priests may not marry.
4. That vows of chastity must be observed.
5. That private masses ought to be continued.
6. That auricular confession must be retained.

Henry VIII. reigned thirty-eight years (1509-47), and during that time had six wives—Catherine of Arragon (divorced), Anne Boleyn (beheaded), Jane Seymour (died), Anne of Cleves (divorced), Catherine Howard (beheaded), and Catherine Parr. The latter survived him. He died at Whitehall, London, in 1547, and was succeeded by

EDWARD VI., his son (by Jane Seymour, third wife), at nine years of age. His reign lasted six years only (1547-53), during five years of which period the Duke of Somerset, his uncle, was Protector, at the head of a Council of sixteen nobles. Somerset was executed in 1552, for plotting the death of the Duke of Northumberland, who became Protector in his place. In the third year of Edward's reign it was enacted that "No gownsmen should concern themselves at the election of any President, Fellow, or Scholar, or do anything to oppose the visitation now ordered by the King." A very unjust and harsh measure of University reform, in point of religion, was put in force by commissioners specially appointed. The College libraries were searched for superstitious manuscripts alleged to be within them, Lincoln College Library being the

only one that escaped ravage. Many exquisitely-illuminated works were taken and committed to the flames, and other valuable ornaments defaced. The illuminated windows in the Divinity School (descriptive of the Saints and Fathers of the Church) and the armorial bearings of nearly a hundred benefactors were also destroyed. This severe treatment caused quite an exodus of the students (1015) the school-list only showing sixteen determining bachelors remaining at the following season of Lent. The firm attitude of the students caused the commissioners to entertain the idea of reducing the Colleges into one. This course was averted, but the form of government of the collegiate foundation was changed, a code being put in force that continued until Arch-bishop Laud formed a fresh scheme in the reign of Charles I. In the first year of Edward's reign Peter Martyr, D.D. of the University of Padua, was incorporated D.D. of Oxford. He was appointed to the Divinity Lectureship by the King's order in 1548. In 1549 a public disputation took place in the Divinity School between Peter Martyr and a Roman Catholic Canon of Christ Church on the Real Presence of Christ in the Sacrament. Martyr defeated his opponent. In 1550 a Canonry of Christ Church was bestowed upon him, and he resided in the House with his wife. Peter Martyr and Richard Cox (Dean of Christ Church) were the first collegians that introduced their wives into the foundation. They suffered great indignities in consequence. Martyr's wife died soon after, and was buried in the Cathedral, near St. Frideswide's Shrine. Four years subsequently her body was taken up, thrown out of the Cathedral with scorn, and buried in a dunghill. In Elizabeth's reign her body was again replaced from whence it had been taken. Martyr wrote his "Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians" in the garden at Christ Church, in a study constructed by his order. He left Oxford in 1554. On July 15, 1548, Queen Catherine Parr (widow of Henry VIII.) visited Oxford, and "was received with great solemnity," says Wood, "into Magdalen College, by the Vice-Chancellor and Scholars of the University, especially by the Venerable Dr. Owen Oglethorpe, President, with the Scholars of that College, and there entertained with a most sumptuous banquet, to the great honour of that Society." Fifty-one of the Psalms of David were first composed in English metre in 1549, by Thomas Sternhold, who resided four years in Oxford—principally at New College. John Hopkins was associated with him, and with William Wittingham nearly completed the metrical version. Hopkins took his B.A. in 1544. Edward VI. died in 1553. Previously to his death he was prevailed upon by the Duke of Northumberland to name

LADY JANE GREY as his successor. She reigned only nine days. This clever unfortunate Queen, with the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Dudley, suffered death. It was related that she was extremely partial to Oxford, which she visited.

QUEEN MARY (daughter of Henry VIII., by Catherine of Arragon, his first wife) ascended the throne in 1553, being proclaimed at Norwich, the army sent against her by Northumberland going over to her standard. Burnet says that Mary's "firm adherence to her mother's cause and interest, and her backwardness in submitting to the King, her father (in the matter of his marriage with Anne Boleyn, the mother of Queen Elizabeth), were thought crimes of such nature by Henry, that he came to a resolution to put her openly to death; and that, when all others were unwilling to run any risk in trying

to save her, Cranmer alone ventured upon it," and succeeded. Cranmer was repaid by martyrdom ! The Queen was pious and clever, but extremely bigoted, and determined to make England a Roman Catholic country again. Despite her Romanist opinions Mary was generous to the University, for she confirmed its ancient privileges, and granted numerous additional advantages. The second Parliament of Mary's reign was summoned to meet at Oxford, from whence it adjourned to Westminster. Joannes Fraterculus, D.D. (a Spaniard), Lincoln College, was the Regius Professor of Divinity in 1556-8. Several Spanish doctors were incorporated at Oxford in Mary's reign, the most notable being Peter de Sotho, who was appointed a Reader in Divinity, with the special task of eradicating Peter Martyr's doctrine ; Bartholomew Carranza, a friar of the order of St. Dominic (subsequently Archbishop of Toledo) was named Sotho's coadjutor. John de Villa Garcina (of Valladolid), and Anthony Reschius (called by John Fox "Friar Richard") were also engaged in a similar work to Sotho and Carranza. Cardinal Reginald Pole (cousin-german to Henry VII.), Fellow of Corpus Christi College (1523), was elected Chancellor of the University on October 26, 1556, which he held till his death, November 18, 1558. Pole was called the "great ornament of the University." He was twice elected to the Papal throne, but refused to accept the honour. The University during Mary's brief reign was far from prosperous. Learning was treated with contempt—the Lecturers seldom did their duty—and a sermon was preached about once a month. Only eighty-nine Masters of Arts took their degrees in the five years, and there were but three inceptors in divinity, eleven in civil law, and six in physic. The students showed their hostility to Mary's delegates in a most determined manner : on one occasion the host was snatched from the pyx by a student, and trampled under foot ; another forced the censor from the hands of the person offering incense in Magdalen College Chapel. Two Colleges were founded in Mary's reign—Trinity College, March 8, 1554 ; St. John's, May 29, 1555. Sir Thomas Pope purchased the site and buildings of Trinity College in 1554 of Dr. George Owen and William Martyn, to whom a grant of them had been made from the Crown a short time previous. Pope founded the present College by licence and charters obtained from Mary and Philip, and respectively dated March 8 and 28, 1555. It was dedicated to the "Holy and Undivided Trinity," for a President, twelve Fellows, and eight Scholars (afterwards increased to twelve), and thus commenced a new era in academical history. Sir Thomas Pope was born at Deddington, Oxon, in 1508, his parents being of the middle class. He received his early education at Banbury School, and afterwards at Eton. Entering Gray's Inn, he became an eminent lawyer and Clerk of the Briefs of the Star Chamber when twenty-five, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Henry VIII. was much attached to Sir Thomas, and constituted him Treasurer of the Court of Augmentation, established by Act of Parliament in 1536. He was appointed Warden of the Mint, Treasurer of the Jewels in the Tower of London, &c. In the reign of Edward VI. Sir Thomas lived in retirement, and had the Princess Elizabeth confided to his care. On the accession of Queen Mary to the throne he again came into public life, and was made Cofferer to the Royal Household. Pope died on January 29, 1559, at Clerkenwell, from a pestilential fever. His body was first deposited in St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, but afterwards removed to the Chapel of Trinity College, Oxford, and there interred. Sir Thomas possessed above thirty manors besides considerable estates and advowsons, situated in the counties of Bed-

ford, Gloucester, Hereford, Kent, Oxford, and Warwick. Wharton, in his life of Sir Thomas, remarks—"If it be his crime to have accumulated riches, let it be remembered that he consecrated a part of those riches, not amid the terrors of a death-bed, nor in the dreams of old age, but in the prime of life and the vigour of understanding, to the public service of his country; that he gave them to future generations for the perpetual support of literature and religion." Sir Thomas White purchased St. Bernard's College from Christ Church, on May 25, 1555, paying an annual quit rent of twenty shillings. St. John's College was founded four days after (May 29), by Sir Thomas, in virtue of a royal license, previously obtained by letters patent, under the style and title of "St. John Baptiste College, in the University of Oxford." The letters patent were dated May 1, 1555. On March 5, 1557, a new charter was procured, Sir Thomas having made considerable additions to his benefaction. The latter date is therefore sometimes given as being the foundation of the College. Sir Thomas White was born at Rickmansworth, Herts, in 1492, at a farmhouse belonging to his father, who was an extensive clothier in that town. Shortly after the birth of Thomas, he left Rickmansworth and settled in Reading, hence the statement made in many records, that Sir Thomas was born there. Sir Thomas's mother was Mary, daughter of Sir John Keblewhite, of South Fawley, Berks. At the age of twelve Thomas was sent to London, and apprenticed to a tailor, whom he served for ten years. His master bequeathed White £100, and this, with a small paternal bequest, enabled him to commence business in 1523. This business was so successfully managed that it speedily brought independence, and enabled him to dispense those charities that have made his name noteworthy. He was twice married; firstly, to Agnes, at Luton, Bedfordshire, in 1530 (died February, 1558); secondly, to Jane, widow of Sir Ralph Warren, in 1559 (died 1573, having survived Sir Thomas seven years). Sir Thomas was Sheriff of London in 1546, and Mayor of London in 1553 and 1557. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by Queen Mary, in 1553, for his services during Wyatt's insurrection. Sir Thomas White was a member of the ancient guild of Merchant Taylors. The School in connection with the guild was founded in Suffolk Lane, Thames Street, London, in 1561; and it is supposed that one of the principal motives of Sir Thomas in founding and endowing St. John's College, was to provide for the advancement of the youth educated in Merchant Taylors' School, which is therefore visited, and the Upper Form examined, by the President and Fellows of St. John's College, previously to the Election of Scholars for that foundation, no fewer than thirty-three being chosen from the School. Sir Thomas had desired to found a College at Reading, but relinquished that idea, it is traditionally said, in consequence of a dream. This is related in Dr. Plot's "History of Oxfordshire." He was "warned in a dream that he should build a College near a place where there was a triple elm growing from one root;" and that, after a short search, "he met with something near Gloucester Hall [now Worcester College], that seemed to answer his dream; where he accordingly erected a great deal of building; but, afterwards finding another elm, near St. Bernard's College, more exactly to answer his dream, he left off at Gloucester Hall, and founded St. John Baptist's College." There is probably an error in this description relating to the buildings at Gloucester Hall, for Sir Thomas did not purchase the property until March 20, 1560, from William Dodington, to whom they had been granted by Queen Elizabeth, in the second year of her reign. St. John's

College took possession on March 26, and Gloucester Hall, after being extensively repaired at the expense of Sir Thomas, was made into an academical Hall under the title of "The Principal and Scholars of St. John Baptiste Hall." One of the Fellows of St. John's College was elected Principal of the Hall, and on St. John Baptist's Day, 1560, the New Principal and scholars, to the number of one hundred or more, took their first commons in the refectory. Sir Thomas White, in addition to founding St. John's College and St. John Baptiste Hall, left a legacy of £3,000, with which the manor of Walton was purchased. He also gave large sums of money to the Corporations of Oxford, Bristol, Coventry, and other places, to the number of twenty-four, for the relief of aged tradesmen, and the encouragement of young tradesmen, oppressed for want of capital. He died on February 11, 1566, at Oxford, aged seventy-four, and was buried in the Chapel of St. John's College, a funeral oration being delivered by Dr. Edward Campion, the Jesuit.

Mary reigned five years and four months, and the bitter persecution of Protestants began about a year and a-half after she ascended the throne. The statement, sanctioned by Lord Burghley, is, that in three years and nine months, nearly 400 perished—men, women, youths, maidens, and children—by imprisonment, torment, famine, and fire. A hundred martyred annually. At Bow, thirteen persons were burned at once (eleven men and two women); ten in the same way at Lewes (including a mother and her son); ten at Colchester (six in the morning and four in the afternoon), and three at Oxford. One of the principal leaders in the Marian persecution was Bishop Bonner (called the "Bloody") of Broadgates Hall (Pembroke College), who alone brought two hundred to the stake, and held a public thanksgiving for the restoration of Romanism. Five months before the Queen's decease, the last fire was kindled at Smithfield. Seven martyrs were consumed; but the scene was the triumph of the sufferers, and the sympathy of the spectators responding with a loud and hearty "Amen" to the martyrs' prayers, in spite of a heartless prohibition of all such demonstrations, alarmed the persecutors, and showed the fruitlessness of their cruelty. A still deeper gloom was cast upon the University by the martyrdom of the "noble three," Bishops Ridley and Latimer and Archbishop Cranmer, who were burnt at the stake in Broad Street. On September 30, 1555, Bishops Latimer and Ridley were ordered to appear before the Bishops of Bristol, Gloucester, and Lincoln in the Divinity School, when, after a prolonged hearing, the case was adjourned to the day following in St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, from whence they were "committed to the secular powers, of them to receive punishment; and further were excommunicated by the great excommunication." Ridley and Latimer were martyred on October 16, 1555, and Cranmer March 21, 1556. The actual spot was imagined until late years to have been in the city ditch, under the northern wall, running down the side of Broad Street. The ditch was close beneath the old tower known as the "Martyrs' Tower" (now used as a stable in the Ship Inn Yard). It formed part of the Bocardo Prison. Whilst a drain was being constructed, very near to the spot where the iron cross is now placed to mark the locality of the martyrdom, the excavators came upon a stake, about 6ft. below the surface, surrounded by a large quantity of blackened and charred wood, which was supposed to be the spot where the martyrs were subjected to the "baptism of fire." The stake was purchased by the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, of Long Wittenham, and presented by him to the University, and has since been placed in a glass case in the

Ashmolean Museum, Broad Street. Bishops Ridley and Latimer were confined in the Bocardo Prison previously to their martyrdom ; and the account of their immolation is given in the quaint language of John Fox :—"Then they brought a lighted fagot, and laid the same down at Ridley's feet ; upon which Latimer said, 'Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man. We shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England as I trust shall never be put out.' . . . When Dr. Ridley saw the fire flaming towards him, he cried with a loud voice, 'In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum : Domine, recipe spiritum meum.' And after repeated this latter part often in English, "Lord, Lord, receive my spirit." Master Latimer cried as vehemently on the other side, 'O, Father of heaven, receive my soul !' and received the flame as it were embracing it. . . . He soon died, as it appeareth, with very little pain, or none. And thus much concerning the end of this old and blessed servant of God, Master Latimer, for whose laborious travails, fruitful life, and constant death the whole realm have cause to give great thanks to Almighty God. But Dr. Ridley . . . the fire burned first beneath, being kept down by the wood ; which when he felt, he desired them, for Christ's sake, to let the fire come unto him. Which when his brother-in-law heard . . . intending to rid him out of his pain . . . as one in sorrow not well advised what he did, heaped fagots upon him, so that he clean covered him, which made the fire more vehement beneath, that it burned all his nether parts before it once touched the upper. . . . Yet in all this torment he forgot not to call upon God, still having in his mouth, 'Lord, have mercy upon me.' . . . In which pangs he laboured till one of the standers-by pulled the fagots off above ; and where he saw the fire flame up he rested himself unto that side. And when the flame touched the gunpowder he was seen to stir no more, but burned on the other side, falling at Mr. Latimer's feet. In beholding of which horrible sight hundreds were moved to tears, and signs of sorrow there were on every side." Strype, in his "Memorials," says that Cranmer saw the martyrdom of Latimer and Ridley from St. Michael's Church Tower, and "looking after them, and devoutly falling upon his knees, he prayed God to strengthen their faith and patience in that their last but painful passage." The account for the burning (also mentioned by Strype) is a curiosity. It is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
For three load of wood fagots to burn Ridley and Latimer	-	-	0 12 0
Item, one load of furze fagots	-	-	0 3 4
For the carriage of these four loads	-	-	0 2 0
Item, a post	-	-	0 1 4
Item, two chains	-	-	0 3 4
Item, two staples	-	-	0 0 6
Item, four labourers	-	-	0 2 8
	£1	5	2

A curious memorandum is also preserved in manuscript, giving an account of the dietary of the Bishops, at the expense of Masters Winkle and Wells, bailiffs of the city at that time. An extract of the charges for their dinner on October 1, 1555, is appended :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bread and ale	-	-	0 0 2	A piece of fresh salmon	-	-	0 0 10
Oysters	-	-	0 0 1	Wine	-	-	0 0 3
Butter	-	-	0 0 2	Cheese and pears	-	-	0 0 2
Eggs	-	-	0 0 2				
Lyng (dried fish)	-	-	0 0 8				0 2 6

Stephen Colledge hung at Oxford for alleged treason, August, 31, 1681.

Dr. Julius Palmer, Fellow of Magdalen College, a zealous Romanist, was extremely forward in assisting at the martyrdom of the Bishops. Before the close of 1555 he became a Lutheran; and on July 16, 1556, he suffered death in a similar manner, in company with two others, at the Sand Pits, near Newbury, Berks. Archbishop Cranmer was brought into St. Mary-the-Virgin Church to proclaim his adhesion to the Romish faith, on the morning of his martyrdom (March 21, 1556). Instead of his adherence being confirmed, he boldly repudiated all he had said in favour of Romish assumption, as being "contrary to the truth;" adding, "As for the Pope, I refuse him as Anti-Christ!" Murmurs of discontent arose at such boldness. Cranmer faltered not. Then followed great uproar, the preacher shouting, "Stop the heretic's mouth!" And then from the Church to the stake. Tennyson, the poet-laureate, in his poem, "Queen Mary" (published 1875), thus pictures the martyrdom of Cranmer:—

"You saw him, how he past among the crowd;

And ever as he walked the Spanish friars
Still plied him with entreaty and reproach:
But Cranmer, as the helmsman at the helm
Steers, ever looking at the happy haven
Where he shall rest at night, moved to his death;

And I could see that many silent hands
Came from the crowd and met his own; and thus,

When he had come where Ridley burnt with Latimer,

He, with a cheerful smile, as one whose mind
Is all made up, in haste put off the rags
They had mocked his misery with, and all in white,

His long white beard, which he had never shaven

Since Henry's death, down-sweeping to the chain

Wherewith they bound him to the stake, he stood,

More like an ancient father of the Church

Than heretic of these times; and still the friars

Plied him, but Cranmer only shook his head,
Or answered them in smiling negatives;

Whereat Lord Williams gave a sudden cry:—
'Make short! make short!' And so they lit the wood.

Then Cranmer lifted his left hand to heaven,
And thrust his right into the bitter flame;

And crying, in his deep voice, more than once,

'This hath offended—this unworthy hand!'
So held it till it all was burned, before

The flame had reached his body. I stood near—

Mark'd him. He never uttered moan of pain;

He never stirred or writhed: but, like a statue,

Unmoving in the greatness of the flame,
Gave up the ghost; and so passed, martyr-like—

Martyr I may not call him—past—but whither?"

The amount for burning Cranmer was:—

	£	s.	d.
100 wood fagots - - - - -	0	6	8
150 furze fagots - - - - -	0	3	4
Carriage of them - - - - -	0	0	8
Two labourers - - - - -	0	1	4

£0 12 0

The same stake, chain, and staple served for both purposes. The expenses of the bailiffs of the city, including the above sums, amounted to £63 10s. 2d., which they had great difficulty in getting from Government, for "the authorities in those days were more zealous to send these three good men to Oxon, and there to serve their ends upon them, and afterwards to burn them, than they were careful to pay the charges thereof." The tercentenary of the martyrdom was celebrated in the city, October 16, 1855. John Hooper (of Merton College and St. Alban Hall), Bishop of Gloucester, was martyred in that city on Feb. 9, 1555; John Rogers (also of Merton College) and Archbishop Philpot (New College) likewise perished at the stake in 1555. Historians are divided as to whether Queen Mary bore the title of Princess of Wales before her accession. It is said that Henry VIII., desirous of retaining

Bishop Wilberforce (Winchester), killed by fall from horse, July 19, 1873.

the good graces of his Welsh subjects, really conferred the title upon her. If this be correct, Mary was the only female who ever held the rank by her own right as descendant of the sovereign. She never visited Oxford. Mary was extremely jealous of the Princess Elizabeth, and ordered her confinement twice near Oxford—at Rycote (Thame) and Woodstock, from May 19, 1554, till April, 1555, for alleged participation in the conspiracy of Dudley to place Lady Jane Grey upon the throne. Whilst in durance Elizabeth made eighteen pieces of baby linen for Queen Mary, when “she was thought to be with child”—a false conception. Taylor, the water poet, in his praises of the needle, records of Elizabeth that—

“When she a maide had many troubles past,
From jayle to jayle by Mary's angry spleene,
And Woodstocke and the Tower in prison past,
And after all was England's peerlesse Queen.
Yet, howsoever, sorrow came or went,

She made the Needle her companion still,
And in that exercise her time she spent
As many living yet do know her skill.
Thus she was still, a captive or else crowned,
A Needlewoman, Royal and Renowned.”

There is a tradition to the effect that when Elizabeth was imprisoned at Woodstock a fire broke out under the room in which she slept, but whether intentionally or otherwise caused is unknown. The following verse was written with charcoal by Elizabeth on the window-shutter of her apartment:—

“O, Fortune! how thy restless wavering state
Hath fraught with care my troubled witt,
Witness this present prison, whither Fate
Could bear me, and the joys I quit.
Then causedst the guiltie to be loosed
From bandes wherein are innocents inclosed;

Causing the guiltless to be straites reserved,
And freeing those that death well deserved;
But by her mallice can be nothing wroughte;
So God send to my foes all they have
thoughte.”

ELIZABETH, Prisoner, Anno Dom., 1555.

She also employed herself in working a needle-work cover for her book, containing the Epistles of St. Paul, now preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The borders on one side contain the following words—“*Celvm Patria. Scopvs vitae xvps. Christvs via. Christo vive.*” On the other side, “*Beatvs qvi divitias scriptvrae legens verba vertit in opera.*” In the middle of the front cover a heart and round about it “*Eleva cor svrsvm ibi vbi E. C.*” (i.e., *est Christus*). In the middle of the back cover a star, and round about it “*Vicit omnia pertinax virtvs. E. C.*” (i.e., *Elizabetha Captiva*). The book is printed in old-English type. Despite Mary's animosity to Elizabeth, she did not succeed in causing her death, which doubtless was her aim. Mary died at Westminster in 1558, and was succeeded by

QUEEN ELIZABETH (daughter of Henry VIII., by Anne Boleyn). The reign of Elizabeth was hailed as the commencement of a far happier period, especially for those who had been persecuted by Mary. The Queen let twelvemonths elapse before she had the necessary changes carried into effect. Harshness was seldom used towards those who held Romish doctrines; they were merely asked to resign. One of her earliest acts was to order the arrest of Bishop Bonner, whom she looked upon as a man so defiled with blood that she would not allow him to approach her. He was imprisoned in the Marshalsea, where he died Sept. 5, 1569. The Protestant religion was re-established by Parliament in 1559, and the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity made law. All the Bishops, with one exception (Kitchen, of Llandaff), refused the oath of Supremacy, and were removed from their sees. The clergymen, excepting a very few, obeyed the mandate. In 1560 not one theological exercise was performed in the Divinity School, only one in civil law, and but three in physic, so much had the University suffered through

changes of faith In the same year, not one degree was taken in divinity, law, or physic. In 1561 there was but one constant preacher in Oxford; and in 1563 only two to the academicians, and when these were absent their duties were undertaken by laymen, one of whom was Richard Taverner, Esq., of Watereaton, Sheriff of the County, who held a preaching license, granted by Edward VI.

INCORPORATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Elizabeth incorporated the University in 1571, under the style and title of "The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford." The Act thus recited:—

"Be it therefore enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Leicester, now Chancellor of the said University of Oxford, and his successors for ever, and the Masters and Scholars of the same University of Oxford for the time being, shall be incorporate and have a perpetual succession in fact, deed, and name in the name of 'The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford;' and that the same Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the same University for the time being from henceforth by the name of 'The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and by none other name or names,' shall be called and named for evermore."

The University was also released from the payment of first-fruits and tenths, and from subsidies on the temporalities or lay fees. A further privilege was also sought by the University to send representatives to Parliament, but this Elizabeth would not grant. In 1578 the University required students to be periodically catechised and examined in certain specified Protestant formularies; and in 1581 the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England were ratified, and made a test in the University on matriculations. In February, 1586, the first University Preachers were appointed at St. Mary-the-Virgin Church. A succession of preachers have been engaged from that period to the present. On Saturday, August 31, 1566, Elizabeth paid her first visit to Oxford, which had long been promised. She entered the city from the Woodstock Road, and was received at Wolvercote by the Earl of Leicester and the Heads of Houses, when the staves of the superior beadles were delivered to her by the Chancellor and restored again. At Summertown the Mayor and Corporation waited upon her Majesty, and the Mayor, Thomas Wilyams, surrendered his mace into her hands, which she returned. He then presented her, in the name of the city, with a cup of silver, double gilt, in which was £40 in old gold. From the point near the George Inn, in Cornmarket Street, to Carfax, the University was ranged in order, according to degree, and each order presented her Majesty with Latin verses and orations. The Queen remained in the city for seven days and was entertained with dramatic performances in Merton Hall, when the play of "Palæmon and Arcyte," written by Richard Edwards, was performed before her Majesty. Two evenings were employed in the performance, and the Queen was delighted with it; promising the author great advancement. A melancholy feature, however, happened during its representation; part of the stage fell down, and three men were killed on the spot. The Queen was much affected by this calamity, but this soon wore away, "for the power of the comic poet was so great. that it made her laugh, whether she would or no." On the fourth day of her visit a dramatic entertainment was given before the Queen in Christ Church Hall, in the course of which the undergraduates imitated the cry of hounds in the hunting of Theseus so excellently that Elizabeth was in ecstasy.

A Latin tragedy, entitled "Progne," by Canon James Calfehill, was performed in the presence of the royal party in the same Hall on the succeeding evening. There were also public disputations in St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, and numerous garden parties and other festivities. In fact, the Queen's visit was a period of carnival. On the day of her departure the Commissary and Proctors, on the part of the University presented her Majesty with six pairs of very fine gloves, and to the nobles and officers of her household, some two pairs and others one. She was conducted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Heads of Colleges, as far as Shotover Hill, where the Earl of Leicester informed her their jurisdiction ended, and she then bade them farewell, with her face towards Oxford, in these words,— "Farewell! thou worthy University of Oxford; farewell my good subjects there; farewell my dear scholars; and pray God prosper your studies, farewell, farewell!" It was on this occasion that Roger Marbeck, M.A., student of Christ Church, made an elegant Latin speech which pleased Her Majesty much. The office of Public Orator was established as a memorial of Elizabeth's visit, and conferred on Marbeck, who held it for one year. He was afterwards a Canon of Christ Church, Provost of Oriel College, and a Doctor of Music. One of the earliest histories of the University was written at this time by Thomas Neale, a student of New College. It was in Latin verse, and entitled "*Dialogus in adventum serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ gratulatorius, inter eandem Reginam,*" in 4to MS. It was illustrated with designs of the Colleges and other academical institutions, showing by whom they were founded. Neale also prepared a table or map describing the Colleges and Halls in Oxford. This was placed on the door of St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, and the Queen inspected it several times. Neale presented Her Majesty with a translation of the Prophets from the Hebrew by himself. In 1559 he was Queen's Professor of Hebrew. He died at Cassington (four miles north-west of Oxford) in 1590, aged 71. On August 31, 1572, Queen Elizabeth visited Woodstock, when she was waited upon by the Heads of the Oxford Colleges and officials. Her stay was but limited. In 1574 the Queen paid the second visit to Oxford, in compliment to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Chancellor of the University, when great ceremonies were enacted. Whilst residing at Woodstock in 1575 the Queen paid another visit to Oxford, and again in 1591. Her last visit was on September 22, 1592, when the Mayor and Corporation met her Majesty at the end of St. Giles's, and presented her in the name of the city "with a silver gilt cup with sixty angels therein." Her reception was distinguished by orations and verses, and on arriving at Christ Church, "she was conducted into the Cathedral under a canopy supported by four doctors, where she heard a Te Deum and other services done by way of thanks for her safe arrival." During her stay she was invited by the Warden of Merton College (Dr. Saville) to dine in the Hall with sixty "noble and worthy persons," when divinity disputations were performed by certain fellows. On her departure she proceeded by way of the High Street, casting her eyes upon the walls of All Saints' and St. Mary's Churches, and All Souls', University, and Magdalen Colleges, which were mostly hung with verses and emblematical expressions of poetry, and was often seen to give gracious nods to the scholars. Her Majesty, as on the first occasion, took farewell of the University and citizens at Shotover Hill, exclaiming—"Farewell, farewell, dear Oxford! God bless thee! and increase thy sons in number, holiness, and virtue." Elizabeth was enrolled as a benefactor of the University. The following list of the amount contributed

by each College in Oxford to defray the expense of the Queen's closing visit and entertainment is both curious and interesting :—

1. Christ Church - - - -	£2000	9. Queen's - - - -	£200
2. Magdalen - - - -	1200	10. Exeter - - - -	200
3. New - - - -	1000	11. Oriel - - - -	200
4. All Souls' - - - -	500	12. Trinity - - - -	200
5. Corpus Christi - - - -	500	13. Lincoln - - - -	180
6. Merton - - - -	400	14. University - - - -	100
7. St. John's - - - -	400	15. Balliol - - - -	100
8. Brasenose - - - -	300	16. Jesus - - - -	70

The tragedy at Cumnor Hall (three miles south-west of Oxford), the supposed murder of Amy Robsart, wife of Lord Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Chancellor of the University, took place in Elizabeth's reign, September 8, 1560. It was thought for many years that she had been brutally murdered, by direction of her husband, by Sir Richard Varney and Anthony Forster. Sir Walter Scott, in his romance of "Kenilworth," and Mickle in his ballad of "Cumnor Hall," give credence to historical fallacies long since proved to be false. The more the death of Lady Amy Dudley is investigated the clearer does it appear that the traditional accounts are almost entirely in error. An inquest was held with due formalities immediately after the event, and, after a long enquiry, a verdict of accidental death was returned. Sir Walter Scott's details of Amy's history, in his romance of "Kenilworth," are said to have been founded on the fact that, when Dr. Babington (the Earl of Leicester's chaplain) was ordered to preach her funeral sermon in St. Mary's, he was so nervous that "he thrice recommended to men's memories that virtuous lady so pitifully 'murdered,' instead of saying so pitifully 'slain.'" Lady Amy Dudley was buried with great pomp "in the Church of our Lady in the towne of Oxforde." An account of the funeral ceremony is given in a very illegible document among the Dugdale MSS. in the Bodleian. It contains numerous interesting passages as showing the procession and ceremony with which the body was brought from "Glocester College, a lytell without the towne of Oxforde," to St. Mary's Church, where "in the mydell eyle in the upper ende was made a hersse" with all due appurtenances. The procession to the Church was a very imposing sight, for "after the pore men and women in gownes" came the "Universities, two and two together accordinge to the degrees of the Colleges, and before every house ther officers with their staves," then "the quere in surplesses singenge and after them the minestar. Then followed the officials from the Heralds' College all in their mourning habits, and "the corpes borne by eight talle yeomen for the way was farre," next the chief mourners and others, and lastly "the Mayor of Oxforde and his brethren." They entered in at the west door of the Church and the body was placed on the hearse, and on "eche syde of the hersse stod two gentlemen holdinge the bannerroles and at the feet stood he that held the great banner," and then the service began, first "sarteyne prayers, and then the ten commandments, the quere answering in Peyke-songe, then the Pystle and the Gospell began, and after the Gospell the offeringe," and when this was finished "the sermon began, made by Doctor Babyngton, whose antheme was *Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur*. In 1874 the Rev. J. W. Burgon, Vicar of St. Mary's (appointed Dean of Chichester, 1876), caused an inscription to be cut on the top step of three, leading to the chancel of the Church, denoting the place of Lady Dudley's interment, as follows :—

"In a vault of brick, at the upper end of this quire, was buried Amy Robsart, wife of Lord Robert Dudley, K.G., Sunday, 22nd September, A D 1560."

Thirty Cathari (Baptists), condemned to death by starvation without the City Walls, 1160.

On September 25, 1561, Thomas Coveney, President of Magdalen College, was deprived of his position by the Bishop of Winchester, at his visitation of the College, for being a Roman Catholic, and refusing the oath of supremacy. On April 19, 1568, Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., Earl Marshal of England, was created M.A. in the dwelling of Thomas Furse, the Bear Inn, All Saints, Oxford. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, June 2, 1573, for desiring to marry Mary Queen of Scots, without Elizabeth's permission. Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., Lord Deputy of Ireland, was also created M.A. in the Dean's Lodgings, Christ Church, August 2, 1568. Jesus College was founded during Elizabeth's reign, June 27, 1571, by Hugh Price (Ap Rice in Welsh), LL.D., Treasurer of St. David's. Price was born at Brecknock, South Wales. He graduated at Oxford, but at what College is uncertain. It is stated that his uncle was a canon at Osney Abbey, and that Price received his early education under him. Jesus College was founded principally for Welshmen, Price having petitioned Elizabeth that "she would be pleased to found a College in Oxford on which he might bestow his estate for the maintenance of certain scholars of Wales, to be trained up in good letters." Price conveyed estates of the value of £160 per annum for the purpose, which sum was allowed to accumulate to £700 before the College was commenced. Elizabeth gave no aid but donations of timber from Shot-over and Stowe. The progress of the building was delayed, and at the commencement of the seventeenth century there was only a Principal, two or three Fellows, and a few Commoners; but several benefactors came to its aid, and before the century closed the foundation was placed on a firm basis. Hugh Price died at Brecknock in 1574, three years after the foundation of the College. In reference to the founder, there is the following epigram in "Comical Dialogues in Welsh, Scotch, and Irish Brogue; or a Morning Discourse of a Bottomless Tub, introducing the historical fable of 'The Oak,'" published in 1723:—

"Hugo Preeah
Built this Collesch
For Jesus Creeah,
And the Welsh goesh

Who love a peesch
Of toasted cheesh,
And here it iah."

In 1571 the city was again afflicted with pestilence, above seven hundred losing their lives. In July, 1577, the trial of Rowland Jenkes, bookseller, for uttering calumny against the Queen, took place in the old County Hall, Oxford, when a malady, known as the "Gaol Fever," broke forth, from which above three hundred persons (all men) lost their lives. The event is noted on a marble tablet, erected in 1875, in the County Hall yard, by J. M. Davenport, Esq., Clerk of the Peace. The inscription is as follows:—

"Near this spot stood the ancient County Hall unhappily famous in history as the scene, in July, 1577, of the Black Assize, when a malignant disease, known as the Gaol Fever, caused the death, within forty days, of the Lord Chief Baron (Sir Robert Bell), the High Sheriff (Sir Robert D'Oyley, of Merton), and about three hundred more. The malady, from the stench of the prisoners, developed itself during the trial of one Rowland Jenkes, 'a saucy, foul-mouthed bookseller, for scandalous words uttered against the Queen.' This tablet was placed here in 1875, three hundred years after the event which it records."

That the sad mortality which the tablet records did actually occur is verified by many writers. In Baker's "Chronicle," page 353, in addition to a statement of the event, it is said that Lord Chancellor Bacon ascribed the fatality to a disease brought into court by the prisoners, and that Dr. Mead

Magdalen College robbed, 1786. The thieves were convicted, and one executed.

had the same opinion. The armorial bearings were confirmed to the city in 1574, by R. Lee, portcullis, in his authorised visitation of Oxfordshire. The Oxford arms are—Argent an ox gules, armed and unguled Or, passing over a ford of water in base, proper. *Crest*—a demi-lion rampant, powdered with fleur-de-lis Or, holding between his paws a rose Argent, and gules crested Or. *Supporters*—On the dexter, an elephant, ermine-eared, collared, and lined Argent—armed Or; on the sinister, a beaver proper—ducally collared and lined Or. *Motto*—"Fortis est veritas." In 1578 Ralph Agas published the first map of Oxford, still preserved in the Bodleian Library. In this map a striking peculiarity is observable. Owing to a singular fancy, Agas designed the map with the points of the compass contrary to the usual method, the southern point at the top, a course which has been productive of numerous errors in the ancient topography of Oxford. In a note to Sir John Peshall's account of the Castle, describing the original boundaries of the fortress, the points of the compass are reversed, an error doubtless caused from a study of Agas' map. Agas commenced the map in 1568, and in the published edition he notes this, and humorously verifies his reason for the alteration in the points of compass. The lines, which appear on the map, are given:—

"Neare tenn years paste, the author made
a doubt

Whether to print or laie this work aside
Until he first had London plotted out,

Which still he craves, although he be
denied,

He thinks the citle now in hiest pride;

An' would make sheew, how it was
beste be seene,

The thirtieth yeare of our moste
noble Queene.

"The charge not greate, the thinge a work
of praise

Her present shapp hereafter still to see;
To keepe length, bredth, and curving of
the walse.

Number, height, and forme of buildings
as they be.

Each man to knowe his owne by just
degree;

With all thinges else that maie adorn the
same,

And leave her praise unto eternal fame.

"Meane time the measure, forme, and sight
I bringe

Of antient Oxford, noble nurse of skill;

A citle seated rich in every thinge:

Girt with woode and water, pasture, corne,
and hill.

He took the vewe from north, and soe he
leaves it stille,

For there the buildings make the
bravest showe,

And from these walkes the scholars best
it knowe."

The latest map of Oxford was taken in 1872-6 by a company of the Royal Engineers, in which every thoroughfare and building were minutely delineated. A severe shock of earthquake was experienced in the city in 1580. In 1581 the Vice-Chancellor, exercising the University right, appointed certain days for brewing, to settle good order among the brewers. Thomas Smith, a beer-brewer, in St. Aldate's, refused to conform to the order, and was "committed to the Castle, and obliged to beg pardon of Convocation." Albert Alaskie, Prince of Sirad, visited Oxford in 1583, and was entertained with dramatic representations in Christ Church Hall. In the same year Elizabeth discovered a plot to assassinate her, projected by Dr. Gregory Martin, one of the first scholars of St. John's College. The plot was revealed through the agency of a book entitled "A Treatise of Schism," written by Martin (when in exile), in which Elizabeth was styled Judith, and the text incited the duty of the Queen's ladies to take the life of their mistress. The work was printed abroad, and a copy sent into England by Cardinal Allen, of St. Mary Hall, for republication. William Carter, a London typographer, printed 1,250 copies, which were seized, Carter being indicted for high treason, and tried at the Old Bailey, London, on January 10, 1584. He was convicted and sentenced to death, the punishment being carried out the next day at Tyburn,

where he was hung, disembowelled, and quartered. William Hinde, the "Ringleader of Nonconformists," entered Queen's College in 1586, at the age of seventeen years. He soon became of repute in Oxford, gathering a goodly number around him, teaching the principles to which he was so much attached, and by which he gained his sobriquet. Great alarm existed in Oxford during the latter years of Elizabeth's reign through the machinations of the Jesuit priests (several of whom had studied in the University), residing abroad, to again introduce the Romish faith. Oxford became a perpetual recruiting-ground — proselytes were gained in numbers, and sent over to Douay, Rheims, and Rome. They came to and fro to England, spreading their false doctrines, until it became necessary to take severe measures. Several Oxford graduates were taken prisoners at different periods, and executed, among whom may be noted — Cuthbert Mayne, of St. John's College, "the first martyr of the Jesuit seminaries." He fled to Douay in 1572; returned to England on a Romish mission in 1577, when he was taken prisoner, and hung, drawn, and quartered at Launceston, Cornwall, November 29. Edmund Campian, a noted Jesuit, of St. John's College, and Ralph Sherwin, of Exeter College, suffered similar deaths at Tyburn, London, December 1, 1581. Campian entered England by stealth, and had several Romish books printed, which Sherwin distributed in St. Mary's Church, Oxford. John Nutter, B.A., Oxford, a Roman Catholic priest, was hung and burnt at Tyburn, February 12, 1582. William Hart (Lincoln College), fled his country, but returned, and settling in Yorkshire, spread the hated doctrines of Rome. He was captured, tried, condemned, and suffered the death of a traitor at York, May 15, 1582. John Stert (Brasenose College), a schoolmaster in London, fled to Douay and Rome, from whence he was despatched to England on a perverting mission. After residing in Cheshire for some time, he was captured, and hung, drawn, and quartered at London, May 28, 1582. Thomas Cottam (Brasenose College), captured at Dover, and Lawrence Johnson (also of Brasenose), suffered similar deaths at Tyburn, May 30, 1582. John Bodye (New College), removed from his Fellowship for being a Papist, went to Rome, returned to England, was captured, and suffered death at Andover, Hants, November 2, 1583. Edward Transham, of St. John's College, a native of St. Mary-Magdalen parish, Oxford, was executed, for similar procedure, at Tyburn, January 21, 1585. William Wygge (New College), was executed at Kingston-on-Thames, October, 1588. John Penny, better known as "Martin Marprelate," a Welshman, took his degree at Cambridge, but incorporated at St. Alban Hall, Oxford. For some time "an arrant Papist," he changed his views, becoming "a most notorious Anabaptist," and then "a Brownist" (Independent). Wood says, "He was the most bitter enemy to the Church of England as any that appeared in the long reign of Queen Elizabeth." For this he was taken prisoner at Stepney, London, sentenced to death, and hung at St. Mary Waterings, May 29, 1593. His execution was sudden, "when men looked the least for the same, then he was brought forth, being at dinner, suddenly conveyed to the place of execution, where he was hastily bereaved of life, and not suffered (though he desired it) to make declaration of his faith towards God, or of his allegiance to her Majesty." Christopher Wharton (Trinity College), executed at York, March 28, 1600, for spreading false doctrine. Henry Cuff (Trinity College), "a most excellent Grecian," was expelled the foundation for allegations made against Sir Thomas Pope, the founder. He was subsequently

Lord Abercorn tried at Oxford July 20, 1679, for murdering Mr. Pryor, at Burford.—Acquitted.

chosen a probationer of Merton College, and afterwards arrested for treason (conspiring with the Earl of Essex to remove Elizabeth from the throne) in 1601, found guilty, and executed at Tyburn, March 30. In 1586 some scholars of Magdalen College, whose taste for game was more thorough than their desire for study, were convicted and imprisoned for shooting deer in Shotover Forest (four miles from Oxford). Lord Norreys, Lord-Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, punished them. Their fellow-students determined to resent the conviction of their companions, when his Lordship visited at the Michaelmas Sessions. Lord Norreys lodged at the Bear Inn, All Saints. The students, armed with oaken cudgels, made an attack upon the retinue of Norreys, re-serving his Lordship until afterwards. Timely assistance prevented this, for he had had notice of the students' intention. Maximilian, Norreys' son, assisted by servants, made an onslaught upon the assailants, beating them down to St. Mary's Church. The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors there stopped the riot, by rushing in among the combatants, separating them and ordering the students back to College. Several persons were hurt. When his Lordship was leaving the city, and passing Magdalen College, a few days after, the students assembled on the top of the college tower, having a quantity of turf, stones, &c. gathered there, which they used as pelts, wounding many of his Lordship's followers, and endangering the lives of others. Lord Norreys, protected by his covered chariot, was driven rapidly past, or probably he would have been killed. Resulting from this outrage, some of the students were severely punished by expulsion, and others by a lengthened course of study. There was another riot at the election of Proctors in 1594.

THE CITY LECTURESHIPS,

Attached to St. Martin's Church, Carfax (the Corporation place of worship), were founded January 26, 1586, by order of the City Council, each Lecturer (two) to receive twenty marks annually. Mr. Richard Potter (Fellow of Trinity College), "an Oxfordshire man born," and Mr. John Prime (New College), born in Holywell, Oxford, were the first appointed to the position. These gentlemen were both zealous Calvinists, and lectured alternately on Sunday morning. The Mayor and Corporation assembled at a given place, and, on the ringing of a bell, proceeded to the Church, under pain of certain penalties. In 1617 two additional lecturers were appointed, for Sunday afternoon service, one being Paul Hood, who became Rector of Lincoln College, 1620. From 1647 to 1662 the lecturers were reduced to two, but from the latter year four lecturers were again appointed, and from that period to the present successors have been elected when required. The lecturers take the service fortnightly—two on each Sunday. These lectureships are an unique fact in municipal history, for probably no other city or town in England has uninterruptedly maintained for nearly three hundred years lecturers to perform divine service every Sunday to a Corporation. The desire of the Council that appointed the first lecturers was to further the spread of Protestant doctrine, and to hinder Romanism. From 1586 to 1778 the lecturers were paid by the result of a special tax, collected with great difficulty—distrainment of citizens' goods, and even disfranchisement, frequently occurring. In 1778 the lectureships were endowed with £1,500, £1,000 of which was a debt due from the Earl of Lichfield to the city, with an additional £500 as a gift. Mr. William Wickham, a citizen, and member of the Council, gave £500 more, making £2,000, which was invested ultimately in Oxford Canal Shares.

These shares have generally paid a dividend enabling £10 to be given yearly to each lecturer. But the most important local event in Elizabeth's reign was the

FOUNDATION OF THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY,

by Sir Thomas Bodley, born at Exeter, 1544. His family were greatly persecuted during the reign of Queen Mary, on account of their religious belief, and the father (John Bodley) took them to Geneva, to escape from the probabilities of the stake. He returned in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, and Thomas entered Magdalen College, Oxford, 1560. In 1563 he took his B.A. degree, and was elected a probationer of Merton College. Being an excellent linguist, he undertook to give public lectures in Greek in that College in 1565, without fee or reward. The Fellows, however, of their own accord, voted him a stipend of four marks a-year, being pleased with his accomplishments. In 1566 he took the M.A. degree, and read Natural Philosophy in the Schools. He was shortly after elected a Junior Proctor and University Orator. In 1585 he was employed in diplomatic duties by the Queen, and passed his time in Denmark and Holland until 1596, when he came back to England, being wearied of court-life. The project he had previously entertained of refounding the University Public Library now returned, and he remarks: "And thus I concluded at last to set up my staff at the Library-door in Oxon, being thoroughly persuaded that, in my solitude and surcease from the commonwealth affairs, I could not busy myself to better purpose than by reducing the place to the public use of students." On February 23, 1598, he made his offer to the University, stating that he would "take the charge and cost upon himself, fitting the Library up with shelves and seats, procuring benefactions of books, and endowing it with an annual rent." The offer was gladly accepted, and two years were spent in preparing the Library, Merton College supplying the timber. In 1600 it was declared ready for use, and opened November 8, 1602. In a few years an extension was deemed necessary, commenced by taking in the Proscholium, or vestibule of the Divinity School beneath. The first stone of this eastern extension was laid July 16, 1610, and the building completed in 1612. The Library has been enlarged at other periods as far as possible, but even now is overcrowded with books and manuscripts, and still treasures increase. Sir Thomas Bodley also aided largely in the restoration of

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION SCHOOLS

(in the Bodleian quadrangle). The scheme was matured by Bodley in 1611, aided by Sir John Benet and others. The first stone was laid on the day succeeding Bodley's funeral (January 29, 1612), and the buildings were completed in 1618. The first Schools were founded by Thomas Hooknorton, Abbot of Osney Abbey, in 1439, but soon fell into decay. The present site was granted in 1554 by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, for ever. Restoration took place in 1557-8, at the cost of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Rainolds. The buildings were remodelled at the expense of Bodley in 1611 (as noted). Previously to the erection of the Schools, the University acts and exercises were performed in the Hall of the Augustine (or Austen) Friary, on the site of Wadham College, hence the phrase of "doing Austens," as applied to examinations. The University sanctioned the erection of New Examination Schools in the High Street, near Magdalen College, May, 1876. The cost

will be £63,000. Sir Thomas Bodley died January 28, 1612, aged 68, and was buried in Merton College Chapel. At the annual visitation of the Library, his munificence is commemorated in an oration.

ANNUAL REVENUE OF THE COLLEGES AND HALLS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The total sum of the Annual Revenues of the eighteen Colleges in } Oxford amounted to	£23,190
Out of which abate for quit-rents, excise, charity money, bad tenants, &c. ..	3,190
Remaining	20,000
From which, deduct for the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church ..	2,000
Remaining per annum	18,000

The East India Company, in which so many Oxford men have gained repute, was founded in Elizabeth's reign (1600), and the Poor Law Act passed in 1601. Sir Walter Raleigh (Oriel College) introduced tobacco, potatoes, and canaries into England also in Elizabeth's reign. Joseph Barbatus, a native of Memphis, Egypt, visited Oxford in 1603; and, at the desire of the Vice-Chancellor, read a lecture in Arabic to the students.

Elizabeth reigned forty-five years (1558-1603). She died at Richmond, and was buried at Westminster. The House of Tudor ceased with the close of her reign.

JAMES I., the first monarch of the House of Stuart, succeeded Elizabeth March, 1603, and reigned twenty-two years. James was the only son of Mary, Queen of Scots (executed, by order of Queen Elizabeth, 1587) and Lord Darnley. He occupied the throne of Scotland as James VI., and by his accession to that of England the crowns of the two countries became united. His consort was the Princess Anne, daughter of Frederick II., of Denmark. James I. conferred on the University in 1605 (by royal letters patent) the privilege sought from Queen Elizabeth—that of returning two burgesses to Parliament. His eldest son, Prince Henry Frederick, was created Prince of Wales in 1610, great rejoicings taking place in the city. The Prince, however, held the title but two years, dying on November 6, 1612, aged nineteen, to the great grief of his parents. John Hampden, the patriot, entered Magdalen College in 1610, and composed some Latin verses on the death of Prince Henry, who had matriculated as a member of the same College, in August, 1606. Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I.) succeeded to the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester in 1616. In the first year of the reign of James, the plague raged with such havoc in the metropolis that the King removed his court to Oxford. This was apparently in vain, for the epidemic followed, and the city suffered severely. The students hastened into the villages around—business was almost unknown—shops were closed, and hardly a person could be seen in the streets, in which the grass grew abundantly. Shortly after the plague moderated, disputes arose between the Papists and the Puritans to such an extent, that even the stability of the throne was threatened. A conspiracy to place Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne was originated in 1603, in which several Oxford students were engaged, including Sir Walter Raleigh (of Oriel College), who was imprisoned for treason, and after many years' confinement, executed in 1618. Sir William Davenant, "the sweet Swan of Isis," son of John Davenant, vintner, of the Crown Inn, Cornmarket, was born in 1605, and baptised March 3, 1606 in Carfax Church, William Shakspeare standing as godfather. Tradition states that Davenant was a love-son of the "Bard of Avon," but the statement is

denied. Davenant at ten years of age wrote an ode, entitled "In Remembrance of Master William Shakspeare." Aubrey states that Mistress Davenant was "a very beautiful woman, and a very good wit; her conversation being exceedingly agreeable, but of very light import;" while her husband was "a very grave and decent citizen, who looked after his business better than he did after his wife." The evidence of the child's paternity rested upon the interest Shakspeare took in the boy the gossip of the day, and Sir William's own admissions upon the subject. Davenant was educated at Lincoln College, and was the author and producer of the first English Opera, entitled the "Siege of Rhodes;" in 1656, at Rutland House, Aldersgate Street, London. It is notable that the character of *Ivanhoe* in the opera was sustained by Mrs. Henry Colman, the first female that ever performed in public on the stage in England. The Gunpowder Plot, November 5, 1605, caused great commotion throughout England, especially at Oxford, where several of the conspirators were well known. A student of St. John's College, Francis Tresham, penned the letter to Lord Monteagle, betraying the Plot of Guido Faux. Tresham was taken to the Tower of London, where it is said he was poisoned as a reward! His head was cut off after death, and placed with those of the other conspirators. The lantern of Faux,* with a copy of the letter divulging the plot, and portraits of the conspirators, were presented to the Bodleian Library in 1641, by Robert Heywood, M. A., Brasenose College, Proctor of the University, 1639. A Latin inscription is upon the lantern. It was exposed openly at one time; but being injured was placed under a glass case. The King came in great state to Oxford in August, 1605; and on August 30 presided at the creation of forty-four M. A.'s., among whom were Prince Esme Stuart (Duke of Lenox), Henry de Vere (Earl of Oxford), the Earls of Essex, Montgomery, Northumberland, Pembroke, &c.; Lord Chandos, commonly called "King of Cotswood," from his immense wealth and number of attendants; and many others. During the King's visit the University presented to Queen Anne and her ladies in Christ Church Hall copies of a pastoral comedy by Samuel Daniel, entitled "The Arcadia." Daniel was a commoner of Magdalen Hall in 1579, and became Poet Laureate to Queen Elizabeth, and Master of Court Revels to Queen Anne. He was a dramatist, historian, and poet, issuing several plays, poems, and a "History of England to the End of the Reign of Edward III.," which is deemed his best work. In 1605 a student of New College, Richard Haydock, the "sleeping preacher," professed to preach whilst he was asleep. He had an impediment in his speech. By careful training and study he would preach a sermon—taking his text, dividing it into heads, &c.—whilst apparently in nightly rest. He was tried in many ways, as to his pretended powers, by pinching and pulling his hands and feet, but he would not stir. His fame spread, and he was commanded to come to court before the King to display his remarkable powers. The deception was found out. Haydock had to ask pardon of the King, which was granted by him conditionally, that he would tell his deceit to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Bancroft). In 1606 Thomas Erpenius studied in the city. He was a native of Holland, and named the "Flower of his age," being especially skilled in the oriental languages, and celebrated as the restorer of the Arabic tongue. The King of Spain invited him to his court to interpret some difficult Arabic inscriptions, in which he succeeded, although others had failed. Erpenius issued the earliest copies of

* Photographs of Faux's Lantern may be obtained of the Publishers of this Guide.

Hebrew and Arabic Grammar in England. In 1607 the last Christmas Masque at St. John's College was performed, a custom annually observed nearly from the foundation of the College until the date given. This closing masque was written by Dr. Griffin Higgs, Dean of Lichfield, who was born at South Stoke, near Wallingford, in 1589, entering St. John's in 1606. The burlesque (for such it was) was entitled "A True and Faithful Account of the Rising and Fall of Thomas Tooker." Thomas Tooker, Fellow of the College, acted as Master of the Revels at the Christmas Masques, assuming the following grandiloquent titles:—"The most magnificent and renowned Thomas, by the favour of fortune, Prince of Alba Fortunata, Lord of St. John's, High Regent of the Hall, Duke of St. Giles, Marquis of Magdalen, Landgrave of the Grove, Count Palatine of the Cloisters, Chief Baylive of Beaumont, High Ruler of 'Rome' (from a piece of ground so called), Master of the Manor of Walton, Governor of Gloucester Green, Sole Commander of all Tilts, Tournaments, and Triumphs, Superintendent in all solemnities whatsoever." Similar customs prevailed at Merton, Trinity, and other Colleges. The King visited Oxford for the third time in 1609. In 1610 a curious piece of architecture, a conduit, was erected in the centre of Carfax (four ways), at a cost of £2,500, the expense being defrayed by Otho Nicholson, Esq., student of Christ Church. The conduit, which was elaborately ornamented, supplied spring water from the Hincksey Hills (two miles from Oxford). Over the cistern there was a statue of Queen Maud, riding on an ox over a ford, an allusion to the name of the city and shire. An ancient MS. says, "The water, which comes from the fountain near Hincksey, is conveyed into the body of the ox, thereby the city is supplied with good and wholesome water, which continually runneth into the cistern underneath, from which proceeds a leaden pipe, out of which runs wine upon extraordinary days of rejoicing." The conduit soon became an obstruction in the much-used thoroughfare, and was presented as a "nuisance" to Archbishop Laud during his Chancellorship. In 1787 the University and City presented it to Earl Harcourt, of Nuneham, who re-erected it in his park (six miles from Oxford), where it still remains. In 1611 George Napier, a Jesuit and Catholic priest (Corpus Christi College), was hung, drawn, and quartered, in the Castle yard, Oxford, for conspiring to reintroduce into England the Roman Catholic doctrine. He was ejected from Corpus Christi College in the reign of Elizabeth, with Edmund Rainolds and Miles Windsore, for contumacy to the crown. Rainolds retired to Gloucester Hall (Worcester College), Windsore took refuge with friends. Napier left the country, went to Rome, became a Jesuit and priest of the Catholic Church, and was appointed to proselytise any members of the Protestant Church of England who came in his way, for which purpose he came back to his country, residing chiefly (under disguise) in Oxford and its vicinity. He travelled through England, oftentimes in extreme peril; and whilst many charged with the same mission as himself, (viz., to subvert the English Church and throne), perished at Tyburn and elsewhere, he escaped for the time. He was apprehended at Kirtlington, by Squire Chamberlayne, and brought to trial at Oxford, and condemned to death—to be hung, drawn, and quartered. Shortly after the trial the sentence was inflicted. At the place of execution his grey hairs and gentlemanly quiet behaviour excited extreme sympathy. The four quarters of Napier's body were placed over the four gates of the city, and his head over the great gate of Christ Church, opposite St. Aldate's Church. In August, 1613, a duel was fought between Lord Edward Bruce and Sir Edward Sackville, at Bergen-op-

Zoom, Holland. The only account known of this duel is preserved in a correspondence of four letters preserved in a MS. in Queen's College Library, Oxford. In 1614 James I. again came to Oxford, and whilst there inspected the Bodleian Library; and in August, 1615, James visited Oxford, when he was sumptuously entertained by the University, who presented him with a pair of very rich gloves. Prince Charles, who accompanied the King, matriculated as a member of the University on this occasion, signing a paper—"Si vis omnia subjicere, Subjice Te rationi, Carolus P." The King joined the Queen at Woodstock Palace, August 22, 1616, when he created several knights. He remained at Woodstock six days. In 1621 James again visited Woodstock, coming from thence to Oxford, when he was royally entertained at Christ Church, and a comedy entitled "Technogamia, or the Marriage of the Arts," by Barton Holyday, was performed. Whether it was too grave or scholarly for the King, or whether the actors had taken too much wine, his Majesty wished several times to withdraw. But he was persuaded to remain to its close, lest the students should be discouraged. To celebrate this, a certain witty scholar wrote the following:—

"At Christ Church 'Marriage' done before the
King,
Lest that those mates should want an offering.

The King himself did offer—What—I pray
He offered twice or thrice to—go away!"

And it was declared that there was no point, no smartness, no sense (except nonsense), no nothing in the comedy. Holyday was a native of Oxford, born in 1593, and entered Christ Church at twelve years old. He was presented to the Archdeaconry of Oxford, and died in 1661. King James visited Oxford from Woodstock, August 25, 1624, accompanied by the French Ambassador and suite, and several nobles. A number of degrees were conferred. In March, 1625, the King assembled a Parliament at Oxford, known as the *Parliamentum Vanum*. The Lords and members of the Privy Council made their abode at Christ Church, meeting in the University Schools. The House of Commons assembled in the Divinity School. The first Baptist Society was formed in Oxford in 1618, by Vavasour Powell, of Jesus College.

Two collegiate foundations were added to the University in the reign of James I.—Wadham College and Pembroke College. Nicholas Wadham, the founder of the institution, bearing his name, was born at Edge, in the parish of Branscombe, near Sidmouth, Somersetshire, 1548, and entered Corpus Christi College. He married Dorothy Petre, daughter of Sir William Petre, Secretary of State. Wadham and his wife had hesitation respecting the foundation of the College at first, desiring to endow a Roman Catholic College at Venice instead. Wadham's idea was to perpetuate the family name by an educational establishment, and he conveyed a sum of money for the purpose, but died October 20, 1609, before his designs were fully matured. His widow, Dorothy, carried out the desire of her husband, purchasing the site of the College from the Corporation of the city, for £600. The consecration of the College took place in St. Mary's Church, July 31, 1610, when the Heads of the University and the city authorities were present, a solemn Te Deum being sung. The total expense of the building, plate, &c., was £11,360, the whole of which was defrayed by the founder's widow. Thomas Holt, of York, was the architect. The royal license was granted December 20, 1611, and the establishment opened April 20, 1613. Pembroke College was founded on June 29, 1624, as a "Perpetual College of Divinity, Civil, and Canon Law, Arts, Medicines, and other Sciences," under the style and title of

"The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of Pembroke, in the University of Oxford, of the foundation of King James, at the cost and charges of Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick." Tesdale (who died at Glympton, Oxon, fourteen years before the College was finished), was the first scholar placed in Abingdon Grammar School by the founder, John Royasse, in 1563. He left £5,000 endowment to Pembroke College. Wightwick was Rector of East Ilsley, Berks. The College was named after William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University at its foundation.

The Botanic Gardens were commenced in 1632, at the expense of the Earl of Danby, for "the improvement of the faculty of medicine."

Seven of the University Professorships were also founded during the reign of James. — Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy, in 1619, by Sir Henry Saville, Knight, Warden of Merton College, open to persons of every nation. First Professor of Geometry, Henry Briggs, M.A., Merton; First Professor of Astronomy, John Bainbridge, M.A., Merton. Professorship of Natural Philosophy, 1621, by a legacy devised by Sir William Sedley, bart., of Aylesford, Kent, 1611. First Professor, Edward Lapworth, D.M., St. Alban Hall. Professorship of Moral Philosophy, 1621, by Thomas White, D.D., Canon of Christ Church. Professorship of Ancient History, 1622, by William Camden, M.A., Clarencieux King-at-Arms. First Professor, Degory Whear, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College. Professorship of Anatomy, 1624, by Richard Tomlins, Esq., Westminster. First Professor, Thomas Clayton, M.D., Balliol College. Professorship of Music, with office of Choragus, 1626, by William Heather, D.M. First Professor, Richard Nicholson, B.M., Organist of Magdalen College. In 1604, a Canonry of Christ Church, and the Rectory of Ewelme, Oxon, were annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity (founded by Henry VIII.); in 1617 James I. endowed the Regius Professorship of Civil Law with the lay prebend of Shipton (diocese of Salisbury), and the Regius Professorship of Medicine, with the Mastership of Ewelme Hospital. The Tomlin Prælectorship of Anatomy was added to the latter in 1626.

Meric Casaubon, a native of Geneva, was brought to England at nine years of age (1608), and entered Christ Church in 1614. He found a great friend in James I., making quick progress in the University, and became Prebendary of Canterbury, being invited to Sweden by Queen Christina, to take the management of her University system, but he declined, wishing to spend his life in England. Casaubon died July 14, 1674, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. He issued several works of repute, including "A Treatise Proving Spirits, Witches, and Supernatural Operations by Pregnant Instances and Evidences." He was thrice miraculously preserved from death—first, from fire at Geneva, when he was a boy; second, from a trance resembling death whilst at Christ Church; third, when upset from a boat on the Thames, London, when the two watermen who rowed him were drowned. In 1616 Metrophanes Critopolus, member of the Greek-Catholic Church, entered Balliol College, under the patronage of Dr. George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury. Critopolus returned to his own country after his residence in the University, and became Patriarch of Alexandria. There was also another Greek educated at Balliol, whither he was sent by Archbishop Laud, and from whence he was preferred to a Chaplaincy of Christ Church, but expelled by the Puritans at the Rebellion. He returned to his home, and became Bishop of Smyrna. Archbishop Abbot had an unfortunate occurrence befall him on January 20, 1621. Being engaged in a hunting excursion in

Bramshill Park, Surrey, he unfortunately killed a park-keeper by the name of Hawkins. Abbot was aiming at a buck, when the shot glanced on one side, and killed the keeper. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Unintentional Homicide" returned. In spite of the verdict, the clergy contended that by canon law the shedding of blood had disqualified him from discharging any ecclesiastical duties. He was censured for engaging in hunting at all; and four Bishops who were awaiting confirmation, refused the rite at his hands, Laud being one. James, as head of the Church, granted Abbot a pardon, and appointed eight Bishops to give him absolution; but he seldom appeared at Court afterwards. The Archbishop was not removed from his position, but retired into privacy at his native place (Guildford) for a time, and subsequently to his palace at Croydon, where he died in 1630, aged seventy-one. Abbot was born in 1562, and entered Balliol College, 1578, becoming Fellow, 1583. He was elected Master of University College, 1597; Dean of Winchester, 1599; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1609; Bishop of London, 1610; and in the same year, with the King's consent, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the author of "Abbot's Geography," one of the earliest works on topography."

TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.

The reign of James I. was rendered noteworthy by the translation of the Bible now in use, commenced in 1604, and completed in 1607. Publication took place in 1611. The translators were divided into six sections, known as the Westminster first and second, the Oxford first and second, and the Cambridge first and second. Meetings were held from time to time in the places from which the sections took their names. The first Oxford section consisted of seven persons, who undertook the four greater Prophets, the twelve lesser, and the Lamentations. The names were:—1. John Hardin, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew and President of Magdalen College; 2. Dr. John Reynolds, President of Corpus Christi College; 3. Thomas Holland, Regius Professor of Divinity; Richard Kilby, Rector of Lincoln College; 5. Miles Smith, Canon of Hereford, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester; 6. Dr. Richard Brett, Fellow of Lincoln College; 7. Mr. Fairclough, Fellow of New College. The second Oxford section consisted of eight persons, who translated the four Gospels and the Apocalypse:—1. Thomas Ravis, Dean of Christ Church, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, and then of London; 2. George Abbot, Dean of Winchester, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; 3. Richard Eedes, D.D., Dean of Worcester; 4. Giles Thomson, Dean of Windsor, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester; 5. Sir Henry Saville, editor of "St. Chrysostom;" 6. John Perin, Professor of Greek, and afterwards Canon of Christ Church; 7. Dr. Ravens, of St. John's College; 8. John Harmer, Fellow of New College.

In addition to the translation of the Bible, the second great instructor of the people—the Newspaper—was first issued in England during the period that James I. occupied the throne. A short history of the newspaper press as connected with Oxford will be interesting, for in the city was first published the present oldest English newspaper—the "London Gazette," and students of the University have been regular and occasional contributors to newspapers and periodicals.

OXFORD AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The first English newspaper appeared on May 23, 1622, named the "Newes of the Presente Weeke," published by Nathaniel Butter, "at the sign of the Pyed Bull, St. Paul's Churchyard." This paper, after eighteen years' existence, was discontinued, by an edict from the Star Chamber, on January 9, 1640. The "English Mercurie," said to have been the first paper issued in England, dating 1588, was proved a thorough forgery in 1839, by the late Mr. T. Watts, Assistant-Librarian at the British Museum. The water-mark in the paper (that of George II.), and the peculiar cut of the type (Caslon's), showed the forgery to have been of the eighteenth century. Dr. Bruno Ryves, the first newspaper article writer in Oxford, contributed several essays to Butter's newspaper. Dr. Ryves was born at Damery Court, Dorsetshire, in 1586, and entered New College in 1610. He was elected a Chaplain of Magdalen College, 1616. Ryves was successively Rector of Great Haseley (ten miles from Oxford), Vicar of Stanwell (Middlesex), Rector of St. Mary-de-la-Vintry (London), and Chaplain to Charles I. When the Presbyterian rule commenced he was despoiled, and forced to fly from place to place. Subsequently he was presented to the Deanery of Chichester, receiving, however, little profit therefrom until after the Restoration, when he was appointed Chaplain to Charles II., and installed as Dean of Windsor, September 2, 1660. Rapid promotion followed,—the Deanery of Wolverhampton, scribe to the Order of the Garter (January 14, 1661), and the Rectory of Acton (Middlesex). Ryves died in 1677, aged 81, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Dr. Ryves published the first number of the "Mercurius Rusticus," August 22, 1642, edited by himself and George Wither (Magdalen College). It was a satirical and humorous print, prose and verse being combined. In addition to the "Mercurius," Dr. Ryves compiled "Micco-Chronicon; or, A Brief Chronologie of the Time and Place of the Battles, Sieges, Conflicts, and other Remarkable Passages which have happened betwixt His Majesty and the Parliament from the Beginning of the Unhappy Dissensions to the 25th of March, 1647;" and "A Catalogue of the Names of all (or most part of) the Lords, Knights, Commanders, and Persons of Quality Slain or Executed by Law Martial on both sides, from the Beginning of this Unnatural War to the 25th March, 1647." The earliest Oxford paper was the "Mercurius Aulicus," issued January 1, 1642, under the editorship of John Birkenhead and Peter Heylin, (born at Burford, Oxon, November 29, 1599). Heylin entered Hart Hall in 1613, and was elected a Demy of Magdalen College in 1614. Birkenhead entered Oriel College, as a servitor, 1632, aged 17. He became amanuensis to Archbishop Laud; and, after a progressive course, was created a knight. The "Aulicus" was speedily followed by the "Rusticus" (as noted) and by the "Mercurius Britannicus," August, 1643; "Mercurius Pragmaticus," January 9, 1648; and "Mercurius Politicus," June 9, 1649; all printed in the city, each edited by Marchamont Nedham, born at Burford, Oxon (eighteen miles from Oxford), August, 1620, who entered All Souls' College, as a chorister at fourteen years of age. The first favoured the Roundheads, the second the Cavaliers, while the third sided with the Commonwealth. Nedham, by his journalistic eccentricities, forfeited the respect of all parties, and ultimately died in great poverty in Devereux Court, near Temple Bar, London, 1678. The "Oxford Gazette," the progenitor of the oldest newspaper in existence in England, the "London

Gazette," was originally printed and published in Oxford, November 7, 1665 (during the period Charles II. held his Court in the city), by Leonard Lichfield, and contained the elevation of Dr. Blandford to the See of Oxford, a List of Sheriffs of England, and a few other items. It formed a half-sheet only, on one side of the paper. One of the earliest editors was the Rev. Charles Perrot, M.A. Oriol College, who conducted the "Gazette" for five years. Perrot was born at Abingdon, Berks (six miles from Oxford), December 10, 1627. He was an accomplished linguist and traveller. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Stonehouse, Radley, Berks (four miles from Oxford). Perrot died April 23, 1677, and was buried at Northleigh, Oxon (ten miles from the city). Eleven numbers of the "Gazette" were published in Oxford. The "Gazette" was transferred to London on February 5th, 1666. Sir Joseph Williamson, Under Secretary of State, assumed the position of editor, but the duties were really performed by Perrot. To make the paper complete, the numbers printed at Oxford were reprinted in London, on two small folio pages by Thomas Newcombe, "for the use of merchants and gentlemen, who had given notice that they desired it." An edition of the "Gazette" also appeared in French for some years, Moranville, a Frenchman, translating the articles. If Parliament required it, he had to alter any sentence of which complaint had been made. The contents of the "Gazette" were home intelligence, news from abroad, shipping items, and occasionally an advertisement or two. Lord Macaulay says, "Whatever was communicated respecting matters of the highest moment was communicated in the most meagre and formal style. The 'Gazette' never contained any intelligence which it did not suit the purposes of the Court to publish." A "London Gazette" extraordinary was forged, May 27, 1787, with the view of affecting the public funds. The "Gazette" is now issued every Tuesday and Friday, price one shilling, at 45, St. Martin's Lane, London; and is the acknowledged organ for all announcements of the executive. It is Government property, and is published by a Superintendent, appointed by the Home Secretary. There were many ephemeral newspapers issued in Oxford during the Commonwealth and succeeding years, but the next newspaper of import issued in the city was the "Oxford Flying Weekly Journal and Cirencester Gazette," 1746, which had an existence of seven years. This was followed by "Jackson's Oxford Journal" (Conservative), Saturday, price 3d.; first issued, April 11, 1753, under the title of "News, Boys, News; or, The Electioneering Journal," price 2d. The two first numbers (April 11 and 25) only bore that title. Its size was that of a foolscap folio, 4pp., two columns in a page. The third issue was on larger paper, bearing the same title, with the addition of (in bold type) "Jackson's Oxford Journal, Saturday, May 5, 1753. No. 1, price twopence." An extract from the third number of the paper will illustrate its independence. It appeared at the head of a column, and ran thus:—

"Some gentlemen were disputing t'other day at a tavern about the election contest, when the landlord coming in, one of the company took occasion to ask him, 'What party he was off?' 'Sir, says the landlord, 'I'm a VINTNER.' If it should be asked by our readers, 'What party the publisher of this paper professes?' he begs leave to reply, in like manner, 'He is a PRINTER.' It is not his business to trouble himself with any interest save his own: his paper, like the vintner's house is open to all; and whosoever shall please to send him anything curious, on either side the question, may depend on the strictest impartiality, as well as the utmost secrecy. From their humble servant, W. JACKSON."

The fourth number bore the latter title only, and was dated May 12. A few of

the earlier numbers had a view of Oxford, in outline, above the title. Mr. W. Jackson, proprietor of the paper, was an eccentric man, in fact, he was called an "extraordinary phenomenon." Mr. Jackson was also lessee of the Oxford Bible Press for some time, and a partner in a banking-house in the city. He died April 22, 1795, aged seventy. The "Oxford University Herald" (Conservative), was established in 1806, and is still published on Saturday, at fourpence, by Mr. Vincent, High Street. The "Undergraduate" was commenced in 1819, but was soon discontinued for want of support; and the "Oxford Literary Gazette" appearing in 1829, became a decided failure, Mr. Henry Cooke published the first number of the "Oxford Chronicle and Berks and Bucks Gazette," on February 4, 1837, at sixpence, as an exponent of Liberal politics, meeting with success. It has been thrice lowered in price. The paper is published on Saturdays, at 119, High Street, at twopence (reduced from threepence in 1870). The "Oxford Mercury," the "Oxford Free Press," and the "Oxford Flying Post" have been published, but failed, since the issue of the "Chronicle." The "Oxford Times," originated as a Conservative organ, September 6, 1862, at twopence, by Mr. Joseph Plowman, formerly reporter for the "Oxford Journal." The "Oxford Times" is now Independent in politics, and published at one penny, by Mr. George Rippon, offices, New Road. The "Oxfordshire Weekly News" (Wednesday, one penny) and the "Abingdon Herald" (Saturday, one penny), are published in connection with the "Times." In 1865 the "Oxford Undergraduates' Journal," Liberal-Conservative, sixpence, was issued fortnightly during term only. It is published weekly (Thursdays) in term, by the proprietor of the "Oxford Times." In 1867 a comic fortnightly periodical, entitled "The Harlequin," was issued, but ceased after the publication of six numbers. "The Radcliffe" appeared on February 27, 1869; incorporated with the "Undergraduates' Journal," October, 1869. The "Oxford University Gazette," an official organ issued in 1870, by the Clarendon Press, price sixpence. The "Oxford Guardian" commenced in 1872, price one penny. Proprietor, Mr. Vincent. The "Dark Blue," a monthly magazine, was originally issued in 1869, two numbers only being published. It again appeared in 1871, but ceased after twelve months' existence. "Old Tom," the "Christ Church Magazine," the "Oxford and Cambridge Magazine," &c., have also been published at different times, but each failed. "Alden's Oxford Journal," a penny monthly antiquarian and general record, was first issued in 1871. Several Oxford collegians have been connected with the London Press, among whom may be mentioned—The Rev. Henry Bate Dudley, M.A., of Queen's College, founder of the "Morning Herald," November 1, 1780, which had an existence of ninety years, the last number being issued December 31, 1869. Previously to establishing the "Herald," Dudley had conducted the "Morning Post" for some time. He was known as the "Fighting Parson," because of his political and duelling propensities. Dudley's original name was Bate, the affix dating from 1784, when he succeeded his father in the Rectory of North Farmbridge, Essex. Being continually non-resident, Bishop Louth called upon him either to reside or discharge clerical duty, near London; he, to avoid the former, took the Curacy of Heudon. There he used to attend on Sunday with his friend Parsons, the comedian, and between the morning and evening service *play at cribbage in the vestry*. He purchased the reversion of Bradwell-Juxta-Mare, near Maldon, and expended £28,000 upon the restoration of Church, Schools, and Rectory.

On the death of the Rector, the Bishop of the Diocese refused to induct Dudley, who rashly entered into a law-suit, which cost him £22,000, and lasted seven years, without success. When the Duke of Bedford became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland he gave Dudley the Chancellorship of Dublin Cathedral and other preferments. In 1807 application was made to Lord Granville to promote him to the episcopate, but his Lordship referred the applicant to the words of St. Paul, "A bishop must be no *striker*." In 1812 Dudley was elevated to a baronetcy, and in 1816 became Prebendary of Ely.

CONNECTION OF THE LONDON "TIMES" WITH OXFORD.

John Walter, Esq., M.A., principal proprietor of the "Times" newspaper, is a member of Exeter College (1840). He is the third of the same name in connection with the paper that has become almost ubiquitous; and owns the principal part of the shares in the "Times," but takes little part in its management. Mr. Walter formerly represented Nottingham, and is at present M.P. for Berkshire. "The 'Times' was first issued as the 'Daily Universal Register,' on January 1, 1785; changing its name to the 'Times' on January 1, 1788. The reason given was, the continual mistakes that 'arose from so many 'Registers,' with different prefixes being published." The prospectus stated "that the printer of the 'Universal Register' has added to its original name that of the 'Times,' which, being a monosyllable, bids defiance to the corruptions and mutilators of the language;" and continues, "The 'Times,' what a monstrous name! Granted. for the 'Times' is a many-headed monster, that speaks with an hundred tongues, and displays a thousand characters; and, in the course of its transactions in life, assumes innumerable shapes and humours!" The "Times" has now the most complete and elaborate printing machinery in the world. The first Mr. John Walter, expended the sum of £60,000 before he introduced steam machinery to his aid in printing the paper—it being the first printed in England by steam-power November 29, 1814. The fourth John Walter, eldest son of the third John Walter, matriculated at Christ Church. He was unfortunately drowned at Bearwood Park, Berks, the family seat, Christmas-eve, 1870, whilst skating with his three brothers, The ice gave way, and Mr. Thomas Walter went under. Mr. John Walter in rescuing him lost his own life. He had only returned to England a few days, after making a tour of the continent. A memorial-window has been placed in the south aisle of Christ Church Cathedral to perpetuate his connection with Oxford. The subjects represented in the window are "Saul Casting a Javelin at David," "Baruch and Jeremiah in Prison," "Joseph leading the Virgin," "The Betrayal," "St. John following our Lord," "St. Luke," and "St. Paul." At the base of the window is the inscription "Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it." His death broke the link of John Walters. The "Times" Scholarship at Oxford was founded from the proceeds of the subscription raised by the merchants of London, &c., to reimburse the proprietary of the paper for the expense incurred in the exposure of a remarkable fraud in the mercantile world, 1841, when a vast system of forgery, by means of false letters of credit, purporting to be issued by the eminent banking firm of Glyn and Company, London, was essayed to be carried out upon the continent. The limit of the spoil was fixed at one million sterling. The company of forgers, many of high standing,

Lord Ribblesdale (Christ Church) committed suicide in Switzerland, August 27, 1876

agreed, when the scheme was fully developed, and the proceeds secured, to assume various disguises, and make their way to safety, if possible. Mr. O'Reilly, the Paris correspondent of the "Times," got an insight into the scheme, and sent full particulars to the paper he represented. It was published in full, but not before nearly £10,000 had been secured by the forgers. Mr. Bogle, an Englishman, engaged in banking transactions in Florence, and to a great extent implicated in the forgery, brought an action against the "Times" for libel, Bogle (banker) v. Lawson (publisher), which was heard at Croydon, August 16, 1841, before Lord Chief-Justice Tindal. After the verdict was given for the plaintiff—one farthing damages, costs disallowed—public meetings were held to express sympathy with the "Times" proprietary, and £2,700 were raised by the public to cover the expenses of the trial, which the proprietors of the "Times" declined to receive, suggesting, however, that it should be devoted to public benefit. Two Scholarships were therefore purchased, called the "Times' Scholarships," one at Christ's Hospital School London, proceeding to Oxford, the other at the City of London School, proceeding to Cambridge. Tablets commemorating the trial, the result, and the Scholarships were placed at the Royal Exchange, Christ's Hospital and City of London Schools, and at the exterior of the "Times" office, Printing House Square, London. The inscription states that—

"THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED

"To commemorate the extraordinary exertions of the TIMES Newspaper, in the exposure of a remarkable fraud on the Mercantile Public, which exposure subjected the Proprietors to a most expensive Lawsuit.

"At a meeting of Merchants, Bankers, and others, held at the Mansion-house, on the 1st day of October, A.D. 1841, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to; *videlicet*.

"That this meeting desires to express, in the most unqualified terms, its sense of the indefatigable industry, perseverance, and ability shown by the Proprietors of the 'Times' Newspaper, in the exposure made through the instrumentality of that journal, in the trial of Bogle v. Lawson, of the most remarkable and extensive fraudulent conspiracy ever brought to light in the mercantile world.

"That this meeting desires to offer its grateful acknowledgments to the Proprietors of the 'Times' Newspaper, for the services which they have thus been the means, at great labour and expense, of rendering to the commercial community throughout Europe.

"That the effect of such exposure is not only highly useful to the commercial and banking community, as suggesting additional care and circumspection in all monetary dealings, but has shown the aid which a public-spirited and independent journal has in its power to afford in the detection and punishment of offences which are the destruction of all mercantile confidence and security.

"That the Committee now appointed be empowered to take measures for the purpose

of recording in a more permanent manner the sense of the obligation conferred by the Proprietors of the 'Times' on the commercial world."

"The Proprietors of the 'Times' refusing to be reimbursed in the heavy debts incurred by them in the defence of the above-mentioned action, the Committee opened a subscription, which amounted at its close to £2,700. At a meeting held at the Mansion House, on the 9th day of February, A.D. 1842, especially summoned for the purpose of considering the application of the amount subscribed, it was resolved as follows:—

"That 150 guineas should be applied to the erection of this Tablet, and a similar one to be placed in some conspicuous part of the Royal Exchange.

"That the surplus of the funds raised be invested in the purchase of Three per Cent. Consols. The dividend to be applied to the support of two Scholarships, to be called 'The Times Scholarships.'

"That the 'Times' Scholarships be established in connection with Christ's Hospital and the City of London Schools, for the benefit of pupils proceeding from those institutions respectively to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

"That the Christ's Hospital and City of London Schools be required to place in the respective institutions a Tablet commemorative of the establishment of such Scholarship."

"All which has duly been carried into effect.

"The Committee consisted of the Right Hon. Sir John Pyrie, Bart., Lord Mayor, Chairman and Treasurer; Matthias Wolverly Atkins, Esq.; Barclay Brothers & Co.; Baring Brothers; and the representatives of most of the leading firms in the City."

Sir John Stoddart, a lawyer and political writer, (Christ Church, Oxford) became connected with the "Times" in 1810, and was appointed chief editor in 1812. His violent attacks upon Napoleon, even after the ex-Emperor had been sent to St. Helena, led to his dismissal. He thereon issued an opposition journal entitled the "New Times," which proved a failure. He was knighted in 1826, and appointed Chief-Justice of the Admiralty at Malta. Sir John died at Brompton, London, February 16, 1856, aged 83. Mr. John Thaddeus Delane (St. Mary Hall, Oxford), chief editor of the "Times" newspaper, to which position he succeeded on the death of Mr. R. Barres in 1841, was born in 1817, took his B.A. degree in 1839, and in the same year became attached to the "Times" staff. Mr. Delane is the son of Mr. William F. A. Delane, financial manager of the "Times" until his decease. Mr. Samuel Lucas, M.A., Queen's College (who gained the Newdigate Prize, 1841 (English Verse), subject, "The Sandwich Islands," and the Chancellor's Prize, 1845 (English Essay), "A Comparison between the Causes and Consequences of National Revolutions of Ancient and Modern Times," became literary reviewer to the "Times" in 1854, a post which he held for a period. Some of his reviews were thought masterpieces of criticism, being published separately. Mr. Lucas established the "Press" newspaper in 1852, which ceased in 1854. He was also editor of "Once-a-Week" from 1859-65. The Rev. Thomas Mozley, M.A., (Oriel College), contributed leading articles to the "Times" from 1843. From 1838-42 he wrote for the "British Critic." Professor Frederick Maximilian Muller, honorary M.A., of Christ Church (1851), Curator of the Bodleian Library (1856), and Fellow of All Souls' College (1858), has contributed many articles to the "Times." The Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, (Brasenose College), also contributed several articles to the "Times" on social and philanthropic subjects, under the signature of "S. G. O." In 1851 Mr. John Ruskin, Slade Professor of Art, wrote articles for the "Times" on "Pre-Raphaelism." Since that period he has contributed many papers on various topics. Frank Trevelyan Buckland, Esq. (Christ Church), son of the late Dean of Westminster, has been an extensive contributor to the "Times" on pisciculture, and other branches of natural science. The "Field," "Queen," &c., have also had several articles from his pen. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, senior M.P. for Oxford (returned 1868) is likewise a frequent writer to the "Times," under the signature of "Historicus." Mr. Matthew Higgins, who contributed articles to the "Times" signed "Jacob Omnium," and "Paterfamilias," died suddenly at Abingdon (near Oxford), August, 1868. Several other members of the University continually correspond with the "Times." The late William Makepeace Thackeray, novelist and humourist (who unsuccessfully contested Oxford for Parliamentary position against W. Cardwell, Esq., in July, 1857—when Mr. Charles Neate was unseated—polling 1,018 votes to Mr. Cardwell's 1,085—eulogised the "Times," in his novel of "Pendennis," thus—"There she is—the great engine—she never sleeps. She has her ambassadors in every quarter of the world, her couriers upon every road. Her officers march along with armies, and her envoys walk into statesmen's cabinets. They are ubiquitous. Yonder journal has an agent at this minute giving bribes at Madrid, and another inspecting the price of potatoes at Covent Garden." Fifty columns of advertisements appear, on an average, in the "Times" daily. Each column is said to be worth about £26—thus the annual income from advertisements alone is upwards of £400,000.

CHARLES I. (third son of James I.) ascended the throne March 27, 1625. He was executed January 30, 1649. Through the ravages of the plague in London the Court and Parliament removed to Oxford, August 1, 1625. On August 19, 1629, Charles and Queen Henrietta (daughter of Henry IV. of France) passed through Oxford on their way to Woodstock. They left the latter town on August 27, and returned to Oxford, being received with great ceremony. In 1629 a tumult occurred in the University on the election of the two Proctors, the King desiring to make it a private ceremony, instead of the usual mode of canvassing. Previously to the year 1629, the Proctors were chosen by the common suffrages of the Masters, and the canvass was generally attended with serious riots. In 1626 not less than 1078 suffrages were given. To prevent the want of discipline usual on such occasions, Charles had the office distributed through every College according to an arithmetical proportion, a cycle being drawn up by Peter Turner, of Merton, and Robert Hegge, of Corpus, two celebrated mathematicians. This prevailed till Michaelmas Term, 1656, when the present mode of election and cycle passed Convocation. On August 23, 1631, a petition was sent to the King respecting certain "factious and disorderly courses" in the University, shown in sermons and public speeches. The cause was heard at Woodstock by Charles in the presence of the Lords of Council. The University officials and the impugned parties having been heard, the adjudication was given: the Proctors to resign their offices, and others to be banished the University. This decree was impressed with the King's signet, and, among other conditions, it ordained the Hebdomadal Board (*now* Council) which has been held from that period. Archbishop Laud (at that time Vice-Chancellor of the University) instigated the establishment of the Hebdomadal Board. The King and Court again visited Oxford, August 29, 1636, when great ceremonies were observed, plays and banquets taking place at St. John's College and in Christ Church Hall. Wood says that the scenes, stage, machinery, &c., were almost the first attempts of the kind made in England, "to the end that posterity might know that what is now seen in the play-houses in London, belonging to his Majesty and the Duke of York, is originally due to the invention of Oxford scholars." Prince Rupert and Prince Charles were enrolled members of St. John's College. Throughout the Civil War Oxford was one of the principal scenes of diplomatic action. On October 23, 1642, the King with his forces marched to Oxford, reaching the city on October 29, when Charles offered a free pardon to the citizens of London and Westminster. Charles determined to winter at Oxford December 21, the Castle and city being placed in thorough defence, and a University and City Militia organized. A treaty of peace was entered into in the city, March 4, 1643, but broken off April 15. On January 2, 1644, forty-four Lords and one hundred and eighteen Commons answered the King's summons to meet in the city, the gathering being named the "Mongrel Parliament." Colonel Windebank was shot at Oxford, May 3, 1645, for surrendering Bletchingdon House to Oliver Cromwell. The place of execution was the Castle-yard (some authorities say Broken Hayes). Windebank held the Manor House of Bletchingdon for King Charles I., and surrendered it to Cromwell after the victory which the Parliamentary troops gained over Prince Rupert at Islip, April 24, 1645. This surrender was deemed an act of treason—Windebank, as custodian, being bound to hold the place until himself and the soldiers under his command were slain. Not doing this, but yielding to the pressure of the forces placed against him, sentence of death was passed, and

Blake, an Oxonian, and traitor, hung on an oak in Bagley Wood, near Oxford, October 26, 1642

the punishment inflicted. Propositions for peace were sent to the King from the Parliamentarians, November 20, 1644, but not entertained; and on May 22, 1645, Oxford was invested by Colonel Fairfax, and the city was besieged May 2, 1646, capitulating June 20. The King escaped from Christ Church early on Monday, April 27, 1646, accompanied by Mr. J. Ashburnham and his domestic chaplain, the Rev. Michael Hudson, of Queen's College, making his way to the Scottish army at Southwell. The following order for the surrender of the city was sent by Charles from Newcastle:—

SURRENDER OF OXFORD, MAY 18, 1646.

"CHARLES E.—Trusty and welbeloved, wee greete you well, being desirous to stopp the further effusion of the blood of our subjects, and yet respecting the faithfull services of all in that our City of Oxford w^h have faithfully served us and hazarded their lives for us, wee have thought good to command you to quitt that City and disband the forces under your charge there, you receiuing honourable condicions for you and them. Given att Newcastle the 18th of May 1646.—To our trusty and welbeloved Sr Thomas Glemham, Governor of the City of Oxford."

THE COMMONWEALTH was full of stirring events in connection with Oxford history, a few of which are capitulated. Oliver Cromwell entered Oxford in triumph, June 24, 1646. Wood narrates that, "when the forces belonging to Parliament were entered, who were all Presbyterians, Independents, or worse, their chaplains of the same persuasions, upon all occasions, thrust themselves into the pulpits, purposely by their *rascally doctrine* to obtain either proselytes, or to draw off from their loyal principles and orthodox religion the scholars and inhabitants. Hell was broke loose upon the city, and it was over-run by sectaries, blasphemers, hypocrites, men of self-pride, envy, and what not; who, to fill their coffers, raise their families, please and cherish their private lusts and endearments, and nothing else, care not what mischief they do, or what ruin they bring upon this poor nation, so that they may obtain their own unworthy end." On May 19, 1649, Cromwell, Colonel Fairfax, Hierom Zanchy, and other noted parliamentarians, dined in Magdalen College Hall, by invitation. Cromwell was elected Chancellor of the University, January 1, 1650, which he held until his death in 1658. Dr. John Owen, Dean of Christ Church, and Dr. Thomas Goodwin, President of Magdalen College, during the Protectorate were named the "Atlases and Patriarchs of Independency in Oxford." A servant girl, named Anne Green, was hung in the Castle-yard, December 14, 1650, for murdering her illegitimate child. After hanging for half-an-hour, her body was cut down and sent to the Anatomy School, Christ Church, but warmth being found, the knife was withheld, and she was resuscitated. Several tracts and copies of verse celebrated the event. These are now very rare, but some can be seen in the Bodleian Library. Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity College, and afterwards Dean of Wells, wrote a Latin epigram upon the subject, thus translated:—

"Thou more than mortal, that, with many lives,
Hast mocked the sexton, and the doctors' knives;
The name of *spinster* thou mayest justly wed,
Since there's no *halter* stronger than thy *thread*."

Anne Green, after her resuscitation, retired to the village of Steeple Barton, where she married, and had three children. She died in 1659. On July 25, 1654, two officers of the royal army, named Hussey and Peck, were executed for highway robbery. Their bodies were taken away by some royalists, and buried at night in the old Church of St. Peter-le-Bailey (which fell down in 1726.) A somewhat similar case to that of Anne Green, but more excessively cruel, took place in Oxford, May 4, 1658. A servant maid, named Elizabeth, living with Miss Clive, in Magdalen parish, was executed at Greenditch,

St. Giles, without the North Gate, the public place of execution for the city, also for the murder of her illegitimate child. Her body was ordered for dissection; but after it was taken from the gallows, Coniers, a young physician, of St. John's College, and others, discovered life, which was speedily restored. She was taken to a public-house in Magdalen parish. The bailiffs of the city went between twelve and one at night, broke into the house, seized her, placed her in a coffin, and conveyed her to Broken Hayes (near where the City Gaol now stands), and re-hung her on a tree. The poor creature was so sensible of her fate, that she ejaculated, "Lord, have mercy upon me!" The citizens were in a state of ferment, and threatened vengeance—but this passed over. Oliver Cromwell died September 3, 1658, being succeeded by his son Richard, who was proclaimed in Oxford September 6, by the Mayor and Recorder, who were pelted with carrots and turnip-tops by the students. The rule of the Commonwealth delegates in Oxford was so exceedingly strict, that several riots occurred in consequence. Matriculations were very limited.

CHARLES II. was proclaimed King May 14, 1660, and crowned April 23, 1661, by Archbishop Juxon (President of St. John's College, 1621-32). The proclamation in Oxford caused great rejoicing, "which did not exceed any place of its bigness," narrates Wood, "the jollity of the day continued till next morning." Charles visited Oxford twice—September 25, 1665, and March 14, 1681. On the first occasion he came from Salisbury, "to avoid the plague raging throughout the nation, and took up his abode in Christ Church." The Queen resided on both occasions at Merton College. Parliament met twice in the city in the reign of Charles—October 9, 1665, and March 21, 1681. The House of Lords assembled in Christ Church Hall, and the Commons in the Schools and Sheldonian Theatre. Two centenarians lived in Oxford during Charles's reign, viz., Harris, a painter, who died February 2, 1673, aged 107, and Mother George (whose portrait still hangs in Wadham College Common Room), died July 12, 1691, aged 119. In 1663 a new study commenced in Oxford, not formally recognised, but pursued with some ardour. The movement in favour of physical science, which showed itself in London in the foundation of the Royal Society, extended even to Oxford, and a "Club" was formed to study chemistry under Peter Stahl, of Strasburg, a "noted Rosicrucian." He had been brought to the University by Robert Boyle, and had chambers in University College. His hearers, for the most part, sat round a table and took notes, but there was a noticeable exception. One John Locke, of Christ Church, "a man of turbulent spirit, clamorous, and never contented (so Wood describes the author of the "Essay on the Human Understanding"), "scorned to do it, and while every other of the other members of the Club was writing, he would be prating and troublesome." On November 7, 1665, the first number of the oldest newspaper in England was published at Oxford—The "London Gazette," originally the "Oxford Gazette." The first subscription concert in England was held at Oxford in the same year. Stage-coaches first went from Oxford to London in 1667—Wood notes that "he went to London in the stage-coach" on June 14 in that year. Monday, April 26, 1669, "was the first day that the flying-coach went from Oxford to London in one day. Antony Wood went in the same coach, from All Souls' College precisely at six of the clock in the morning, and at seven at night they were all set down at their inn in London." The first publication of the "Oxford Almanacks" commenced in 1673, compiled by Maurice Wheeler, Minor Canon of Christ Church. Thirty

housand were sold of the first year's issue—some being printed on handkerchiefs. Wood's "*Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*" was published the following year. In 1681 there were severe floods and frosts in the city, causing great distress. On August 31, Stephen College, the "Protestant Joiner," was hung, disembowelled, and his entrails burnt in the Castle-yard for alleged sedition. The year 1681 was also noted for its mildness, garden peas being in blossom in December. There were many illustrious visitors in Oxford during the reign of King Charles II., including the Prince of Newburgh (Rhine), the Duke of Bavaria, the Lord of Ravenstein, &c., June 2, 1675; the Archbishop of Rheims, Primate of France, &c., April 26, 1677; the Prince of Orange, &c. On May 31, 1682, there happened a very violent tempest in Oxford, causing serious damage. The University presented a petition to the King against the doctrine of resistance, &c., July 23, 1683. The Sheldonian Theatre was opened July 9, 1669; Tom Tower completed, 1682; and the Ashmolean Museum, 1683. Several petitions were presented to the King during his two visits to Oxford, one of the most singular being that of Dame Elizabeth Carey, widow, which prayed "That the pension granted her for service to the late King may be transferred—she being old and decrepit—to her son Peter, who followed his Majesty to Oxford, and was there bitten by his dog Cupid." The Chancellors of the University during the reign of Charles were Sir Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, 1661-7; Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1667-9; and James Butler, Duke of Ormond, 1669-88. Charles II. died at Whitehall from an attack of apoplexy (some authorities say he was poisoned), February 6, 1685, aged 55.

JAMES II. (Duke of York, son of Charles I.) succeeded to the throne February 6, 1685, and at his coronation avowed himself a Roman Catholic, publicly attending mass in Westminster Abbey on the second day of his accession. This caused great discontent, and ultimately ended in a rebellion, James being deposed after three years' reign. As King he visited Oxford once only, Saturday, September 3, 1687, at five o'clock in the evening, when Nicholson's Conduit at Carfax gave forth claret, instead of water, in honour of the royal visit. He was accompanied by William Penn, the Quaker. The object was to overawe the Fellows of Magdalen College, who had elected Dr. John Hough as their President on the death of President Henry Clerk, who held the office from 1672. Dr. Hough was elected on April 15, according to the statutes of the founder of the College. James had issued a mandamus on April 11, for the election of Anthony Farmer, a Papist, and a man of ill-fame. The Fellows refused to elect Farmer, and thus offended the King, who demanded their submission. They were summoned to Whitehall. Evidence was given against Farmer and his habits, which was successful. The mandamus was withdrawn, but another issued, commanding the election of Dr. Parker, fourteenth Bishop of Oxford. This was treated contemptuously by the Fellows, and James, highly incensed, met them in Christ Church Hall Sunday, September 4, demanding their authority for refusing his desire. This they gave; but the King, not appeased, addressed them passionately:—"Ye have been a stubborn and turbulent College! Is this your Church of England loyalty? Get you gone, know that I, your King—will be obeyed! Go, and admit the Bishop of Oxon." Twenty-five Fellows refusing to sign their submission, were expelled, and most of the Demies. Dr. Hough was deprived, overawed by the soldiers sent by James to carry out his mandate. The scene in the Common Room of the College must be imagined. Dr. Hough

protested against the proceedings as "illegal, unjust, and null." It was of no avail; sequestration was carried out. The porter of the College threw down his keys; the butler refused to scratch Dr. Hough's name out of the buttery book, and was instantly dismissed. No blacksmith could be found in the whole city who would force the lock of the President's lodgings; and the Commission had to employ their own servants, who broke the door open with iron bars. "William Penn, the Captain of the Quakers, who followed the King in his progress," notes Wood, "went after them to Magdalen College, to persuade them to yield to the King's desire, but, upon their story to him about breaking of statutes and oaths, he rested satisfied." The desire of the King was accomplished, and Magdalen College became for a time the abode of Papists, with a Roman Catholic bishop at the head; but Parker died in a few months from anxiety and disappointment. During James's brief visit he resided at Christ Church Deanery, where a chapel was fitted up for the celebration of mass. On Sunday and Monday, September 4 and 5, the King "touched" for evil in the Cathedral, when about seven or eight hundred came to test the efficacy of the royal gift of healing, and in the afternoon he was entertained with a banquet in the Bodleian Library, costing £160, and consisting of 111 dishes, at the close of which the rabble scrambled for the remains, "which scramble," says Wood, "the King stood to look upon for two or three minutes, and then walked away." Dr. Derham, a member of Magdalen Hall, was noted in the scramble so much, being in his scarlet robes, that they flung things in his face. The falling fortunes of James speedily led to a reconsideration of his hasty procedure, and on October 12, 1687, the President and Fellows of Magdalen were restored, but James lost the throne.

The Princess Anne (subsequently Queen) visited Oxford December 15, 1688 and "was received by the University and Town," says Aubrey ("Letters," vol. i.), "with all imaginable joy, honour, and triumph."

WILLIAM III. (son of the Prince of Orange by Mary, daughter of James I.) and Mary (his consort), ascended the throne (accepting the Bill of Rights) February 13, 1689, and were crowned April 11, at Westminster. William landed at Torbay November 5, 1688, with 15,000 men, passing through Abingdon and Wallingford to Henley-on-Thames, taking up his abode at Phillis Court, the residence of Sir William Bulstrode. He spent some period there, at times visiting Abingdon, receiving an invitation to Oxford. On December 14, 1688, the Earl of Abingdon received a letter from the Prince to this effect, which was read to the City Council early in the following year:—

"MY LORD,—I have received an account last night that his Majesty hath quitted Whitehall, and no body knows whither he is gone, which obliges me to go to London with all the speed imaginable to prevent such disorders as may happen in this conjuncture. Wherefore, I desire you to remember me very kindly to Mr. Mayor, the Magistrates, and the whole City of Oxford, assuring them my favour and protection on all occasions. And that I will take the first opportunity I can to see them.

"I am, your affectionate friend,

"Abingdon, the 12 December, 1688."

"W. HENRY ORANGE."

On his way to London, William again visited Phillis Court, from whence he issued a mandate, dating it from "Our Court at Henley," directing the army to be called together in different localities by beat of drum. Dr. Finch, Warden of All Souls' College (1686-1702), was deputed on behalf of the University to wait on the Prince, inviting him to Oxford, assuring him that the plate and valuables of certain Colleges should be at his service, if required. The pressing emergency of the period led William to again decline the invita-

tion. Seven years subsequently (October, 1695), after dissolving Parliament, the King made a tour of the kingdom, visiting the Earl of Shrewsbury at Heythrop Park, Oxon, thence proceeding to Burford, and from the latter town to Oxford. Lord Macaulay thus describes this visit in his "History of England."—"William was received with great pomp, complimented in a Latin oration, presented with the most beautiful productions of the academic press, entertained with music, and invited to a sumptuous feast in the Sheldonian Theatre. He departed in a few hours, pleading, as an excuse for the shortness of his visit, that he had seen the Colleges before, and that this was a visit, not of curiosity, but of kindness. It being well known that he did not love the Oxonians, and was not loved by them, his haste gave occasion for some idle rumours, which found credit among the vulgar. It was said that he hurried away without tasting the costly banquet, which had been provided for him, because he had been warned, in an anonymous letter, that if he ate or drank in the Theatre, he was a dead man." William had visited Oxford previously when Prince of Orange, being received with great acclaim, and inspected the University and public buildings. To understand therefore the haste of the second visit is impossible. The Duke of Ormond (James Butler) was University Chancellor during this reign. William III. died March 8, 1702, aged 52, through a fall from his horse, after reigning fourteen years.

QUEEN ANNE (second daughter of James II., by his first wife, Anne Hyde) ascended the throne March 8, 1702. Reigned thirteen years. On August 24, 1702, the Queen, accompanied by her consort (Prince George of Denmark), Sir Philip Harcourt, and members of the court, visited Oxford for the second time (her previous visit being December 15, 1688, when Princess Anne). The stay of the royal party in 1702 was limited to one day—the hospitality of the Dean of Christ Church (Dr. Henry Aldrich) being accepted. The authorities, in their eagerness to display their wit, learning, and reverence for monarchs, allowed but little repose to their illustrious guests. At every step of the Queen and Prince, at their reception outside the town, upon their entering their lodging, or state room, sitting down to supper, or retiring to their bed-chamber, Vice-Chancellors, Deans, and M.A.s approached them with addresses in prose or verse. Her Majesty was, in consideration of her sex, complimented in the vulgar tongue, and the Prince mystified by Latin pronounced in the barbarous style peculiar to English Universities. The next morning Anne attended a Convocation (at which the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and leading local gentry were present) and witnessed the ceremony of admitting twelve noblemen and gentlemen to the degree of D.C.L., being compelled to listen in the Theatre to more poems composed in her honour, and feasted at a banquet. After receiving the customary presents of a Bible, a Prayer-book, and a pair of gloves, the Queen resumed her journey to Bath. The Duke of Ormond (James Butler) was also Chancellor of the University during Anne's reign. In 1702 Jane Wiseman, a native of Oxford, lived as servant with Mr. Wright, Recorder of the city. She was extremely fond of novels and plays—commencing to write a tragedy whilst in Oxford, entitled "Antiochus the Great, or the Fatal Relapse." This was produced in London, whither its authoress went. She married Mr. Holt, a vintner. The tragedy proving a great success, Holt opened a tavern in Westminster and realised a competency. On December 10, 1702, the Earl of Marlborough was created Duke, and a pension of £5,000 per annum voted him for life, in consequence of his successes in war against the French.

The Battle of Blenheim (properly Blindheim), on the Danube, was fought August 2, 1704; and on January 10, 1705, the domain of Woodstock (*Vudestock*—the town in the wood) was bestowed on Marlborough in recognition of his victory, Parliament voting, March 14, £500,000 to build Blenheim Palace, further passing an Act on December 21, 1706, conferring the honours, dignities, and emoluments of the Duke permanently on his posterity. In 1707 Dr. Charlett, Master of University College (1692-1722), issued the first University Calendar, entitled "*Mercurius Oxoniensis*, or the Oxford Intelligencer." It was unsuccessful. The Professorship of Poetry was founded in 1708, by Henry Birkhead, D.C.L., a barrister of the Inner Temple, of Trinity and All Souls' Colleges. It was first held by Joseph Trapp, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College, D.D. by diploma, who wrote the epigram "The King observing with judicious eyes," &c., noticed in next reign. On May 29, 1710, the Earldom of Oxford was restored by being conferred on the Right Hon. Robert Harley, Lord Treasurer, who formed the government known as the "Oxford Administration." The Earldom of Oxford was originally conferred on Aubrey de Vere by the Empress Maud in 1138, and held by the De Vere family for nearly six hundred years. The "Blue Boar" formed the cognisance of the family. In April, 1711, Harley originated the gigantic bubble known as the "South Sea Company," with the view of restoring public credit and discharging ten millions of the public debt, making arrangements with a company of merchants to take this debt upon themselves at six per cent. per annum, and in consideration thereof a monopoly was granted them to trade to the South Sea and a company was incorporated, called by the flatterers of the ministers "the Earl of Oxford's master-piece." From the commencement it was managed unwisely; but when rampant dishonesty crept in, the concern collapsed, the bubble burst, and thousands of families who had invested their all in it were ruined. Harley, Earl of Oxford, fell from his high position of Lord Treasurer, July 27, 1714. In 1713 the Clarendon Printing Building in Broad Street, Oxford, was completed. The cost was defrayed equally from the University Chest and the profits gained by the sale of Lord Clarendon's "*History of the Rebellion*," a work presented by his son to the University. In 1714 Worcester College was founded on the site of Gloucester College (established 1283), subsequently named St. John Baptist Hall (purchased and named in 1560 by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College). The trustees of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart. (died 1702), of Bentley, in the parish of Tardebigg, Worcestershire, purchased the property. Sir Thomas left £10,000 to the Archbishop of Canterbury and others in trust "for the erecting and building of an ornamental pile of building in Oxford for a College or Hall, with so many Fellowships and scholars' places as they may think fit," &c. The sum accumulated to £15,000 before the trustees carried out the desire of Sir Thomas. The new College was incorporated by royal charter July 14, 1714 (only sixteen days before the death of Queen Anne), by the style of "The Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Worcester College, in the City of Oxford." Queen Anne was the last English sovereign that touched for "King's Evil," in 1712—the great lexicographer, Dr. Samuel John, being the person touched, when two-and-a-half years old. The practice was introduced by Edward the Confessor, 1056.

GEORGE I. (Duke of Luxemburg, Elector of Hanover, and great grandson of James II.) ascended the throne August 1, 1714, as provided in the Act of Succession, on the death of Queen Anne. He was proclaimed in Oxford,

August 4. George I. did not arrive in England until September 18, being crowned on October 20. Hearne notes, under date October 21, that "The rejoicings in Oxford were very little. The illuminations and bonfires were very poor and mean." He also says that "The first knight that King George made was one Vanburgh, a silly fellow, who was architect of Woodstock." George I. reigned thirteen years, but never once visited Oxford. The Chancellor of the University at the King's accession was the Duke of Ormond (James Butler), elected 1669. He held the post till 1715, and was succeeded by the Earl of Arran (Charles Butler), 1715-59. King George, however, founded the Regius Professorship of Modern History, 1724; and the Lord Almoner's Chair of Arabic was probably first held in 1720, although it cannot certainly be determined, the records having been destroyed in the fire at Christ Church, 1720. Dr. John Radcliffe (University College), who left £40,000 for founding the Radcliffe Library, and numerous other bequests for the Infirmary, Observatory, &c., died November 1, 1714. In the first year of George's reign serious Jacobin riots took place in Oxford, great excesses taking place. Three Chapels were demolished, of which Hearne writes:—"May 29, 1715:—Last night a good part of the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Oxford was pulled down. There was such a concourse of people. In the evening they pulled down a good part of the Quakers' and Anabaptists' Chapels. It caused much consternation at Court. This was a similar course to that pursued in London on the same day, when many Meeting-houses of the Nonconformists were demolished." Hearne, under date of June 5th, further says, "The King (George I.) being informed of the proceedings was very angry; and, by his order, Lord Townsend, one of the Secretaries of State, hath sent rating letters to Dr. Charlett, pro-Vice-Chancellor. The destructive riots were begun by the scholars, who cheered the townsmen on in their work of demolition, mobbing those who protested. The Heads of the Colleges met, and drew up a programme of the damage done, which the State in a great measure allowed." On July 1, 1715, "Cornish Tom," formerly a soldier, attempted to fly from Carfax Church Tower, but fell and severely hurt himself. The Whigs formed a "Constitution Club" in the City; and the Grand Jury at the Assizes presented the members of the Club as "a set of factious men, who, shrouding themselves under the specious name of the 'Constitution Club,' were enemies to monarchy and all good government, and had been the authors of all the tumults and discord that had happened in the City or County of Oxford." Disloyalty prevailed to such an extent in Oxford that a company of dragoons, commanded by General Pepper, was sent to the city to quell the disturbances: martial law being proclaimed. This procedure was successful—the citizens resuming quietude. The origin of two well-known epigrams at this period is thus given—At the suggestion of Lord Townsend, George I. purchased the library of Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, consisting of 30,000 volumes, and presented it to the University of Cambridge, which produced the epigram of Dr. Trapp, first Professor of Poetry at Oxford (although wrongfully attributed at times to Mr. Wharton, who succeeded Dr. Trapp), as follows:—

"The King observing, with judicious eyes,
The state of both his Universities,
To one he sends a regiment; for why?
That learned body wanted loyalty.
To th' other books he gave, as well discerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning."

Sir Thomas Browne, a Norwich physician and Cambridge graduate, wrote a reply (extorting praise from Dr. Johnson) to this effect:—

"The King to Oxford sent a troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force.
With equal care, to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs allow no force but argument."

On Monday, December 5, 1715, a severe frost took place in Oxford, exceeding in intensity the "great frost" noted by Hollinshed in 1564, which lasted from December 21, 1564, till January 5, 1565. That of 1715 lasted till February 10, 1716—ten weeks. There was much distress in the city and surrounding villages, many accidents taking place. The Thames was entirely frozen over. The succeeding winter was the reverse. Hearne says that "It was just like midsummer, and much beyond what 'tis generally at spring. Things sprung and blossom'd most strangely, beans and pease, as well as other things. There was a pear tree in blossom at Christmas." In 1720 John Hawkins, a noted highwayman, got access to the Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery, and seriously damaged several of the paintings. He escaped punishment, but was executed for other crimes in 1722. In 1721 a stranger was whipped at the cart's tail from Carfax Church to the East Gate for proposing the health of King James, the Pretender, in Brasenose Common Room. In May, 1723, Johanna Meade, a native of Combe-by-Woodstock, was burnt by the executioner at the public stake, Greenditch, Oxford, for poisoning her husband. On September 5, in the same year, there was a public smoking match on a scaffold in the Broad Street, a soldier gaining the victory by smoking three ounces of tobacco quite out. There was public bull-baiting at Headington Hill, April 24, 1727, causing severe disturbances. George I. died June 10, 1727, at Osnaburg, Germany.

GEORGE II. (son of George I.) ascended the throne June 11, 1727, and reigned thirty-three years. An address, congratulatory of the King's accession, was sent from the University, to which he replied, observing that "Sound principles of religious and civil duties, and enforced by true examples of piety and loyalty, in so eminent a seat of learning, cannot fail to diffuse the happiest influence on Church and State, and will always ensure to you my constant favour and protection." There is no record of the King visiting Oxford, although he approached very near to the city several times, when honouring Baron Schutz, of Shotover House (four miles from Oxford) with his presence. His Queen (Caroline of Anspach) contributed a large sum of money, however, towards the new buildings of Queen's College in 1733. Her statue was placed under the cupola of the entrance to the foundation, where it still remains. On July 5, 1733, Handel, the great composer, paid his first visit to Oxford. Thos. Hearne, the antiquary, speaks in his diary of "Handel and his lousy crew—a great number of foreign fiddlers." The Prince of Orange visited the city February 27, 1734, when there were festivities and illuminations, and Hearne notes that "King George II. (as he is styled) and his wife Queen Carolina (as she is call'd), and other courtiers are very much displeased that the Prince of Orange met with such a fine handsome reception at Oxford." In April, 1735, there was a severe outbreak of small-pox in the city. The Radcliffe Library was commenced May 17, 1737, and opened April 13, 1749. The following Professorships were founded in this reign: Experimental Philosophy, by Lord Crewe, 1749; and Vinerian English Law, by Charles Viner, Esq., 1758. Executions were very frequent in Oxford at this period—two of the most notorious during the reign of George II. are given—In 1736 Jonathan Bradford was executed at Oxford Castle. This event is well known as a remarkable case of circumstantial evidence. Brad-

ford did not commit the murder, although discovered in the room, holding a lanthorn in one hand, and a knife in the other, over the murdered man's body. He stated that he went to commit the deed, but found it already done. This was disbelieved. He was tried at Oxford Assizes, then held in the Town Hall, found guilty, and executed, maintaining his innocence to the last. His declaration of innocence was, however, true; for (eighteen months after) the footman of the murdered man confessed the deed, when on a bed of sickness. He avowed that he committed the deed, took his master's property, and escaped back to his own room. The name of the murdered man was Hayes, and the deed was committed near Dorchester, at the junction of the four ways, on the London road, where Bradford kept the Golden Ball Inn. The case formed the plot of a favourite melodrama, entitled "Jonathan Bradford, or the Murder at the Roadside Inn," and constituted a staple piece at many London and provincial theatres for years. The Messrs. Chambers mention the crime in their "Useful and Entertaining Tracts," in cases of 'Circumstantial Evidence,' but neither date nor locality are given. On April 6, 1752, Miss Mary Blandy, daughter of the Town Clerk of Henley, Oxon, was executed at Greenditch, for poisoning her father. This was a most painful event, she being undoubtedly the dupe of Captain Cranstoun, a designing villain, a native of Scotland. Miss Blandy's trial took place in the Divinity School (the Town Hall, in which both City and County Sessions and Assizes were held, being then rebuilt), and lasted thirteen hours. It was clearly proved that she administered the poison. On the night previous to her execution, she made a statement that she was not aware of the poisonous qualities of the drug, for it had been supplied to her by Cranstoun. The Captain admitted this afterwards, when he was in France. On arriving at the gallows, Miss Blandy reiterated her declaration, that "she was innocent of maliciously administering the poison, as she hoped for salvation in a future state." She mounted the ladder—the halter was placed around her neck, and drawing her handkerchief over her face, after a brief prayer she gave the signal to the executioner, by holding out a small book she had in her hand, and helping to throw herself off the ladder. Her body was removed to Henley, and interred in the Church at one o'clock the next morning, between her father and mother. Cranstoun (a married man and father) died in Furness, afflicted with a severe disorder, November 30, 1752. The first Oxford Guide, entitled "The Present State of the University of Oxford," edited by Salmon, was published in 1743. In 1746 the first Oxford weekly newspaper since the reign of Charles II. was issued. It was entitled the "Oxford Flying Weekly Journal and Cirencester Gazette." There was a serious riot in Oxford in 1749, caused by some students drinking the "health of the Pretender." The "Oxford Journal" was established April 11, 1753. In 1754 there was a great election contest in Oxford between the *Blues* and the *Yellows*; and a woman, who was condemned to death for giving poison to her husband in a pudding, was reprieved through parliamentary interest during the contest. George II. died October 25, 1760, several copies of verses being published in Oxford telling of the mournful event; from one of which two verses are extracted:—

"When good George the Second
By Pluto was beckoned
In peace to retire to his cell,
The grief of the nation
On this sad occasion
Both Oxford and Cambridge must tell.

"Vice Chancellors, Doctors,
Professors, and Proctors,
With Lords to ennoble the train,
In Hebrew and Greek,
As the muse bade them speak,
Each sings a most sorrowful strain."

GEORGE III. (born 1738, son of Fredrick Louis, eldest son of George II.) ascended the throne October 25, 1760, reigning till October 29, 1820. Owing to the King's mental incapacity in 1811, Prince George Augustus Frederick (born August 12, 1762) was appointed Prince Regent. The University prepared a loyal address to the King on his accession, and Dr. Browne, Vice-Chancellor (Provost of Queen's College, 1758-67), and several distinguished members of the University and citizens, had the honour of presenting it to the King. George III. visited Oxford twice—September 17, 1785, and August 18, 1786. On the first occasion he was accompanied by Queen Charlotte, the Princes Ernest, Augustus, and Adolphus, and the Princesses Royal, Augusta, and Elizabeth. The royal party visited the "lions" of *Alma Mater*, and attended morning prayers at the Cathedral. At nightfall the principal buildings were "grandly illuminated." The Mayor (John Treacher, Esq.) was knighted in honour of the visit. The Queen and Princesses accompanied the King on his second visit, and an address was presented to him in the Sheldonian Theatre, overflowing with loyalty and thanksgiving for his escape from the attack of Margaret Nicholson, a maniac, who attempted to stab the King on August 2. The Corporation also addressed the King in the Council Chamber, when the Mayor (Nicholas Halse, Esq.) refused the honour of Knighthood, which was conferred on the senior Alderman (Richard Tawney, Esq.). On September 17, 1768, Christian VII., King of Denmark, visited Oxford, accompanied by several Danish noblemen and officers of state. In September, 1786, the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and the Princess Beatrice of Modena (his consort), the Imperial Ambassador, and a brilliant suite, made a brief sojourn in Oxford [and in almost every year of the reign of George III. there were royal and illustrious visitors to the city and University. George III. was a frequent guest at Nuneham, being much attached to George Simon (Earl Harcourt) and his brother William, both of whom held the post of Master of Horse to the Queen. Blenheim Palace, Shirburn Castle, and Shotover House, each within easy distance of Oxford, were also often visited by the King. The Earl of Westmoreland (John Fane) was Chancellor of the University from 1759-62; the Earl of Lichfield (George Henry Lee), 1762-71; Lord Frederick North (subsequently Earl Guildford), 1772-92; the Duke of Portland (William Henry Cavendish Bentinck), 1792-1809; and Lord Grenville (William Wyndham Grenville), 1809-34.

Isaac Darling, *alias* Dumas, the most notorious highwayman of the day, was executed at Oxford, March 21, 1761, aged 21, for robbing Mr. Robert Gammon of his watch and money, near Nettlebed. He displayed the most reckless indifference to life at his trial and execution, the thought of being anatomised being the only matter of concern with him. A large body of bargemen attended the execution and carried off his body in triumph to St. Thomas's Church, where, while some rung the bells, others opened the body and filled it with slack lime and then buried it. This man displayed the greatest coolness at the gallows, adjusting his neck for the rope and throwing himself off the ladder. He affected the character of Macheath, which he delighted to personate in all the delineations given of it in the "Beggars' Opera," and had been previously convicted at Salisbury for robbing Lord Percival, with whom he had had a desperate encounter. Darling had a remarkable existence, being sentenced to death at Chelmsford, in 1758, when only eighteen years of age, for robbing Captain Cockburn. He was reprieved on account of his youth, but transported for fourteen years, and afterwards pardoned on condition of serving as a private soldier in the Island of Antigua.

He escaped to England, again turned highwayman, was nearly captured, seeking safety by entering as midshipman on board the *Royal George*. He deserted, took to the road once more, and was captured for the third time for highway robbery, at Nettlebed, and executed, as related. In 1763 there were maiden assizes; in 1764-5-6 there were seventeen capital convictions for various crimes. In 1764 a farm-labourer, named John King, a native of Noke, near Islip (six miles from Oxford), daily walked from his home to Oxford Market, being 128 years of age. He died in 1766. On November 4, 1764, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Oxford, followed by a tempestuous and devastating hurricane. Serious riots happened in the city in 1766, caused by the high price of provisions. Six undergraduates of St. Edmund Hall were expelled March 12, 1768, for entertaining views hostile to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England—virtually for being dissenters. In the same year a notorious scheme was attempted in the offer to dispose of the parliamentary representation of the city to the sitting members (Sir Thomas Stapleton and the Hon. Robert Lee) by the Mayor and Aldermen, for £7,506, to be applied to the discharge of the city debts. The offer was laid before the House of Commons by the members, and those of the Corporation who signed the letter were ordered to appear at the bar of the House. Not being able to deny the implication, they were committed to Newgate, where they remained for five days. Acknowledging their misdemeanour, they were again brought before the House, reprimanded, and discharged, with a lecture from the Speaker, who gravely told them that their crime was one, the enormity of which could not be exceeded. The Corporation listened to this edifying harangue with due humility, and, rising from their knees, at its conclusion, disposed of the seats to the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Abingdon. The Duke of Marlborough presented the city, August 16, 1769, with the sum of £5,983 7s. 2d., to pay a long-standing obligation. The event was celebrated by the ringing of bells, and an entertainment to the freemen. The royal assent to the construction of the Oxford Canal was given in this year, which was opened from the city to Banbury, April 1, 1778, and completed throughout January 2, 1790. The Chancellor's Prizes (Earl of Lichfield) for the English Essay and English Poem were first given in 1768—(Latin Verse, 1809). On October 18, 1770, the opening of the Radcliffe Infirmary (founded 1759) was celebrated. It was built and furnished by the trustees under Dr. Radcliffe's will. The grounds, extending five acres, were given by Thomas Rowney, Esq., M.P. for the city. Bishop Lowth, in a sermon preached in the University Church, July 3, 1771, said, "The noble and respectable trustees of a most successful Professor of the medical art in the beginning of this century, Dr. John Radcliffe, very judiciously appropriated a part of that great wealth, which arose from his skill and the gratitude of his patients, to the relief of the sick poor, and to the improvement of the art itself, by the donation of a commodious and complete building, amply furnished with all necessaries and conveniences for a general Infirmary. It had been placed with the utmost propriety (with respect to the principal benefactor) in this seat of learning, the place of his education, the first scene of the successful exercise of his profession, and the favourite object of his munificence." The Radcliffe Observatory, also owing its formation to a bequest of Dr. Radcliffe, was commenced in 1772, but not completed until 1795, owing to the death of the architect (Mr. H. Keene). The demolition of the four old City Gates commenced August 14, 1771; the Market was built, a scheme for the reconstruction of Magdalen Bridge organised, and numerous other improvements carried out in the same year.

The centre arch of Magdalen Bridge gave way in 1772, but it was repaired, and served its purpose until 1779, when the present structure was completed. The Rev. Sir John Peshall, issued the "History of the University and City," in 1773. In 1774 a very heavy flood (for which the district is noted) rendered approach to the city impossible—some inhabitants of St. Thomas and St. Ebbe having to reside on the second floors of their dwellings. St. Thomas's Church had four feet of water in its interior. On Monday, August 16, 1775, James Corbett, 21, was executed at Oxford for burglary and robbery, in the house of John Hitchcock, of Beckley. The Saturday before his execution he made a full and circumstantial confession of no less than sixteen burglaries and robberies, in which he had been engaged with divers persons; but the part of the villainy of this young fellow which had been most alarming was the murder and robbery of Farmer Holt, of Bierton, near Aylesbury, upwards of two years from that period, in company with two other persons, one named Hughes (who poisoned himself), and a man whom Corbett called his uncle, whom he turned evidence against, and for which his uncle was executed and hung in chains. Marat, the French demagogue, at that period a French teacher in Oxford, robbed the Bodleian Library February 5, 1776, of several valuable medals and coins, valued at £200. He escaped to Dublin, but was brought back by a writ of *habeas corpus*, September 1, and lodged in the Castle. He was tried under the *alias* of Petre le Maitre, hair-dresser, and sentenced to five years' hard labour on the Thames hulks. After his trial, in company with other prisoners, he made a desperate attempt to escape, by boring under the floor of the cell, but the plot was discovered. He underwent his sentence, and subsequently assumed the name of a German Count, swindling several tradesmen in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Newcastle. He left England in 1787 for France, where he gained notoriety as the "friend of the people," became a dictator in the Reign of Terror, and was assassinated by Charlotte Corday, July, 1793.

The western wing of Queen's College was destroyed by fire December 18, 1778 (see record of "Fires in Oxford," pp. 91-94). In the early part of 1779 Oxford Market was enlivened by the sale of a wife. She was offered by her husband, a navy employed on the Canal. He tied a "penny slip" round the waist of his wife, the end of which he kept fast till he had pocketed three shillings in part payment for the fair bargain. He then put the cord into the hands of the new possessor of his old love, and took French leave. The woman immediately called for her second wedding-ring, which being put on, she eagerly kissed her purchaser, with whom she walked off. On March 30, in the same year, the University of Oxford petitioned the House of Commons against the Bill for the relief of Protestant Dissenting Ministers and Schoolmasters. The New Road Baptist Chapel and the Wesleyan Chapel, New-Inn-Hall Street, were built in the following year. John Wesley, speaking of the latter, says that it was "a lightsome, cheerful place, and well-filled with rich and poor scholars, as well as townsmen" (it stood nearly opposite the present Chapel). The Bampton Lectures were first preached in St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, 1780, by the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, subject, "The Peculiar Doctrines of Christianity." The Lectures were founded by the Rev. John Bampton, M.A., Trinity College, a Canon of Salisbury Cathedral (died in 1751). The bequest did not take effect until twenty-eight years after the testator's death (1779), the first Lecturer being then chosen. Value to the Lecturer, £200. The Lectures must be delivered by graduates of Oxford and Cambridge—not less than M.A. in degree, and they can be chosen but once.

The Lectures, eight in number, are preached on successive Sunday mornings, "between the commencement of the last month in Lent Term, and the end of the third week in Act Term;" and must be upon the following subjects:—

1. To Confirm and Establish the Christian Faith, and to Confute all Heretics and Schismatics.
2. The Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures.
3. The Authority of the Writings of the Primitive Fathers, as to the Faith and Practice of the Primitive Church.
4. The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.
5. The Divinity of the Holy Ghost.
6. The Articles of the Christian Faith, as comprehended in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds.

Thirty copies of the Lecture must be printed within two months after being preached, and presentations made of one copy each to the Chancellor of the University, Heads of Colleges, Mayor of Oxford, and Bodleian Library. Failure of the stipulations causes the loss of the benefaction. The Church is generally crowded upon these occasions, especially if the Lecturer be of note.

The first Flower Show (carnations) was held in the Town Hall, Oxford, August 8, 1782; and on November 12, 1784, the first Balloon Ascent in the city took place from the Botanic Gardens, by Mr. Sadler. In February, 1786, Magdalen College Chapel was robbed by an organised gang of thieves, who were captured, and tried at the assizes, Ward, the ringleader, being executed for the crime in April. The honorary freedom of the city was presented in the same year to Sir Charles Nourse and Mr. William Jackson, the originator and proprietor of the "Oxford Journal," and in 1787 to General Elliott (Lord Heathfield), the gallant defender of Gibraltar. The most interesting event in 1789 was the falling of the "Founder's Oak" in Magdalen Water-walks. It stood at their entrance, and, by its dimensions and antiquity, had become an object of great curiosity. Its girth exceeded 21ft.; height, 71ft.; and cubic contents, 754ft. For above nine feet from the ground it was a mere shell, and had for a long time been kept from falling by two or three roots "scarcely so large as a two-inch cable." Its age was estimated at upwards of 600 years, and in the fifteenth century it was so notable an object, that William of Waynflete expressly ordered his College to be built "right to it." It is curious that its fall was attributed to injuries received so far back as the reign of Charles II., when the present Walks were laid out. A portion of its timber was applied by the College to the construction of a large and highly-ornamented chair, and numerous snuff-boxes still remain as mementoes of its existence. In 1790 the Town Hall was restored at the expense of the Marquis of Blandford. The month of January, 1792, left an almost ineffaceable record in the shape of a devastating tornado. In January, 1793, the effigy of Tom Paine, the author of the "Rights of Man" was paraded about the streets, and at night burnt at Carfax, with the work in its lefthand, and a pair of stays under its right arm.

In July, 1793, the Oxfordshire Militia escorted 1,000 French prisoners of war from Southampton to Salisbury, the regiment subsequently marching to the camp on Brighton Downs. After the encampment broke up, the Militia were removed to East Bletchington, near Newhaven, about nine miles from Brighton. Whilst there, a mutiny arose in consequence of the high price of provisions and the distress of the poor, a portion of the men breaking into Messrs. Catt's mill, and distributing the flour, emptying also the contents of a corn vessel into the river. They cleared the butchers' stalls of their contents, selling the meat at fourpence a pound, and insisted on a farmer disposing of

his wheat at £12 a load, and carried off his flour to the amount of £5,000, to sell at a "fair price" at Lewes Market. The mutineers were tried before a Court-martial; two of their number, named Cooke and Parish, condemned to be shot, Sansom and Sykes to be hung, and the rest to be flogged. The shooting sentence was carried into effect at Goldstone Bottom, a spot two miles to the west of Brighton, on June 13, 1795. There is a print extant of the execution of Cooke and Parish, which represents the men kneeling on their coffins, and is inscribed "The Awful Scene or Ceremony of Two Soldiers, belonging to the Oxfordshire Militia, which were shot on June 13, 1795, in the Vale, while in Camp at Brighton." Thirteen regiments were present at the execution. The bodies of Cooke and Parish were buried in Hove Churchyard, at the western division of Brighton. Privates Sansom and Sykes were executed for the robbery on June 14, at Horsham, Sussex. The Militia for its conduct was degraded from being a royal regiment, and named in derision "Big-loaf Oxford." In 1798 the regiment assisted in quelling the Irish rebellion, and from that period till 1809 was stationed in different parts of the kingdom, engaging in coast-guard duty (watching for smugglers) at Littlehampton, Sussex, in the latter year. Three privates (Curtis, Greenwood, and Bolas) were sentenced to receive 2,000 lashes each for insubordination in 1809. From Littlehampton the regiment marched to the Tower of London for duty for twelve months, from whence it returned to Oxford. (See also page 96).

In the winter of 1795 there was great distress in Oxford, caused by a ten weeks' frost, coals being £4 per ton. The Duke of York reviewed 20,000 volunteers on Port Meadow in 1798. In July, 1802, Lord Nelson, in company with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, visited Oxford. The freedom of the city, in a gold box, was presented to Nelson, who with Sir William Hamilton was created Honorary D.C.L. on July 21, Nelson's brother (the Rev. William Nelson, D.D.) and Dr. James Blackstone, Principal of New Inn Hall (Rector of Woodstock), introducing them. On March 25, 1805, Thomas Davis was executed at the Castle for forgery at Chipping Norton; and in the same year Lieut.-Col. Thomas Velley, of the Oxford Militia, was killed, through the horses of the Oxford and Bath coach taking fright. The "University Calendar" was first published in 1809. In 1810 Mr. Chalmers issued the "History of Oxford University and Lives of Founders; Brewer's "Typographical and Historical Description of Oxfordshire" was issued in the same year; and Cooke's "New Pocket Companion for Oxford" in 1812. On Tuesday, June 14, 1814, a galaxy of royalty honoured the city with visitation. The party included the Prince Regent, the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the King of Prussia, Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, Prince Metternich, Marshal Blucher, the Duke of York, Prince of Orange, the Duke of Wellington, Count Lieven (Russian Ambassador), several ministers of state, and many other distinguished personages. The Prince Regent enrolled his name as a member of Christ Church. The whole of the collegiate buildings were inspected, and a grand illumination took place at night, the effect of which was spoilt by a sudden and heavy thunderstorm, dispersing the crowd in all directions. Banquets were held in the Radcliffe Library (200 present), at All Souls' College, and in Christ Church Hall (900 invitations being issued), and one continual round of festivities was carried out in the city. The Hon. Degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Prince Regent, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Duke of Wellington, Marshal Blucher, and many

others. The Mayor (Joseph Lock, Esq.) and the Town Clerk (W. E. Taunton, Esq.) were knighted in honour of the auspicious visit. During their stay the visitors proceeded to the Clarendon Printing Office, where they inspected the process of printing, and witnessed a sheet printed in their presence bearing the following passages in fourteen languages :—"Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty," and "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." The Emperor of Russia resided at Merton College, the King of Prussia at Corpus Christi College, and the Prince Regent at Christ Church. Wade's "Walks in Oxford," illustrated, was published in 1817, and is now very rare. The foundation-stone of the Oxford Gas Works was laid September 14, 1818; and on Monday, September 6, 1819, the city was first lighted with gas. The old Cheltenham coach was upset at Botley Turnpike (near the present Great Western Railway Station), Friday, October 8, 1819, and many seriously injured—Richard Reade, Esq., Kilkenny, Ireland, dying from his injuries on October 15.

The Professorships founded in the University in the reign of George III. included those of Clinical Medicine, 1780, by the Earl of Lichfield; Anglo-Saxon, 1795, by Richard Rawlinson, Esq., D.C.L., St. John's College; Anatomy (now annexed to Physiology), Medicine (annexed to Regius Professorship), and Chemistry, 1803, by George Aldrich, M.D., Merton College. The number of Undergraduates in 1810 was 2,900, and in 1820, 4,102. The population of Oxford (irrespective of students) in 1801 was 12,000, the first Government census being taken in that year.

GEORGE IV. ascended the throne January 10, 1820. Reigned ten years. He was appointed Prince Regent in 1811, in consequence of the mental incapacity of his father (George III.). His Majesty was proclaimed in Oxford, February 2, 1820, with great ceremonial. The members of the Council assembled in the Town Hall at eleven o'clock, and an hour after commenced perambulation of the city in the following order :—

The Mayor's two Sergeants.
Four Petty Constables.
Four Head Constables, bearing silver staves of office.
Trumpeters.
Band.
Standards of Colours.
City Marshal.
The Bailiffs' two Sergeants.
The Bailiffs in their robes, carrying wands of office.
The Town Clerk on Horseback.
The MAYOR, in his robes, on a Charger richly caparisoned.
The Aldermen in their robes.
The Assistants in their robes.
The Chamberlains, Common Council Men, and the other Members of the Corporation, in their gowns, two by two.
Petty Constables, Police Officers, &c., on the sides and in the rear.

The proclamation was first read on Carfax, facing the east, it being the centre of the city; after which the procession went down the High Street, when the proclamation was read opposite St. Mary's Church, in the midst of thousands of spectators. A large platform was erected for the purpose within the wall enclosing the south front of the Church, on which were assembled the Vice-Chancellor, the noblemen in their splendid damask robes of purple and gold, the Bishop of Oxford, the other Heads of Houses, the Doctors, Professors, and Proctors, all in full dress robes; the Bachelors of Divinity

and of Law ; the Masters of Arts of the several Colleges and Halls ; and the Bedels in their full dress, wearing their gold chains. The procession then proceeded to the sites on which the four gates of the city formerly stood, the proclamation being read at each spot. A similar order of proceeding has been the rule in Oxford at the proclamation of the sovereigns of England.

The Chancellor of the University, during the reign of George IV., was Lord Grenville (elected 1809). The number of students in the University in 1820 was 1297. The Professorship of Logic was founded in 1825. The Professorships of Mineralogy and Geology were founded by George IV. when Prince Regent—the first in 1813 ; the second, 1818. Magdalen Hall was nearly destroyed by fire, January 9, 1820, and new buildings erected for the students of the institution in Catherine Street in 1821-2. The cloisters of Magdalen College were also nearly rebuilt 1822-6. St. Martin's Church, Carfax (in which the Corporation worship) was rebuilt in the early part of this reign (1820-2). The most important improvement, however, was the re-erection of Folly or South Bridge in 1825-7, from designs by Mr. Perry, and executed by Mr. Macintosh at the cost of £10,000. It is supposed that a bridge existed at this crossing of the Thames in the Saxon Heptarchy, during the reign of King Egbert. In 1075 Robert D'Oyly, who fortified and enlarged Oxford Castle, rebuilt the bridge, calling it "Magnus Pons," a term answering to the one afterwards bestowed—"Great Bridge," since called "Grandpont." This name is still in use, the thoroughfare from the bridge to the south retaining it. In the reign of King Stephen, a Pharos (or Watch Tower), was erected on the bridge, in order that the surrounding country might be surveyed, during the incursions of hostile forces, &c. Fifty years after this period (1134-5), it was used as an Observatory by Friar Bacon. In the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., it is mentioned under the name of "Nova Porta and Turris supra Pontem Australem" (New Gate and the Tower on South Bridge), not that it was then newly built, but it was the name imposed on it, and by that name called through all the reigns till that of Queen Elizabeth. In 1565 it was let to Dr. White, for several years, conditionally that he should suffer the Archdeacon's Court of Berks to be kept there : and also that the citizens should have free ingress and regress in times of need or danger, for the defence of the city. In 1591 it was let to the citizens by the name of "Batchelor's Tower," so called by Mr. Windsore. The Tower having in course of time become much dilapidated, the city leased it to a citizen named Welcome, who repaired the lower part, and added to it a storey, which was called by the neighbours "Welcome's Folly"; and thus the bridge, anciently known as Grandpont, acquired its new title of "Folly Bridge," which has been ever since retained, having survived the demolition of the Tower. It was removed altogether on April 6, 1779. The following appropriate lines appeared in the "St. James's Chronicle, or British Evening Post," April 10 :—

" Roger, if with thy magic glasses
Kenning, thou seest below what passes,
As when on earth thou did'st descry
With them the wonders of the sky :
Look down on your devoted walls,

O, save them, ere thy study falls,
Or to thy votaries quick impart
The secret of thy magic art :
Teach us, ere learning's quite forsaken,
To honour thee, and—save our Bacon !"

The bridge, having existed for a long period, was at last deemed unsafe ; and in 1815 it was decided that it should be rebuilt, for which purpose a special Act of Parliament was obtained to raise the necessary funds and to confer

the power of removal. Near this spot the two counties of Berks and Oxon join. In remote times both shires were governed by one High Sheriff. In close proximity to the bridge the Assize Courts and Gaol were placed, and also the ancient Church of Danesbourne (dedicated in 1132). No vestige of either now remains. The monastery of the Dominicans (built in 1224), was but a short distance from the bridge, and also the Franciscan monastery (built six years after, 1230). In the latter, Roger Bacon, the friar before mentioned, was buried in 1294. The view down the river from this point is very fine, especially during the practice of the University boating crews. Ranged along the opposite bank are the elegant barges of the various Colleges, which serve at once as club and reading rooms, and, during the boat-races, as stations for viewing and lustily cheering,

"Plausu fremituque virum studiisque faventum,"

as Christ Church or University, Corpus or Balliol, Exeter or Brasenose, sweep victoriously past them. Conspicuous amongst them, and decorated with the flags of all the Colleges, is the University Barge—the grand stand of the races and the *curia* where matters aquatic are discussed, and where the annual challenge to contest the supremacy of the Putney waters is received or sent. Its interior, in addition to the portraits of the most distinguished oarsmen of the 'Varsity Eight, contains a trophy of the celebrated victory of 1843 (when Oxford defeated its rivals with seven oars), in the shape of a handsome chair, made of a section of the victorious boat, backed by the blades of the seven victorious oars. There are also two Sevres vases given by the Emperor Napoleon III., in 1867, as a prize for a four-oared race on the Seine, and gained for Oxford by a boat manned by four old Etonians. St. Clement's New Church was built in the reign of George IV. (1825-8), and in 1829 the last remains of Beaumont Palace were demolished, and Beaumont and St. John Streets laid out and built.

George IV. did not visit Oxford during his occupancy of the throne, but only when Prince Regent (as detailed in previous reign).

WILLIAM IV., third son of George III., reigned seven years (1830-37). William never visited Oxford, but Queen Adelaide sojourned for three days in the city, October, 1835, at the Angel Hotel (now demolished), High Street, and held a Drawing-Room and Levee. The Duke of Wellington attended her Majesty. The Bodleian Library and the University buildings were inspected. The Corporation of the City presented the Queen with an address in the Council Chamber. The Princess Victoria visited Oxford, November 8, 1832, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, receiving a congratulatory address from the Corporation in the Town Hall. The royal party were presented with an address from the University in the Sheldonian Theatre, and feted in University College. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe (at that time a Commoner of the College) penned some macaronic verses in honour of the Princess' visit. The Earl of Abingdon entertained Victoria at Wytham Park, the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace, and the late Archbishop Harcourt at Nuneham House. The number of undergraduates in 1830 was 1545. The "Otmoor Riots," caused by the inclosure of commons' land, took place September, 1830. Several of the villagers were taken prisoners and brought to Oxford by the staff of the Oxford Militia and Yeomanry. Passing through St. Giles's Fair with their prisoners, a fracas was the result, known as the "Battle of Beaumont," the villagers being rescued. The New Buildings of

the University Press in Walton Street were opened in the same year. Great excitement was manifested in the University in 1831 by the procedure of the Rev. H. B. Bulteel, a Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, and curate of St. Ebbe's Church. The rev. gentleman preached a remarkable sermon in St. Mary's Church, before the University authorities, on February 6, 1831, from the words, "Now we have received the Spirit which is of God" (1 Cor. ii. 12), advocating the highest Calvinistic doctrine. The discourse drew forth much discussion, watched with extreme interest by all sections of the Church. Dr. Burton, Regius Professor of Divinity, replied to Mr. Bulteel's discourse. Proceeding on a preaching tour without permission, Mr. Bulteel had his licence revoked by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Bagot). When preaching in the garden of his private residence in Pembroke Street, Mr. Bulteel tore up the Bishop's missive. He seceded from the Church, erected a Chapel in Littlegate Street (opened June 3, 1832), at a cost of £4,000, in which he preached for fifteen years. In 1832 additional buildings were added to Exeter College in Broad Street and the new west front finished. The Boden Professorship of Sanscrit had its chair firstly occupied in the same year. The Tractarian movement commenced in Oxford in 1833; New Inn Hall was rebuilt in the same year. The Duke of Wellington was elected Chancellor of the University in 1834, which post he held till his death, 1852. The Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Ward in 1835, enacting that Dissenters be admitted to the Universities, passed its third reading on July 28, by a majority of 89. Thrown out by the Lords, August 1. The Municipal Act regulating boroughs was passed in 1835, when the old Corporation of Oxford was superseded. In 1837 Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, published his valuable history of the University and City, entitled "Memorials of Oxford," illustrated by steel and wood engravings. It is now very rare. In the same year the first Liberal newspaper was established, the "Oxford Chronicle" (see History of Oxford Newspapers, pp. 59-65).

QUEEN (ALEXANDRINA) VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (created Empress of India 1876; proclaimed January 1, 1877), ascended the throne June 20, 1837. Her Majesty is the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent (fourth son of George III.), and niece of William IV. Crowned June 28, 1831. Her accession was observed with great rejoicing in Oxford—an illumination of the Colleges and public buildings taking place. The Queen has visited "the classic city on the banks of the Isis" twice since her occupancy of the throne—first, June 15, 1841; second, December 12, 1860. On the first occasion she was accompanied by Prince Albert and many noblemen; on the second, which was to visit H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at that time in residence as an undergraduate, by Prince Albert, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred), the Princess Alice, and H.R.H. Prince Frederick William Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt. Her Majesty also visited Oxford, when Princess Victoria, November 8, 1832. The prosperity and welfare of the University have been thoroughly considered by the Queen, which has been evinced by the interest she has manifested in its progress. Prince Albert visited Oxford several times—March 19, 1840, being the first occasion, when the Duke of Wellington (Chancellor of the University) accompanied His Royal Highness, and the hon. degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Prince. The Queen remained on a visit to the late Archbishop of York at Nuneham during the Prince Consort's brief sojourn in

Oxford. The second visit was on June 15, 1841, accompanied by the Queen, when the Prince attended the *Encœnia*, or *Commemoration of Founders*, in the Sheldonian Theatre. The Prince was entertained at a grand banquet in St. John's College by the President (Dr. Wynter), Vice-Chancellor, and the Queen held a Levee at Nuneham House in the evening. On June 28, 1847, Prince Albert visited Oxford for the third time, during the period that the British Association for the Advancement of Science was holding its Conference in the city for the second time (the first taking place in 1832). The Prince was entertained at Exeter College; and during his sojourn attended the exhibition of the Oxford Horticultural Society in Trinity College Gardens. The prefix of "Royal" was added to the name of the Society, as a souvenir of the Prince's visit. Prince Albert had an interview with the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim Park on this occasion. In June, 1856, the fourth visit took place, the Prince attending Commemoration, and witnessing the conferment of degrees. The Prince Regent of Baden and Prince Frederick William of Prussia were among those who received the degree of D.C.L. The fifth visit of Prince Albert to Oxford was in January, 1857, when he was accompanied by the Princess Royal, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, &c., to inspect the collegiate and city buildings; and the last visit was about twelvemonths previous to his decease, December 12, 1860. On December 14, 1861, the knelling of "Great Tom" announced the death of the Prince. The knell of "Tom" is only heard when a death occurs in the royal family. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was admitted an undergraduate of Christ Church on October 18, 1859, occupying Frewin Hall, Cornmarket Street, an ancient academical building. The entrance of the Prince into Oxford was in perfect accordance with the quiet and unostentatious spirit of the times, and although there was, as became the event, a little more ceremony, more of the outward show of respect from the masters to the scholar, than marks an ordinary matriculation, there was no enthusiasm, a tranquil dignity being the prevailing characteristic. On November 1, the Prince took his seat as an undergraduate in Christ Church Hall, at the noblemen's table, all the members of the society being attired in their full-dress gowns. At the Commemoration in 1860, His Royal Highness being then *in statu pupillari*, was present at the *Encœnia*. In the Long Vacation he made his famous tour through the United States and the British possessions of North America, and returned to Oxford for a few weeks at the beginning of the October term, and early in 1861 proceeded to Cambridge. The late Mr. George Valentine Cox, in his chatty volume, entitled "Recollections of Oxford," says of the Prince—"During the five or six terms of his residence, the young Prince gained golden opinions by his easy unaffected bearing; and took with him, at his departure, the loyal good wishes of all Oxford, University and City." In June, 1863, the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Alexandra, visited Oxford during Commemoration, and received the degree of D.C.L. The Prince also paid another visit to Oxford in 1868, accompanied by H.R.H. the Crown Prince Christian, of Denmark, who matriculated at Christ Church, October 20, 1863. The Rev. G. W. Kitchin was appointed tutor to the Danish Prince. The stay of the Crown Prince in Oxford was only limited, the unexpected death of the King of Denmark, resulting in the accession of the Prince's father to the throne; and the subsequent war with Prussia, recalling the Prince to his native country, preventing him continuing his studies in the University. An illuminated window in

Christ Church Hall, presented by the Ven. Archdeacon Clerke, commemorates the connection of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Prince Christian with Oxford. Prince Hassan, second son of the Khedive of Egypt, matriculated at Christ Church, October, 1869. The Prince, by his affability, became quite a favourite in Oxford and vicinity. The degree of Hon. D.C.L. was conferred on him at the Commemoration, June, 1872. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, fourth son of the Queen, matriculated at Christ Church, November 27, 1872. The Prince, accompanied by his private tutor (Mr. Collins), was received by the Vice-Chancellor, Dean Liddell, at the Deanery, "the bonny Christ Church bells" ringing out a merry peal to commemorate the event. Prince Leopold wore a nobleman's black silk gown, and a black velvet cap with black tassel, instead of the gold "tuft" worn by his illustrious brother and Prince Hassan when at College, and until recently by members of the peerage. The private residence of the Prince during his sojourns in Oxford (1872-6) was Wykeham House, Banbury Road. On May 6, 1873, the Prince laid the foundation-stone of St. John the Evangelist National Hospital for Incurables, Cowley Road. H.R.H. Prince Leopold specially came to Oxford, June 30, 1876, to act as pall-bearer at the funeral of Miss Edith Liddell, third daughter of the Dean of Christ Church. Her Majesty and their R.H.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales sent letters of condolence to the Dean. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught visited Oxford, June, 1876. H.R.H. Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge paid a short visit to Oxford, October 23, 1876, to inspect the new Military College at Temple Cowley. Her Majesty has passed through Oxford several times, *via* Great Western Railway, on her way to and from Balmoral Palace, Scotland.

Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte (second son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I.), an eminent philologist, visited Oxford in 1854, and again in 1875. The Chinese Embassy to England (five in number), with interpreters, visited Oxford, June 7, 1867. Their peculiar autographs, written by themselves, can be seen in the Public Library, Town Hall. The Most Rev. Alexander Lycurgus, Archbishop of Syrus, Tenos, and Menos (Greek-Catholic Church), accompanied by the Archimandrites (Constantine and Eugenius Dipastus), and suite, visited Oxford, June, 1870. The Archbishop had the degree of D.D. conferred on him on June 19; and the Archimandrites were created M.A.s. The Archbishop of Philippopolis was the only Greek churchman, previously to Lycurgus, who had the degree of D.D. conferred, 1701. The state-apartments at Magdalen College were placed at the disposal of Archbishop Lycurgus during his visit, and the undergraduates of the foundation presented him with a framed engraving of the magnificent altar-piece in the College Chapel. In addition to viewing the treasures of Magdalen College, the visitors inspected the splendour of Christ Church, the magnificent Radcliffe and the Bodleian Libraries (wherein the Archbishop inscribed his name and title in peculiarly cabalistic characters), St. John's College (with its store of ancient erudition), and many other edifices, with their gorgeous array of pictures, medals, and illuminated missals, brought forth from mysterious cabinets to delight the scholar and the archæologist. The Clarendon Press was also visited, and the Greek and other foreign types displayed. Père Hyacinthe, the eminent French theologian, visited Oxford, October, 1870, being entertained by Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil (Dom Pedro de Alcantara and Theresa Christina Maria) visited Oxford, July 22, 1871, residing at the Clarendon

Hotel. Prince Bhanuwongse Sootchai, of Siam, matriculated at Balliol College, October, 1871.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was installed Worshipful Master of the "Apollo" (University) Lodge of Masons in 1873; and in April, 1874, intimated to the Lodge the desire of H.R.H. Prince Leopold to become a member on his proposition, seconded by Brother F. P. Morrell, Master. Prince Leopold was elected and initiated May 1, 1874. From that period Prince Leopold evinced great interest in the craft, and became an adept in working the ceremonies. He was invested with the office of Senior Warden, April 17, 1875, and was frequent in his attendance at the meetings, and unremitting in the discharge of his duties. As Worshipful Master, he succeeded Brother Rev. H. A. Pickard, M.A., Christ Church, Past Provincial Senior Grand Warden of Oxfordshire, who also presided over the Lodge in 1856 and 1857. His Royal Highness was appointed Provincial Grand Steward of Oxfordshire, 1875; and installed Worshipful Master of the Lodge, February 22, 1876. The "Apollo" Lodge was founded in 1819, by the Vice-Chancellor's permission, the warrant of constitution being received from H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex, at that period Grand Master of England. Freemasonry made but little progress in the University for many years, although a Lodge, known as the "Alfred," was started in 1769, which ceased to work in 1783, nothing further being done in the cause of Masonry, so far as the University was concerned, until the establishment of the "Apollo." In those days the craft was somewhat mistrusted by the authorities, the following occurring among the old by-laws of the Lodge:—"On account of keeping the good-will of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, the Members of the Lodges shall proceed to the meeting in academics." This regulation is not observed at the present time. Until 1829 the meetings were held at the Star Hotel (now the Clarendon), but in that year the Lodge was moved to the Angel Hotel, a few meetings being subsequently held in the Maidenhead Hotel. In 1833 the Masonic Hall in Alfred Street was erected, and used by the "Apollo" until 1865, when the very handsome Hall, erected specially for the Lodge, adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, was opened. In 1869 the "Apollo" held its jubilee, and in the same year a Royal Arch Chapter was consecrated. In 1853 a by-law was proposed, "That henceforth no one shall be proposed for this Lodge except he be or has been a member of this University," and although it was not confirmed by the Provincial Grand Master, the restriction has been practically maintained. The "Apollo" may be credited with having initiated more distinguished persons than any other Lodge in the kingdom, and shows a long list of members who have held office in Grand Lodge, together with a notable array of noblemen and statesmen (Oxford students), including some who occupy or have occupied the highest offices in the state, not a few eminent churchmen, and others who have taken important positions in the world of science, art, or literature. Included in its ranks are the present Grand Master of England (H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), the Pro-Grand Master (the Earl of Carnarvon), the Deputy-Grand Master (Lord Skelmersdale), the Grand Master of Ireland (Duke of Abercorn), and the Deputy-Grand Master of Scotland (Earl Mar and Kellie).

The Masonic craft has embraced among zealous brethren of its "mystic tie" many of the crowned heads of Europe, as well as a number of the nobility. In 926 King Athelstan (who founded a Mint in Oxford in 925) granted a charter to the order, and Prince Edwin formed a Grand Lodge at York in the same year. Edward III. (born at Oxford, 1312,) revised the constitution of

the craft in 1358. In the same reign William of Wykeham, founder of New College, was elected "magister operum" of the order. Henry VI. (educated at Oxford) was initiated into the mysteries of the craft in 1450; William III. 1690 (visited Oxford, 1695); Frederick, Prince of Wales, 1737; Frederick the Great, of Prussia (when Crown Prince), 1738; George IV. (Prince of Wales) and William IV. (Duke of Clarence), 1787; the present Prince of Wales, 1869; and Prince Leopold, 1874. Prince William of Gloucester, the Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), the Duke of Sussex, &c., were also members of the order. The Duke of Sussex was elected Grand Master, December 27, 1813. The list of royal members of the craft might be largely extended, but it is sufficient to give warrant to the words of the ballad. the "Entered Apprentice's Song," written nearly two centuries since by Brother Matthew Birkhead, from which a verse is extracted :—

"Great Kings, Dukes, and Lords,
Have laid by their swords,
Our mystery to put a good grace on ;

And ne'er been ashamed
To hear themselves named
With a Free and Accepted Mason."

The first Master-Mason whose works are extant in England, and his name authenticated, was William of Sens in 1179. He was assisted by William the Englishman (his successor) in the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral.

A brief list of students' names, collated from the "University Calendar," 1876, will be found remarkable, from the various nationalities represented—Tomotsne Iwakura, Moki-Aki Hachisuka, Michael Cababe, and Charles Carmichael Lacaita, B.A., Balliol College; Byramjee Dhunjeebhoy Kutunjee, Queen's College; Manphul Pandit Surajbal, B.A., Oriel College; Frederick Bulmer de Sales la Terrière, Magdalen College; Francis Kohler Povah, B.A., and John Michael Zarifi, Christ Church; Arturo Jimenez, Fritz Harry Mentha, and John Moore Sinyonki, Hertford College; Emanuel Michael Rodocanachi, Trinity College; Guillermo Joaquin de Osma, B.A., Henry Francis Auldjo, M.A., and Nicholas Lower Paliologus, Pembroke College; Edward Adolf Sonnenschein, and Arthur Hermann Vecqueray, University College; George Spencer de Sausmarez, Corpus Christi College; Arthur Campbell Lochée, Keble College; John Thomas Blazé (Ceylon), Merton College; Rev. Wladyslaw Somerville Lach-Szyrma, M.A., Brasenose College; Marmaduke Gasparde Gideon de Bouyer, Arthur Charles Echalaz, and Frederic Krauss, unattached students. In addition there are many foreign students bearing essentially English surnames. In 1875-6 there were students from China, Japan, Ashantee, Sierra Leone, &c.

Among the distinguished personages on whom the University has conferred the Hon. D.C.L. degree during her Majesty's reign may be mentioned (in addition to those of royal blood):—The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone (M.P. for the University, 1847-65) and Henry Austin Layard (eastern traveller), 1848. The Hon. George Bancroft (United States Minister), 1849. Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay and the Duke of Serradifalco, 1852. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte and Bishop Colenso,* Natal, 1854. Le Comte de Montalembert and Alfred Tennyson (poet-laurette), 1855.

* Bishop Colenso visited Oxford, November, 1874, intending to preach in St. Martin's (Carfax) Church, Sunday, November 19, but was inhibited by the Bishop of Oxford (J. F. Mackarness, Exeter College). The sermon was, however, read by the Rector of the Church (Rev. Cartaret J. H. Fletcher). The Bishop preached in Balliol College Chapel in the afternoon, by desire of Dr. Jowett, Master, the Chapel not being under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Oxford. The event caused quite a commotion in the city. Bishop Colenso was also inhibited from preaching in the diocese of Oxford by Bishop Wilberforce (Oriel College), 1863.

Musurus Bey (Turkish Minister) and Count Von Bernstorff (Prussian Minister), 1856. Dr. Livingstone (the eminent African traveller); Major-General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde); and Major-General Sir W. Fenwick Williams (Kars), 1857. [Dr. Livingstone lectured in the Sheldonian Theatre, November 17, 1857.] Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick"), United States, 1858. Sir Antonio Panizzi (Principal Librarian of British Museum), 1859. The Hon. Auguste de la Rive (Swiss Minister), Lord Brougham, and Sir Leopold M'Clintock (Arctic Explorer), 1860. The Hon. Francis Ignatius de Carvatho (Brazilian Minister) and Lieut.-General Sir James Outram (who commanded in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-60), 1862. The Hon. M. Troben de Bille (Danish Minister), 1863. Sir Rowland Hill (founder of the Penny Post) and Sir Arthur Helps (author of "Friends in Council"), 1864. Lord Lyons, R.N., and Lobegott Fr. Constantin Tischendorf (Biblical Scholar), 1865. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere and Mr. George Peabody (the millionaire and philanthropist), 1867. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (American poet), 1869. Alexander Lycurgus (Greek Archbishop of Syrus, D.D.); Sir Edwin Landseer (artist), and fifty others, 1870—at the installation of the Marquis of Salisbury as Chancellor of the University. M. Hippolyte Taine (French essayist) and Dr. Joseph John Ignatius von Dollinger (University of Munich, excommunicated from the Romish Church), 1871. There was a division on the granting of this degree—65 voting for and 16 against—giving a majority of 49. James Russell Lowell (American humourist), 1873. Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley (commander of British army in Ashantee War, 1873), 1874. Lieutenant Cameron (African traveller), 1876 [lectured in the Sheldonian Theatre on "Africa," October 31, 1876]; and, at a special Convocation, Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I. (Prime Minister to the Nizam of Hyderabad, India). Sir Salar remained firm to the British Government during the disastrous Sepoy Mutiny of 1857; and although he was threatened with assassination at least a dozen times, he so much improved Hyderabad during his period of office, that the resident English official (Col. Davidson) said "the Hyderabad of 1830 no more resembled the Hyderabad of 1860 than the England of Victoria resembled the England of the Stuarts."

Among the incidents of the *Encenia* may be mentioned the "Everitt Riot," which took place in the Sheldonian Theatre, June 28, 1843. Mr. Everitt was American ambassador, and at one period of his life a Unitarian minister. It was proposed to confer the D.C.L. degree on him, but the undergraduates resented this, on account of his former Socinian principles. So great was the uproar in the Theatre when the ambassador came forward, and which lasted during the time of conferring the degree, that the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Wynter, St. John's College) peremptorily closed the proceedings, and ended the *Encenia*. In 1874 the undergraduates were so tumultuous at the Commemoration, that the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of the University decided to hold the festival of 1875 in the Divinity School, a limited number only being invited to witness the proceedings. This was the second time that the *Encenia* had taken place in the Divinity School since the foundation of Commemoration, 1669, at the opening of the Sheldonian Theatre. The year 1801 was noted as a "Quiet Commemoration," similar to that of 1875. In 1876 it was again held in the Sheldonian Theatre.

Two Chancellors of the University have been elected during the reign of Queen Victoria—Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth Earl of Derby, (Christ Church), elected 1852. The eloquence of Lord Derby gained him the

title of the "Rupert of Debate," bestowed by Mr. Disraeli, Prime Minister (created Lord Beaconsfield, of Hughenden, Bucks, July, 1876). Lord Derby was first returned to Parliament in 1820, for Stockbridge; and successively represented Preston, Windsor, and Lancashire. At one period a decided Liberal, he succeeded to the lead of the Conservative party in 1845. His translation of Homer is considered one of the best. Lord Derby was born 1799, and died October 23, 1869. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil (third Marquis of Salisbury) was elected to the Chancellorship, June 23, 1870. He was born in 1830, and succeeded his father in 1868; his elder brother, an accomplished nobleman, who, in spite of physical infirmity, did some good literary work in his day, having prematurely died. The present Marquis was educated at Eton and Christ Church, where he took his B.A. degree, 1850, and proceeded M.A., 1853. In the same year he entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Stamford—a borough in which the family influence was always strong. He was elected Fellow of All Souls' College, 1852. In 1866 he was Secretary for India; and in 1874 he was elected Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions. He is likewise a magistrate for Hertfordshire. On the formation of the Conservative administration (1874) the Marquis of Salisbury resumed office as Secretary of State for India. In November, 1876, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to represent England in the Conference on the Eastern Question.

Two Colleges have been added to the University during the period the Queen has occupied the throne—Keble and Hertford. *Keble College* was founded as a memorial to the late Rev. John Keble, Vicar of Hursley, near Winchester, author of the "Christian Year," formerly Tutor of Oriel College, and Professor of Poetry in the University. The royal charter of incorporation of the College was dated June 6, 1870; and by a decree of Convocation, dated April 18, 1871, the foundation was admitted to the privileges of the University. *Hertford College* is the revival of a name formerly attached to the foundation. It was established in 1282 by Elias de Hertford, as Hertford, Hert, or Hart Hall—each title being applied at various times. After the lapse of between four and five hundred years (1740) a charter of incorporation was obtained by Dr. Richard Newton, by which the Hall merged into Hertford College, a position maintained until 1805, when the institution was dissolved from want of income. The property was divided into two portions—one transferred to the University—the Hertford Scholarship being endowed therefrom—and the other, by Act of Parliament in 1816, to Magdalen Hall. When the disastrous fire, on January 9, 1820, destroyed the greater part of the Hall, which adjoined Magdalen College, although a distinct foundation, buildings were erected on the site of Hertford College for the society, and occupied in 1822, to which the name of Magdalen Hall was attached until 1874; but in the latter year an Act of Parliament was obtained, by which the name of Magdalen Hall was removed, and that of Hertford College substituted, investing the foundation with "all such rights and privileges as are possessed or enjoyed or can be exercised by other Colleges in the University of Oxford." The new foundation was liberally endowed by Mr. Baring. It is intended to rebuild the College in a more desirable locality.

A Commission was appointed August 31, 1850, to enquire into the "state, studies, discipline, and revenues" of the University, which reported its investigation April 27, 1852; and the privileges of the University were extended by an Act of Parliament, dated August 7, 1854, known as the

"Oxford University Act," which practically conferred an entire new constitution. It was intitled:—

"An Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of Saint Mary Winchester.—Whereas it is expedient, for the advancement of religion and learning, to enlarge the powers of making and altering statutes and regulations now possessed by the University of Oxford and the Colleges thereof, and to make and enable to be made further provision for the government and for the extension of the said University, and for the abrogation of oaths now taken therein, and otherwise for maintaining and improving the discipline and studies and the good government of the said University of Oxford and the Colleges thereof: be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same."

Then follow the provisions, which ordered the formation of the Hebdomadal Council instead of the Hebdomadal Board, which had enacted governing conditions for the University since the time of Archbishop Laud's scheme in 1635. The foundation of Private Halls was also decreed by the Act of 1854. The Oxford Poor-Rate Act, 1854, made provision for the powers of both University and City, with reference to election of Guardians, University rating, &c. Other Acts of Parliament (June 23, 1856, and August 10, 1857) conferred additional privileges. New Statutes for Examinations were passed in 1850 and 1862. The extension of the University was proposed at a meeting held November 16, 1865. On June 5, 1867, W. Ewart, Esq., M.P. (the instigator of Public Libraries), proposed the second reading of the "Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill" in the House of Commons, the object of which was to restore the ancient University system, and to open the Universities to students, without subjecting them to any tests—in fact, to restore the system practised in Scotland and Germany, and which was also the former system at the Universities of Boulogne and Paris, as well as in those of England. The scheme failed, but opened the way for reforms, the effect of which was soon felt. Mr. Ewart remarked that, "If they looked back to the history of these Universities, they would find that, at first, the Universities were everything and the Colleges nothing. The Colleges were originally only hospitæ or convictoriæ, similar to the Inns of Court. 'These hospitæ,' said Huber, 'existed before the Conquest, and gradually overshadowed the Universities, as the parasitical plants undermined the walls they appeared to support. The students were not very civilised: their favourite pursuit appearing to be poaching.'" The admission of Unattached Students took place in 1868. Previously to that period no person could be a member of the University without being received in, and having his name entered on the books of, one of the Colleges or Halls. The Unattached Students must keep their statutable residence in houses or lodgings in the city; and have the privilege of attending the lectures of Professors, of competing for University Prizes, of attaining distinction in the Public Examinations, of being admitted to degrees, and to all consequent advantages, enjoyed by other students. The Vice-Chancellor and four Members of Convocation, two of whom are styled Censors, form a delegacy, holding office for four years, to oversee the conduct and studies of those who are unattached. The system has been entirely successful. The University Tests (established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) were abolished by Act of Parliament, June 16, 1871. A Royal Commission was appointed January 6, 1872, to enquire into the value of the University property and its expenditure. The report of the Commission was published in 1874. The Marquis of Salisbury introduced his two Universities' Bills into Parliament, 1876. The Bishop of Oxford's (Wilberforce) District Churches Act,

constituting additional vicarages and ecclesiastical districts, was passed in 1868. Five such districts have been formed in Oxford.

Several Professorships in the University have been founded and remodelled during the reign of Queen Victoria. The Professorship of Logic was revived in 1839. The Logic Prælectorship was originally imburshed by certain students' fees, but at present the income is derived from the University chest. The Regius Professorships of Pastoral Theology and Ecclesiastical History were instituted by Act of Parliament in 1840, the endowment being from two Canonries of Christ Church (vacant in 1849 and 1858). The Dean of Westminster (Rev. John Ireland), founded the Professorship of Exegesis of Holy Scripture, first held in 1847. The Corpus Professorship of Latin Literature was founded in 1854, in accordance with the desire of the founder of Corpus Christi College, Bishop Fox (expressed in the Charter). In 1857 the Præcentorship, or Coryphæus of Music, was enacted by statute. The holder of the office assists the Choragus, and shares in students' fees. In 1854 an ordinance of the University Commission decreed the suppression of five Fellowships at All Souls' College, in order to establish the Chichelê Professorships of International Law and Diplomacy and of Modern History. The first was filled in 1859, and the second in 1862. The Waynflete Professorships of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy and of Chemistry were also founded by an ordinance of the 1854 Commission, in lieu of three Prælectorships attached to Magdalen College by its ancient statutes. The first appointment was in 1859, and the second in 1865. The Linacre Professorship of Physiology was also founded in accordance with the desire of 1854 Commission (relating to Merton College). First appointment, 1860. The Rev. Frederick William Hope, M.A. (Christ Church), Hon. D.C.L., founded the Hope Professorship of Zoology, 1861. In 1868 the University founded the Chair of Comparative Philology and the Readership of Ancient History (the latter endowed by stipend from Brasenose College, under an ordinance of 1854 Commission). The Corpus Professorship of Jurisprudence was founded by the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, 1869. The Slade Professorship of Fine Art was also founded in the latter year, under the will of Felix Slade, Esq. The Rev. James Ford, Vicar of Navestock, left a bequest to establish a Ford Professorship of English History but the fund has not accumulated sufficiently to appoint a holder. The Professorship of Chinese was founded in 1875, the first Professor being Dr. James Legge, D.D. and LL.D., formerly of the London Missionary Society, and author of the "She-King; or, The Book of Chinese Poetry." In addition, there are the Grinfield Lecturer on the LXX. Version of the Hebrew Scriptures, founded 1859, by the Rev. E. Grinfield, M.A., Lincoln College; the Teacher of Hindustani, appointed by the University, 1859; the Teacher of Indian Law and History, also established by the University, 1861; and the Teachers of Modern European Languages (German, French, Italian, and Spanish). The Hindustani and Indian Law Teachers are paid from the University chest, and those of Modern European Languages from funds in connection with the Taylor Institution.

FIRES IN OXFORD.

There have been several disastrous and fatal fires in Oxford, during her Majesty's reign. The Post Office (when situate at the corner of Alfred Street, High Street) was destroyed by fire, March 12, 1842. On February 27, 1844, a destructive fire happened in St. Ebbe Street, two lives being lost—Rabbi Aaron Jacobs and Rebecca his daughter. Jacobs was a Polish Jew, and

twice resided in the city. Accumulating money, he returned to Poland to settle; but losing his property when his native country was crushed by Russia, he returned to Oxford, and perished in the conflagration of his dwelling. On June 9, 1844, the candle-factory of Mr. T. Tubb (between New Inn Hall Street and George Street) was entirely destroyed by fire. Three dwelling-houses in Broad Street were burnt, September 4, 1857, the inmates being seriously imperilled. The extensive business premises of Messrs. Grimbly, Hughes, and Dewe, provision merchants, the "Turk's Head" Inn, and Mr. Verey's, tailor, Cornmarket Street, were entirely consumed by fire, September 23, 1863, two lives lost, caused by the falling of a chimney stack. The premises of Messrs. Grimbly & Co were previously consumed by fire in October, 1858, the damage very extensive—the "Turk's Head" being also greatly injured. The "Saddlers' Arms" public-house, Turl Street, was gutted by fire, January 5, 1865. On June 29, 1870, a serious fire occurred in St. Aldate Street—the premises of Mr. Chaundy and Collis being destroyed—two women losing their lives. The undergraduates' rooms over the gateway of Pembroke College were seriously endangered by fire, December 19, 1871. On December 16, 1874, the coach factory of Messrs. Collins and the premises of Mr. Roddis, upholsterer, and Mr. Hewett, grocer, Magdalen Street, were completely burnt to the ground. damage estimated at £25,000. A number of fires of minor import have destroyed valuable property. The Oxford Volunteer Fire Brigade was established in 1870, chiefly by the efforts of Joseph Round, Esq. (Mayor in 1874-5). The engine-house was specially erected in New Inn Hall Street, near the Wesleyan Chapel. The Brigade has rendered valuable assistance both in the city and vicinity.

To make the record of fires as complete as possible, an account of the conflagrations in the city during preceding reigns is added. Oxford was nearly destroyed by fire in 979. The Danes, under Sweyen, "the Tyrant," fired the city in 1002 and 1009. In 1015 two Danish noblemen, Sigferth and Morkere (brothers), visited Eadric, Duke of Mercia, at Oxford, during a diplomatic mission to England. It is supposed that King Æthelred II. desired Eadric to cause their assassination whilst at Oxford—that being their fate. The followers of Sigferth and Morkere took refuge in St. Frideswide's Church (now Christ Church), which Eadric ordered to be fired, and the Danes were burnt to death. In the reign of Henry II. (1190) an accidental fire committed great ravage in the city and the numerous Halls abounding at that period. This conflagration eventually benefited Oxford, for the buildings destroyed were principally constructed of wood, and thatched. After the fire the buildings were erected of stone and covered with tiles, &c. The disastrous fire of 1644—the "Great Fire of Oxford"—is thus described by Anthony Wood—"On Sunday the 8 of Octob. hapned a dreadfull fire in Oxon: such a one (for the shortness of the time wherein it burned) that all ages before could hardly paralel. It began about two of the clock in the afternoon in a little poore house, on the south side of Thames Street (near George Street) leading from the North Gate to High Bridg, occasion'd by a foot-soldier's roasting a pigg, which he had stolen. The wind being verie high, and in the north, blew the flames southward very quick and strongly, and burnt all the houses and stables (except S. Marie's Coll.) standing between the back-part of those houses that extend from the North Gate to S. Martin's Church on the east, and those houses in the North Baylie, called New Inn Lane, on the west,

then all the old houses in the Bocherew (with the Bocherew itself) which stood between S. Martin's Church and the Church of S. Peter-in-the-Baylie; among which were two which belonged to A. Wood's mother, besides the stables and back-houses belonging to the Flowr de Luce, which were totally consumed, to her great loss, and so consequently to the loss of her sons, as they afterwards evidently found it." Wood does not mention the number of dwellings burnt, but there must have been very many, considering that the space over which the conflagration raged covered the area of the upper part of George Street, the right-hand sides of Cornmarket and Queen Streets (from George Street), and New Inn Hall Street. Those thoroughfares were named at the time of the fire—Thames Street, North Gate Street, Butcher Row, and North Baylie Street—the latter being also called "Seven Deadly Sins" Lane. Three serious fires have occurred at Christ Church. The first on November 19, 1669, when a large amount of property standing on the site of the present New Buildings (facing the meadow) was destroyed. Some portions of the buildings were blown up with gunpowder to prevent the destruction of the Cathedral and the old Library, both of which were in peril. Bishop Fell had the buildings re-erected at his expense in 1670-2. The second fire happened on Candlemas-Eve, 1720, in the Hall, greatly damaging the roof, which was restored at the expense of Dr. John Hammond, a Canon of the foundation. The third fire took place March 3, 1809, in the rooms of the south-eastern portion of Tom Quadrangle. The damage was estimated at £12,000. On May 17, 1870, some mischievous undergraduates committed an act of vandalism that called forth severe comments from the press. A pane of glass was taken from the Library window (Peckwater Quadrangle), the window unfastened, the building entered and several of the art-treasures passed out. A fire was kindled in the centre of the Quadrangle, and the valuables consumed. These included a supposed statue of Venus (found in an excavation made near the town of Pella, Macedonia, 1805, and presented to Christ Church by A. K. Mackenzie, Esq., a student of the foundation), the bust of Dean Gaisford, three busts of benefactors, &c. For this disgraceful proceeding three students were expelled, one "rusticated" (sent from the University in disgrace) for eighteen months, and two others "gated" (kept within the College from two o'clock in the afternoon till seven in the evening during a prescribed time). A conflagration occurred on November 27, 1678, which Wood thus records—"At one in the morning a fire broke out at Burroughs, an ironmonger, in Allhallows parish (High Street), and burning part of the next house (Souche, a milliner), burnt his wife. It broke out in a back lower room of Souche's house, and he and his wife, laying over that room, were waked and choaked with the smoke. He ran down to quench the fire, and she fell into a swoon, and there laid, and the fire burnt her. It took hold of Burroughs' house, and the dragoons being very vigilant to quench it, had five pounds given to them as a reward by the University. It was vainly reported that the Papists had a hand in it." The back-premises of the "Three Goats" Inn, Northgate Street (Cornmarket), were destroyed by fire, May 1, 1679. Two houses in Swan-Court, George Street, were burnt, September 6, 1682. The Bodleian Library was placed in great peril by the fire that took place in Exeter College Library, December 10, 1709. The Library was greatly damaged. The Demies' Room, Magdalen College, caught fire, August 5, 1719. Queen's College was the scene of a serious fire, December 18, 1778, when the western wing was destroyed. Its restoration cost £6,286 6s. 4d., raised by subscription, Queen Charlotte

contributing £1,000. Magdalen Hall was nearly destroyed by fire, January 9, 1820 (the building at that period adjoining Magdalen College). The portion consumed was the addition built at the expense of Dr. Wilkinson, in 1614-20. The remains of the Hall were razed after the fire, and the foundation removed to new buildings in Catherine Street, adjoining All Souls' College. Magdalen Hall was merged in Hertford College in 1874, under an Act of Parliament.

In connection with the fires in the city it will not be out of place to mention the martyrdoms and "book-fires" that have been carried out in Oxford, in accordance with the sentence of University and other tribunals. In the reign of King John it is traditionally related that three Jews were burnt at a stake on Jews' Mount (whence the name), at the top of New Road, for refusing to pay tribute to the King. Bishops Ridley and Latimer perished at the stake in Broad Street, October 16, 1555, and Archbishop Crammer on March 21, 1556, on the same spot. On August 31, 1681, Stephen Colledge, the "Protestant Joiner," was executed at Oxford Castle for alleged sedition. He was sentenced to be hung, quartered, disembowelled, and his entrails "burnt." In May, 1723, Johanna Meade was strangled and "burnt," at Greenditch, without the North Gate, for poisoning her husband at Combe, near Woodstock. In 1527 there was a public bible-fire at Carfax, when twenty-seven students, condemned for reading Tyndale's New Testament, had to cast their testaments into a fire. On August 27, 1660, John Milton's "Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio" and "Iconoclastes" were burnt at Oxford by an appointed official. In 1683 the "Leviathan," written by Thomas Hobbes, the freethinker, was burnt in the Schools Quadrangle. On Saturday, April 20, 1693, sentence was pronounced on Anthony Wood, in the Apodyterium, for writing "Athenæ Oxoniensis." A fine was imposed, and a copy of the book ordered to be burnt, which was done on May 1. Wood says, "Monday about 10 of the clock in the morning, Skinner, the apparitor, made a fire of two faggots in the Theatre-yard, and burnt the 2nd volume of 'Athen. Oxon.'" The publication of Dr. John Ayliffe's "Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford," 1714, gave much dissatisfaction. Ayliffe was a Fellow of New College. On October 7, 1714, Dr. Gardener, Warden of All Souls' College, and Vice-Chancellor at that period, publicly condemned the history as being unworthy of credence. On February 4, 1715, Dr. Ayliffe was expelled the University, and copies of his work ordered to be burnt, which was carried into effect.

The first cricket match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was played June 4, 1837—unfinished. On July 17, 1839, the Royal Agricultural Society was founded at Oxford (a local society existing from 1811). The first show of the now popular and powerful organisation took place in Holywell Meadow. At its formation it was designated the "English Agricultural Society." The inaugural dinner was held July 19, 1839, in the Quadrangle of Queen's College, above 2,500 persons partaking. The first secretary of the the society was Mr. William Shaw, B.A. (Wadham College), who subsequently became editor and part-proprietor of the "Mark Lane Express." Mr. Shaw died in Australia, May 3, 1853, in abject destitution, losing his fortune through his exertions to get Smithfield Market removed to Islington, which has since been accomplished. The second show of the Royal Society at Oxford took place July 11-22, 1870, on the Woodstock Road, sidings being made from the Great Western and North-Western Railways

Mr. John Walter, jun. ("Times"), Christ Church, drowned at Bearwood, Christmas-Eve, 1870.

into the show-ground. A space of nearly thirty acres was occupied. The number visiting the exhibition was 80,867, and the sum taken at the doors amounted to £5,385 13s., exclusive of season tickets. The Royal Horticultural of England held its show at Oxford in the same year, in the Radcliffe Observatory Grounds, but a loss of £500 result-d. Railway communication was opened with Oxford on June 12, 1844, by a branch from the main-line of the Great Western Railway at Didcot to Hincksey, near Folly Bridge. Originally the promoters of the Great Western Railway desired to bring the main-line through Abingdon and Oxford; but, from the opposition experienced, the idea was abandoned, and a more westerly route followed. The Company purchased ground at Cripsey, near Oxford, 1864, intending to erect their manufacturing locomotive and carriage works there, but opposition was again experienced from the University, which led to that project being also abandoned. The continuation of the Great Western line to Banbury, Birmingham, &c., from Oxford was opened September 2, 1852. On May 16, 1851, the extension-line from Bletchley of the London and North-Western Railway was completed and opened to Stratfield Brake (three miles from the city) and continued to Oxford in the same year. [Other events in connection with the local railway history will be found on pp. 8 and 9.] On May 21, 1843, Dr. Pusey,* Regius Professor of Hebrew, and a prominent leader in the Tractarian or Anglican-Catholic movement (originated at Oxford in 1833), preached a sermon in the Cathedral on "Transubstantiation." The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Philip Wynter, President of St. John's College) demanded a copy for examination by a Board of Heresy. The decision was averse to Dr. Pusey, who was suspended from preaching for two years. He resumed position in 1845, preaching on February 1, in the Cathedral, from John xx. 21-23: "Lord, what shall this man do?" &c., a sequel to his former sermon, but there was no retraction or qualification of the opinions previously advanced. A remarkable procedure occurred in Oxford, February 13, 1845, Convocation condemning a work written by the Rev. George Ward, M.A., Balliol College, entitled "The Ideal of the Christian Church Considered in Comparison with Existing Practices." It was alleged that the views promulgated by Mr. Ward in that work were utterly inconsistent with the articles of religion and the declarations made by him as a member of the University. The Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Wynter) moved the motion of condemnation, which was carried by a majority of 391—777 voting for, and 386 against. A second motion deprived Mr. Ward of his degree—569 voting for the deprivation, and 511 against. This event, so unusual, caused great commotion. In 1846 the first outriggered eight-oar Boat Race took place between Oxford and Cambridge Universities—Cambridge being victor. In 1847 Bishop Renn Dickson Hampden (Corpus Christi College) was appointed to the See of Hereford, when a renewal of the opposition shown in 1836 towards the Bishop again took place, although less bitter. Thirteen Bishops, among whom was Samuel Wilberforce of Oxford, protested against the appointment of Lord John Russell, at that period Premier, who replied that many of Hampden's opponents in 1836 had "since joined the Church of Rome"; and stating that he "could not sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden, the rights of the Crown, and (what he believed to be) the true interests of the Church, to a feeling founded on misapprehension, and fomented by prejudice." Fifteen Heads of Houses in Oxford, among whom were some who had opposed

* Canon Pusey's Photograph (the only one taken) may be had of the Guide publishers.

the Bishop formerly, forwarded an address to him, wherein they gave him their sympathy, and stated that they were satisfied that his belief was sound. The opposition to Bishop Hampden in 1836 was on account of his election to the chair of Divinity, it being alleged that he held heretical doctrines. Those who were opposed to his election were termed the "Oxford Malignants." Dr. Hampden thoroughly saw through the meaning of the issue of "Tracts for the Times," remarking that the writers had, "without knowing it, passed the Rubicon—they were already Romanists." Bishop Hampden, who was a direct descendant of John Hampden, the patriot, died April 23, 1868. The Oxford Public Library was founded October 6, 1852, a special public meeting being convened for the purpose : 703 voted in favour of the establishment, 52 against. The Oxford Militia was also reorganised at Woodstock in the same month, after a suspension of twenty-one years (1831-52). Strength, 481 men. In September, 1853, the regiment was raised to its full complement (773 men) at Oxford ; and in 1854 volunteered for foreign duty during the Crimean War, being stationed at Corfu. There was a severe visitation of cholera experienced in the city in 1854, from which 129 deaths ensued : 115 being from true cholera, and 14 from choleraic diarrhoea. Altogether there were 317 cases (194 true cholera, 123 choleraic diarrhoea). In 1832 Oxford was also visited by cholera, 95 deaths taking place out of 184 cases ; and again in 1849 when 75 deaths occurred from 144 cases. Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, died December 12, 1854, in his one hundredth year. He held the Presidentship of the College from 1791-1854 (sixty-three years), the longest period that one man ever held such a position. During that time he admitted to the College 183 Fellows, 236 Demies (students), and 162 choristers. Dr. Routh married September, 1820, aged sixty-six. On June 4, 1856, there were great rejoicings at the proclamation of peace between England and Russia. The University and City Rifle Corps were founded in 1860 ; and in July, 1863, a grand Volunteer Rifle Review was held on Port Meadow, several thousand volunteers being present. On July 1-3, 1863, the National Archery Society held its annual meeting in the city ; and 1871 a National Croquet Tournament took place in Merton Meadow, Holywell. On March 15, 1869, a shock of earthquake was felt in Oxford, and experienced in other parts of England. The amalgamation of the separate forces of University and City Police took place January 1, 1870. The forces had existed as distinct bodies, with peculiar powers, allowed only to Oxford and Cambridge, from a very early period. The police station was also removed from Carfax to Kemp Hall, an ancient academical building, in the High Street. Disastrous floods have caused great damage in the city and vicinity almost yearly—the heaviest visitations of floods being in the years 1846, 1852, and 1875 (see details of Floods pp. 9 and 10). Several societies for the advancement of science, art, physic, law, &c., have held meetings at Oxford during the reign of the Queen ; and the population has advanced from 20,000 to 40,000. Seven new Churches and St. Luke's Infirmary Chapel (Episcopalian), St. Aloysius' Church (Roman-Catholic), Martyrs' Memorial, University Galleries, Taylor Building, Parks Museum, Clarendon Laboratory, New Observatory, Keble College, Corn Exchange, New Examination Schools, Randolph Hotel, &c., have been erected. The Cathedral has been restored, and additions made to all the collegiate buildings. The city has also been drained upon modern scientific principles, and an outfall constructed at Ilfley. The cost exceeded £100,000. Other local events and improvements will be noted during visitation.

FOUNDATION, CONSTITUTION, AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Dates of Foundation and Founders of Colleges and Halls—Extinct Colleges and Halls—First Charter—Loyalty of the University—Greek Students—Arms of the University—University Life in Sixteenth Century.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Acts of Parliament—Colleges and Halls—Terms—Cost of Education—Finance of the University—University Institutions.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Officers—Chancellors—Public Benefactors—Bidding Prayer—University Sermons and Preachers—University Patronage—Professorial Body—University Examiners—Degrees and Examinations—Incorporation—Delegates and Curators—Academical Dresses—University Fees and Dues—University Scholarships and Prizes.

FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Considerable information connected with the history of the University in the successive reigns from Henry III. has been given in the preceding pages (p. 19, *et seq.*). Summarised accounts of the foundation, constitution, and government of the University, &c., are, however, added.

The lines of Robert Montgomery (Lincoln College), in his poem of "Oxford,"

"A University was reared
Ere yet the music of Messiah's name
Had thrilled the world,"

convey the impression that the foundation of the University is of remote antiquity. Such, however, is not the case, although the traditions of past generations, and false statements in the present, have veiled to an extent its earlier history. By the researches of historians and antiquarians of the nineteenth century, many of the *veracious* accounts (to which credence had been given) have been cast on one side, as utterly unworthy of belief. Among these may be classed the legend of the foundation of the University in A.M. 2855, by the Greek philosophers who accompanied the Trojan Brutus to Britain, settling at Greeklade (now Cricklade), Wilts, and subsequently removing to Oxford; the myth of ancient chroniclers, that "In genealogical tables Oxford stands in that æra of time when David was King of Judea, thirty-eight years before the erection of Solomon's Temple, and 298 years antecedent to the building of Rome!" and the alleged establishment of a University by Arviragus, an ancient British sovereign cotemporary with the Roman Emperor Domitian. Equally absurd also the tradition that the Pherylt of the Druids had a seminary in Oxford in the reign of King Arthur. Dr. John Ayliffe (New College), in his "Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford," published 1714, gave credit to the Bishop of Auxerre (France) for improving and systematising the ancient schools of learning in Oxford, A.D. 440. So unreliable was Dr. Ayliffe's work, that Dr. Bernard Gardiner, Warden of All Souls' College (1702-26) and Vice-Chancellor, publicly condemned the history, October 7, 1714, ordering copies of it to be burnt, and on February 4, 1715, Dr. Ayliffe was expelled the University. The tradition, handed down by Asser and Camden as fact, that the University was founded by Alfred the Great in 872, by the institution of University College, is likewise mythical. The foundation of the University may be said to date from the eleventh century, when there were numerous hostels, called halls, in which students pursued their studies. The first collegiate foundation was that of St. George's College, established within the Castle walls by the

second Robert d'Oyly, about 1149, subsequently attached to Osney Abbey. St. Neot's Hall (now suppressed) is the most ancient recorded of the minor collegiate institutions—its situation being on the north side of St. Peter-in-the-East Church. Canutus is mentioned as being the first Chancellor of the University in its early days, although there is but a brief record of his holding such a position; the University, however, possesses the official seal of a Chancellor in the year 1200, inscribed "*Universitatis Oxoniens, Sigill, Cancellarii.*" This was at the commencement of the reign of King John, from which period there is an accredited list of Chancellors, who are described as Masters or Rectors of the Schools, deriving their authority from the Bishops of Lincoln, in whose diocese Oxford was then situated. The list is given from 1552 under the head of Chancellors (p. 109). Dr. Ingram, in his "*Memorials of Oxford*," says that the total number of Masters and Scholars in 1209 was 3,000. The celebrity of the University at that period was equalled only by Paris. The history of the University, as at present constituted, dates from the reign of Henry III. (see p. 19), three of the existing Colleges having been founded during Henry's occupancy of the throne. The first charter is alleged to have been granted to the University in Henry's reign, but that was not the case. Anthony Wood, "*citizen of Oxford*," and the quaint chronicler of "*the English Athens*," quoting from a manuscript, the "*History of Pershore*," in "*Annals*," vol. i., p. 262, states that in the year 1261 (46 Henry III.) "*Oxford was made a public University, and privileged with, and in, that name*," adding, on p. 298, that "*it had charters before the time of Henry III.*," but, being apparently in doubt, Wood naively notes that "*none of them had come to his sight.*" The bequest of Archdeacon William of Durham in 1249, to endow a collegiate institution (University College) in Oxford (by which bequest ground was purchased in 1253, 1255, and 1263); the purchase of a site for Merton College by Walter de Merton from Master Jacob, a French Jew, in 1267; and the legacy and instructions left by the head of a noble Norman family, John Baliol (or Balliol), of Barnard Castle, Durham, who died in 1269, to establish an institution of learning in Oxford, bearing the family name, without doubt formed the nuclei of the now important wealthy, and renowned University of Oxford, and incited other men of note and position to follow the example, as shewn in the number of academic institutions added century after century. Merton College was the first of the existing Colleges erected in Oxford, having been commenced in 1274 (removed from Maldon, near Merton, Surrey, where it was founded 1264, but not for a house of study, only as a domicile for the sustenance and support of twenty scholars dwelling in the schools of Oxford, or "*wheresoever else learning should happen to flourish*"); University College formed the second erection, 1280 (not upon its present site, however, but in School Street, near the Bodleian Library—removed into the High Street in 1343); and Balliol College completed the triplicate of academic buildings in the thirteenth century, its erection commenced 1284, the site and building of Mary Hall, the property of John de Ewe, an opulent citizen, being purchased for the purpose. Historians differ as to the date of the foundation of Balliol College, varying between 1263-9. The question may probably be solved by surmising that John Baliol might have intimated his desire of founding the College in 1263, the disquieted period—the barons' war—preventing it being effected until 1269. Baliol died almost suddenly at Newry Abbey, near Dumfries, 1269, delegating his consort, Devorgilda (erroneously given by many as Devorgilla or Devorgilda) with the task of seeing his scheme fulfilled, for which his

plans were somewhat matured. Devorgilda faithfully carried the injunctions out, and has been given the position of co-foundress. She was the daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, and devotedly attached to John Baliol. At his death she had his heart embalmed, and encased in a casket of silver and ivory, always carrying it about with her. She died in 1289, the heart-casket finding temporary rest in the Abbey of Sweetheart, *Dulce cor*. Subsequently it was removed to Brabourne Church, Kent, a heart-shrine being specially constructed to receive the family relic by Sir William Scott (Knight-Marshal and Lord Chief Justice of England), *circa* 1420-30. Brabourne was the seat of the banished Baliols after their retirement. The family-pedigree has been traced through more than twenty generations down to the present time, from its Norman parentage and the Kings of Scotland of the race of Malcolm Canmore. John de Baliol, son of the founder of Balliol College, was King of Scotland from 1292-6.

The Colleges (twenty-one) and Halls (four) constituting the University of Oxford (with date of foundation, names of founders, birth-places, &c.) are as follows :—

<i>Name of Founder.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Founder.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
1. University College, by William, Archdeacon of Durham (born at Laneham, Notts) - - - -	1249	10. St. Mary Magdalen College, by William Patten (of Waynflete, Lincolnshire), Provost of Eton, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor - - - -	1457
2. Merton College, by Walter de Merton (born at Merton, Surrey), Bishop of Rochester & Lord High Chancellor	1267	(Patten also founded Magdalen Hall, 1448, consumed by fire, 1820.)	
3. Balliol College, by John Balliol (of Barnard Castle, Durham), father of Balliol, King of Scotland - - -	1269	11. Brasenose College, as the King's Hall and College of Brasenose, by Dr. William Smyth (of Peelhouse, Prescott, Lancashire), Chancellor of the University and Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight (of Prestbury, Cheshire) - - -	1509
4. Exeter College, as Stapledon Hall, by William de Stapledon (of Amery, near Bideford, Devon), Bishop of Exeter - - - -	1314	12. Corpus Christi College, by Richard Fox (of Ropesley, near Grantham, Lincolnshire), Bishop of Winchester and Lord Privy-Seal to Henry VII. and VIII. - - - -	1516
(Named Exeter College by Edmund Stafford, second founder, Bishop of Exeter, 1404.)		13. Christ Church, as Cardinal's College, by Cardinal Wolsey (of Ipswich, Suffolk, Bursar of Magdalen College) - - - -	1525
5. Oriel College, by Adam de Brome, Almoner to Edward II., Chancellor of Durham, and Rector of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford - - - -	1324	(Refounded as Henry the Eighth's College, 1532; and under present name, 1540.)	
(The repute of founding this College is also given to Edward II.)		14. Trinity College, by Sir Thomas Pope (Deddington, Oxfordshire), Warden of the Royal Mint, &c. - - -	1554
6. Queen's College, by Robert de Eglesfeld (of Allerby, near Maryport, Cumberland), Chaplain to Queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. -	1340	(Founded as Durham College, by the Prior and Monks of Durham, 1286.)	
7. New College, by William of Wykeham (of Wykeham, Hampshire), Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor - - - -	1379	15. St. John's College, by Sir Thomas White, Knight (of Rickmansworth, Herts), Merchant Tailor and Alderman of London - - - -	1555
8. Lincoln College, by Richard Flemmyng (of Crofton, Yorkshire, and University College), Bishop of Lincoln (Second foundation by Dr. Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, 1479.)	1427	(Founded as St. Bernard's College, by Archbishop Chichele, 1437. See All Souls' College.)	
9. All Souls' College, by Henry Chichele (of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, and New College), Bishop of St. David's, and Archbishop of Canterbury - - - -	1437	16. Jesus College, by Dr. Hugh Price (of Brecknock, South Wales, and Oxford University), Treasurer of St. David's and Prebendary of Rochester - -	1571
		(The repute of founding this College is also given to Queen Elizabeth.)	

<i>Founder.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Founder.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
17. Wadham College, by Nicholas Wadham (of Edge, near Branscombe, Somersetshire, and Corpus Christi College), and Dorothy, his wife (of Merfield, Somerset) - - -	1610	21. Keble College, founded by royal charter, as a memorial to the Rev. John Keble (of Fairford, Gloucestershire, and Corpus Christi College), Vicar of Hursley, Hampshire, Professor of Poetry, author of the "Christian Year," some of the "Tracts for the Times," &c. - -	1868
18. Pembroke College, by Thomas Tesdale, Esq. (of Glympton, Oxon), and Richard Wightwick, B.D., Rector of East Halsey, Berkshire - -	1624	22. St. Edmund Hall, by Edmund de Rich (of Abingdon, Berks), Archbishop of Canterbury, canonised by Innocent V. - - -	1226
(Founded as Broadgates Hall, 1420, and as Segrin Hall in the eleventh century.)		(Thos. Hearne, antiquary, gives the date of the foundation, 1233, and stated its name as being derived from Ralph Edmund, an Oxford burgher.)	
19. Worcester College, by Sir Thomas Cookes (of Bentley, Worcester-shire) - - -	1698	23. St. Alban Hall, by Robert de St. Alban, burgher of Oxford - - -	1230
The bequest did not take effect until 1714, although the charter was granted 1698.		(Merton College owns the property.)	
(Founded as Gloucester Hall, by John de Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield, 1223; as St. John Baptist Hall, by Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, 1560. There was also an attempt made in 1689 to establish it as a College for Greek Students, which failed.)		24. St. Mary Hall, by Oriel College - -	1338
20. Hertford College,* by royal charter, on petition of Dr. Newton - -	1740	(The Hall was given to the Rector of St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, by Henry Kelpe, a burgher of Oxford, to serve as a manse for the Church, 1239; Edward II. gave the Church and manse to Oriel College, 1325.)	
(Founded as Hertford Hall, by Elias de Hertford, 1282; re-erected as Magdalen Hall, 1822—the previous Hall (founded 1448) adjoining Magdalen College having been burnt down, 1820; restored as Hertford College, by Act of Parliament, 1874.)		25. New Inn Hall, founded as Trilleck's Inn, by John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford, circa - - -	1350
		(Purchased by William of Wykeham, founder of New College, 1369, and conveyed by him to New College, 1400; re-built 1460 and 1833.)	

Several other Colleges and Halls were known to exist in Oxford at various dates, but are now extinct. Among these may be mentioned St. George's College, founded for the secular canons within the Castle walls, by Robert D'Oily, *circa* 1149. Gloucester College or Hall, founded, on the site of Worcester College, 1283, by John de Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield. Durham College, on the site of Trinity College, by the Prior of Durham, 1286. An academic institution, by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, supposed to have been named after him, 1306. Canterbury College, at eastern end of Christ Church, by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1363. London College, by Richard Clifford, Bishop of London, *circa* 1412. St. Mary's College, opposite New Inn Hall, by Thomas and Elizabeth Holden, 1435 (an old gateway is still standing). St. Bernard's College, on site of St. John's College, by Archbishop Chichele, 1437. Sir Peter Besils, of Besilsleigh, Berks, who died in 1424, left all his land, tenements, &c., in Oxford, to establish a College, which was not carried into effect. Halls for tuition were very numerous (Wood mentions as many as 200), and consisted of *claustral* (within religious houses) and *secular* (without). The names of a few are given:—White Hall, Inge Hall, Magdalen Hall, Lyon Hall, St. Mary Hall, Drowda Hall, Amsterdam Hall, St. Edmund Hall, St. Neot's Hall, St. Alban Hall, Kempe Hall, &c., in and adjacent to High Street; Cuthbert Hall, Salesury Hall, Tyngwicke Hall, Bulkeley Hall, Hert Hall, &c., near Bod-

* Steel engravings of the Entrance to old Hertford College, and Photographs of the Colleges and Halls (exteriors and interiors, (Chapels, Halls, Libraries, &c.), from various points, may be obtained of the Publishers of this Guide.

leian Library; Hamburg Hall, Mary Hall, Baliol Hall, Kettel Hall, &c., Broad Street; Segrim Hall, Peckwater Hall, Broadgates Hall, Water Hall, Knapp Hall, Beef Hall, Leden Hall, &c., in or adjacent to St. Aldate's Street; Merton Hall, Mauger (or Malgar) Hall, Perry Hall, Somner's Hall, Marshall's Hall, Coventry Hall, &c., Cornmarket Street; Black Hall, Middleton Hall, Greek Hall, &c., St. Giles'; White Hall, Castle Street, and many others, whose names are not known.

A Charter was granted to the University in 1355 (28 Edward III.), and confirmed the following year. Succeeding sovereigns added to the privileges and advantages of the University by additional charters, among the principal of which may be mentioned those of Edward IV., 1468; Henry VIII., 1510 and 1523; Elizabeth, 1571; and Charles I. who increased the powers in 1631 and 1635, whilst residing at Woodstock Palace. The University proved its loyalty to Charles I., by presenting a great portion of the plate of the various Colleges to him, on his first pressing exigency for funds, to be coined into money, which was melted down at the New Inn Hall Mint. A paper amongst Bishop Tanner's MSS. mentions the following list of plate presented:—

	lb.	oz.	dwt.		lb.	oz.	dwt.
The Cathedral Church of Christ	172	8	14	Magdalen - - - -	296	6	15
Jesus College - - - -	86	11	5	All Souls' - - - -	253	1	19
Oriel - - - - -	82	0	14	Baliol - - - - -	41	4	0
Queen's - - - - -	193	3	1	Merton - - - - -	79	11	10
Lincoln - - - - -	47	2	5	Trinity - - - - -	174	7	10
University - - - - -	61	6	5	Exeter - - - - -	246	5	1
Brasenose - - - - -	191	2	15	Wadham - - - - -	123	5	15

The names of New College, Corpus Christi, St. John's, and Pembroke are not mentioned among those given, although each contributed, but the exact quantity is not known. St. John's, instead of plate, gave £800 the first time, and the plate on a second demand being made. The money coined from the plate bore the title of "Exurgat money," from the motto on the coins, "Exurgat Deus dissipentur inimici" ("Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered"). Among the plate given by Magdalen College was the cup presented by John Hampden, on matriculation, 1610. An Oxford crown, coined in New Inn Hall Mint by Thomas Rawlins, Chief Engraver of the Mint during the Civil War, is preserved in the Mint Museum, London. A medal was also struck in the Oxford Mint to commemorate the meeting of Queen Henrietta and Charles I. at Kineton, July 13, 1643, who were proceeding next day to Woodstock Castle.

The introduction of Greek students into Oxford was attempted in 1689, Gloucester Hall (Worcester College) being taken for the purpose of founding a Greek College. Strict rules, twenty in number, were drawn up for its government: the first stating "That there be a College in the University of Oxford for the education of twenty youths of the Greek communion in five years' residence," and the seventh, "That they all be alike habited in the gravest sort of habit worn in their own country; and that they wear no other, either in the University or anywhere else." They were not to go out of the College without special leave, or without a companion, and to have no vacations. Accordingly, in October, 1689, five youths were brought from Smyrna, and placed as students in Gloucester Hall, Dr. B. Woodroffe, Canon of Christ Church, being appointed Master of the College. After a brief trial the attempt failed, the youths being sorely vexed by agents of the Roman Catholic Church, who tempted them to leave the Church of their

fathers. They were taken to France, and thence to Holland, being kept at Louvain for five months by order of the Pope. After this they were sent to Paris, and then to Leghorn, from whence two escaped and returned to England. They took refuge with a Mr. E. Stephens, who, when opportunity offered, sent them to Smyrna with their faith unscathed. The close of the design was noted in a letter from the Registrar of the Greek Church at Constantinople to Mr. Stephens, dated March 2, 1705: "Henceforth the Church (i.e. the Greek Church) forbids any to go and study in Oxford, be they never so willing." In 1616, Metrophanes Critopulus, a Greek youth, was sent by the Patriarch Cyril Lucar, of Constantinople, to Oxford, for education. He was assigned to the care of the Archbishop of Canterbury—Dr. George Abbot—and entered at Balliol College, where he studied for seven years. Returning to Constantinople, he rose to high position in the Greek Church, becoming Patriarch of Alexandria. The only other Greek of eminence educated in the University was the Bishop of Smyrna, also at Balliol College, during the time of Archbishop Laud. In 1701, the degree (honorary) of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Archbishop of Philippopolis, and in 1870 Alexander Lycurgus, Archbishop of Syros, Tenos, and Melos, was invested with the same honour in the Sheldonian Theatre. In 1641 Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, introduced coffee into England, making it a common beverage at Balliol College. Several attempts have been made since the Reformation to establish a Roman Catholic Cathedral, but without success. Ground was specially purchased in 1864, but the Pope (Pius IX.) would not give his sanction to the scheme. In later days the University has brilliantly sustained its reputation—has had its silent revolutions in opinion, and "grown with the growth, strengthened with the strength, decayed with the decay, and risen with the rise of the nation, from the earliest moment of its history down to the last."

THE ARMS OF THE UNIVERSITY are emblazoned on a shield: azure on a book open proper, garnished Or; on the dexter side, seven labels gules, with seven seals attached or between three crowns of the last; on the dexter side of the books the "Dominus illu-," on the sinister side "minatio mea." "The Lord is my light." The seven seals probably refer to the book of Revelations (v. 1), signifying the unsealing of Divine Revelation, the fountain of all wisdom, by Christ. Preference is given, by Sir J. Wake, to the seven seals as representing the seven liberal arts.*

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.—Paul Heutzner, a German, gives the following curious account of the students' life at Oxford in the sixteenth century, in a pamphlet entitled "A Journey into England in the Year 1598," which was translated into English, and first printed in 1757. "The students lead a life almost monastic; for, as the monks had nothing in the world to do, but, when they had said their prayers at stated hours, to employ themselves in instructive studies, no more have these. They are divided into three tables: the first is called the Fellows' Table, to which are admitted Earls, Barons, gentlemen, Doctors and Masters of Arts, but very few of the latter; this is more plentifully and expensively furnished than the others. The second is for Masters of Arts, Bachelors, some gentlemen, and eminent citizens. The third for people of low condition. While the rest are at dinner or supper in a great Hall, where they are all assembled,

* Illuminated copies of the Arms of the University, and the various Colleges and Halls, on sheets collectively, or on shields separately, may be obtained of the Publishers of the "Historical Handbook."

one of the students reads aloud the Bible, which is placed on a desk in the middle of the Hall ; and this office every one takes upon himself in his turn. As soon as Grace is said after each meal, every one is at liberty either to retire to his own chambers, or to walk in the College Gardens, there being none that has not a delightful one. Their habit is almost the same as that of the Jesuits, their gowns reaching down to their ankles, sometimes lined with fur. They wear square caps. The Doctors, Masters of Arts, and Professors have another kind of gown that distinguishes them. Every Student of standing has a key to the College Library, for no College is without one."

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY:

Those who are not conversant with the constitution of the University imagine that it is merely a collection of Colleges and Halls for educational purposes. This is correct to an extent ; but it is also a corporate body, having and conferring special privileges. The title as a body corporate was given by Act of Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth, 1571 (see p. 45), from which time it was to be known "by the name of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford." The Act of Parliament (August 7, 1854), known as the "Oxford University Act" (see pp. 89-90), superseded the charter of 1571, giving greatly extended powers. Further advantages were conferred by additional Acts, June 23, 1856, and August 10, 1857. The Act of 1854 gave power to the University to enact that Members of Convocation, above twenty-eight years of age, might establish Private Halls, for the education of students, by obtaining a licence from the Vice-Chancellor. The principals of such Halls, only two of which have been established, are called Licensed Masters. The privileges and statutes of the University apply to Halls thus established. In 1868 the restrictions of an ancient statute were removed ; and persons are now permitted, under certain conditions, to become Students and Members of the University without being attached to any College or Hall. Such persons must keep statutable residence in houses or lodgings in the city, with the same rights of profiting by Professors' lectures, competing for University Prizes, attaining distinction in Public Examinations, admission to Degrees, and to all consequent privileges enjoyed by other Students. The reception of Students into the University under the prescribed conditions, and the general direction and superintendence of them during their residence in Oxford, are committed to a Board consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and four Members of Convocation nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, two of whom are styled Censors, under the title of "Delegates of Students not attached to any College or Hall." The Students are under the supervision of the Censors, who are charged with the care of their conduct and studies. Some of the Attached and all the Unattached Students reside at private lodging-houses within University jurisdiction, and such houses are specially licensed for the purpose. They number between five and six hundred, each keeper having a gate-book in which to enter the time of students returning at night. Tests on matriculations were abolished in 1871. The Marquis of Salisbury's bill for the improvement of the University was introduced into the House of Commons in 1876, and passed its second reading February 20, 1877.

THE COLLEGES are distinct corporate bodies, founded at various times for the purpose of study, and nearly (if not quite) all of them for the purpose of education also, within the University, but independent of it, governed, as to

Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," appeared at Concert in Sheldonian Theatre, June, 1849.

their own concerns, by their respective Statutes, each having a mansion for the residence of Members of the Foundation and for the reception of academical Students ; and holding property of various kinds through the munificence of founders and benefactors. In common use the word "College" signifies the mansion of each Society as well as the Society itself. The history of their relation to the University is too large a subject to be treated here. It may be sufficient to say, that for more than four hundred years previous to 1855 no person could be a Member of the University who had not his name upon the books of some College, or of one of the Academical Halls. The corporation of each College, except three, comprises a Head, Fellows, and Scholars, in various numbers, and a few other Members, whose numbers, offices, and titles differ in different Societies. All these are Members of the foundation, and receive stipends from the corporate revenues. The three exceptions are All Souls, Christ Church, and Keble. At All Souls there are no Scholars : at Christ Church, which is a Cathedral establishment as well as an academical institution, there is, besides a Dean, a capitular body of Canons (six), while those who answer in some respects to Fellows and Scholars are called Senior and Junior Students. At Merton College the Scholars are called Postmasters, at Magdalen College Demies (in Latin *Semi-Socii*). At Keble College there is likewise a distinction. Queen's and Wadham Colleges also differ slightly. The Heads of Colleges have not all the same title. The title is "Master" at University, Balliol, and Pembroke Colleges ; "Warden" at Merton, New College, All Souls, Wadham, and Keble ; "Rector" at Exeter and Lincoln ; "Provost" at Oriel, Queen's, and Worcester ; "President" at Magdalen, Corpus Christi, Trinity, and St. John ; "Principal" at Brasenose, Jesus, and Hertford ; and "Dean" at Christ Church. At Christ Church the Dean and Canons and the Senior Students are the governing body ; at Keble the Warden and Council ; at every other College the Head and Fellows. Discipline over the Junior Members of each Society is exercised by the Head, his Vicegerent, and certain Officers of the College, who are commonly appointed from the Fellows. In almost every College the Head is elected by the Fellows ; but the Dean of Christ Church is appointed by the Crown, and the Provost of Worcester by the Chancellor of the University. Headships are tenable for life. Fellows and Scholars are mostly elected by the Head and Fellows, or by the Head and certain Fellows, after a competitive examination. Fellowships, with very few exceptions, are vacated by marriage or by ecclesiastical preferment or accession to property of a certain amount. Otherwise they are tenable for life. Scholarships, since the Oxford University Act of 1854, are generally tenable for five years only. The qualifications for students vary at almost every College, the wills of founders restricting the collegiate advantages to certain counties, districts, or schools, but the Act of Parliament, 1854, conferred an extension of power. The chief distinctions in University members are those "on the foundation," and those "not on the foundation"—also known as "dependent" and "independent" members, the first receiving benefit from the Colleges, the second studying at their own expense.

The HALLS are mansions for the reception of Students, who live in them under discipline and instruction, and pass through the course of study to their several Degrees, precisely in the same way as other Students who reside in Colleges. But the term "Hall" implies also the society of Students belonging to each ; and in this sense there is a very important difference between Halls and Colleges, inasmuch as Halls are not corporate bodies, and have no en-

dowments for Fellows, and all the property which they own is held in trust for them by the University. In St. Mary Hall some provision for the Principal has been made by three benefactors ; and there are two in which a few Exhibitions or Scholarships have been founded. In early times Students resorting to Oxford took up their abode in lodging-houses, generally called Halls, under the charge of a Master or Principal chosen by themselves ; and they removed from one Hall to another at their pleasure. The number of such Halls on record is so great, that it is supposed that many of them were very small. Bryan Twyne, at the end of his "Apologia," has given the names of more than 180 ; and Sir John Peshall, from Wood's MSS., enumerates as many as 200. But Colleges gradually took the place of the smallest, partly by the actual occupation of their sites, principally by offering better instruction and other advantages to Students ; so that when the Earl of Leicester was Chancellor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, there were but eight remaining open ; and three of these were subsequently converted into Colleges : Among the many steps taken by Lord Leicester for the restoration of good order and discipline in the University there are two which have tended to assimilate Halls to Colleges in most things concerning the residence of Students within them. He secured for himself and his successors the right of appointing Principals to all Halls, except one in the gift of Queen's College ; and he caused an ancient Statute to be put in force, which required that every Student should belong to, and should reside within the walls of some College or Hall. The modification of that Statute in 1855, by the institution of Private Halls, and the removal of its restrictions in 1868, have been already mentioned. The Heads of Halls are styled "Principals." In three of the four now remaining the Principal is appointed by the Chancellor of the University. In the fourth, St. Edmund Hall, the appointment is made by the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College. The Chancellor is the visitor of all. The Halls are governed by the *Statuta Aularia*, a code of regulations printed in the Statute Book, originally made by the University, but amended at periods by Convocation: The Principal of each Hall is assisted in promoting discipline and other duties by a Vice-Principal and other officials (if necessary), who are appointed by himself.

UNIVERSITY TERMS.—There are four Terms each year, but for many Professors' Lectures and some other purposes Easter and Trinity Terms count as only one :—

1. *Michaelmas Term* begins 10th of October ; ends 17th of December.
2. *Hilary (or Lent) Term* begins 14th of January ; ends day before Palm-Sunday.
3. *Easter Term* begins Wednesday after Easter Day ; ends Friday before Whit-Sunday.
4. *Trinity (or Act) Term* begins the day before Whit-Sunday ; usually ending the first Tuesday in July, but may be continued beyond that day by Congregation.

If the day fixed for the beginning or end of any Term happen to be a festival, the beginning or end of such Term is deferred till the day after, except only that Easter Term in such case ends the day before. *Full Term* begins the Sunday after the first Congregation, that is, the Sunday after first day of Term. Michaelmas and Hilary Terms are kept by six weeks' residence in each, Easter and Trinity Terms, either by three weeks' in each, or by forty-eight days' residence in the two Terms jointly.

THE NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES in 1820 was 1297; 1830, 1545; 1840, 1448; 1850, 1490; 1860, 1498; 1870, 2192; 1871, 2147; 1872, 2154; 1873, 2248; 1874, 2440; 1875, 2542; 1876, 2590. Members on College Books, 1875, 9175; 1876, 9393. Unattached Students, 1876, 243. The number since 1868, when Unattached Students first entered, has been 663. In the reign of James I. the members of the University are stated to have been 2,254.

THE COST OF EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY varies according to the habits of the student—from £100 to £200 (excluding extras) per academical year (excepting the Halls) being as close an approximation as can be made. Unattached Students can reside at a cheaper rate. The Censors in 1870 and 1874 collected statistics as to the cost of living of Unattached Students. They received forty-six estimates of weekly expenses. Taking the lowest thirty (which ran up from 23s. 6d. to 34s. per week), they found the average cost of living for a thrifty student to be £1 8s. 7d. per week; but if the lowest twenty were taken the average fell to £1 4s. 6½d. In the estimates of 1870 the average of the lowest twenty was £1 6s. Taking the larger average as the sum per week for which a careful student can get respectable board and lodging in Oxford, the following figures are arrived at for a year's expenses:—

	£	s.	d.
Board and lodging for three Terms of eight weeks, at 23s. 6d.	84	4	0
University Dues		4	10 0
Examination Fees (on the average)		1	10 0
Tuition Expenses (about)		10	10 0
	£50	14	0

These figures do not include travelling, books, clothes, pocket-money, or cost of living in the vacations. Still, they prove conclusively that the necessary Oxford expenses of a careful student need not exceed £50 a year. The balance-sheet for the year ended Trinity Term, 1874, showed that the income from Unattached Students amounted to £1,009 10s., the principal items being entrance money on matriculation £310; on migration, £57 10s.; dues, £635 5s.; arrears, £6 15s.; and the expenditure to £508 18s. 1d.—the principal items being fees to tutors, £21; Censors' stipends, £300; Clerks, £64 4s. 6d.; printing, £18 15s. 6d.; and stationery, £33 9s. 1d. A student of St. Edmund Hall gave the total expenses for his first year at £73. This included room rent, tuition, battels (i.e., food, fuel, and porter's and messenger's bill), laundress, University dues, and Hall dues and fees; the only extras being wine and groceries.

FINANCE OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The management of the whole finance of the University, comprising the care of the estates, the collection of the revenue, and the distribution of the same, subject to the control of Convocation, is committed to a financial board of nine persons, styled Curators of the University Chest. The University Solicitor and a Land Surveyor are specially employed from time to time for professional services; all rents are remitted directly to the office of the Curators by the persons from whom they are due; and no per centage or commission is paid to any agent or collector, except in the case of some tithe-rent charge and fee-farm rents. The total annual corporate income of the University is between £32,000 and £33,000; the expenditure being between £27,000 and £28,000. The *external* income from house property, land, tithe-rent charges, stocks, shares, &c., about £14,000; the *internal* income from graduation-fees, dues, &c., between £18,000 and £19,000. The University holds lands to the extent of 7,682 acres, of which 5,351 are held for corporate use, and 2,331 subject to

trusts. Of those held for corporate use 4,604 acres are let at rack-rent, at an average rental of £1 12s. 8d. per acre; and the residue, namely 746 acres, let on beneficial leases. It also holds, as trustee for special objects of an academical character, £350,107 5s. in Government Stock, £5,000 Railway Stock, and some Shares in the Imperial Gas Company, in addition to 2,331 acres of land. The net income from these sources is £15,437 19s. 3d. With the exception of a sum of £200, which is received by the University for wine licenses, taxation of the members is the only other source of income.

The properties held by the Colleges of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge amount in the aggregate to 235,553 acres, gross estimated rental, £411,564, the proportions being as follow:—Oxford, 126,879 acres, estimated rental, £219,111; Cambridge, 108,764 acres, estimated rental, £192,453. The Oxford Colleges have property in fifty-one out of the fifty-four counties in England and Wales. The three counties which show the largest acreage are—Oxford, 31,586 acres, estimated rental, £86,224; Berks, 12,079 acres, estimated rental, £18,391; Bucks, 10,108 acres, estimated rental, £13,853. The Cambridge Colleges hold property in thirty-seven out of the fifty-four counties. The three which show the largest acreage are—Cambridge, 33,578 acres, estimated rental, £87,767; Norfolk, 8,171 acres, estimated rental, £10,598; Lincoln, 7,988 acres, estimated rental, £11,650. There are seventeen counties in which there is no property belonging to any of the Cambridge Colleges. Cornwall is the only county which does not contribute to either of the Universities. While Cambridgeshire contributes to Oxford University Oxfordshire does not contribute to Cambridge University.

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY are maintained partly from endowments and partly from grants made by Convocation. They are the following:—

Institution	Endowment			University Grant			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ashmolean Museum - - - - -	367	16	7	130	0	0	497	16	7
Bodleian Library - - - - -	2967	3	10	3615	0	0	6522	3	10
Botanic Garden - - - - -	514	2	5				514	2	5
University Galleries - - - - -				328	1	3	328	1	3
University Museum - - - - -				1027	18	0	1027	18	0
Chemical Department - - - - -	127	1	2	500	0	0	627	1	2
Physical Department - - - - -	94	0	0	565	0	0	661	0	0
Physiological Department - - - - -	202	5	6				202	5	6
Zoological Department - - - - -	98	6	8	25	0	0	123	6	8
University Park - - - - -	220	3	9	250	0	0	470	3	9
Taylor Institution - - - - -	2043	6	0				2043	6	0
	£6576	5	11	£6438	19	3	£13015	5	2

The *Clarendon Press* also forms one of the Institutions, but there is generally a profit on its business, consequently it does not appear in the list.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Is controlled by four assemblies and various officers, as follow:—

I. CONGREGATION OF REGENTS, OR HOUSE OF CONGREGATION (the *Ancient House*), for the granting of Degrees and ratifying the nominations of Examiners by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. Formed of Doctors of the Faculties, Masters of Arts (of two years from the end of the Term in which the Degree was obtained); and Professors, resident Doctors of every Faculty, Heads of Colleges and Halls (or deputies in their absence), Censors of Unattached Students, Masters of the Schools, Censors, and Deans of Colleges

from the House of Convocation (No. II.). The first-class are named *necessario regentes*, and the second-class *regentes ad placitum*. The House numbers about 400 members.

II. HOUSE OF CONVOCATION.—This House controls the expenditure, elects Members of Parliament, passes decrees to meet temporary and extraordinary emergencies, and, as a corporate body, transacts all formal business of the University, except that which belongs to the two Houses of Congregation (Nos. I. and III.) The assent of Convocation must be given to all Statutes to render them binding. Convocation consists of all who have taken the M.A. Degree or those of D.C.L. and M.D., providing their names are on the register and fees paid. The Register of 1877 shewed 4,870 members belonging to this House.

III. CONGREGATION OF THE UNIVERSITY (the *Modern House*), established 1854, by Act of Parliament, and entirely distinct from No. I. Business as a rule is confined to legislation. New Statutes framed by the Hebdomadal Council (No. IV.) are first promulgated after due notice in this House, which discusses their principles, and proposes amendments (if necessary). After the lapse of seven days such Statutes are submitted to Convocation (No. II.) for adoption or rejection. This House consists of the Professors, Examiners, and other officials; and also of members of Convocation who have resided within the University limits (one-mile-and-a-half each way of Carfax) for twenty weeks during the previous year to that during which they are members. The list of members is revised each October Term.

IV. HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL (at one period the *Hebdomadal Board*). Originally formed by Charles I. in 1631, at the instigation of Archbishop Laud. Remodelled in 1854. Title taken from *Hebdomadal*—weekly. The Council (twenty-three) is elected by Congregation (No. I.), and consists of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, preceding Vice-Chancellor to one in office for one year, the two Proctors, and eighteen other members—six Heads of Houses, six Professors, and six members of Convocation (No. II.) of not less than five years' standing. The business of the Council is to take the initiative steps in all matters of legislation pertaining to the University. The Council meets every Monday at 1.30 p.m., and at other periods as required.

The presidency of each assembly is vested in the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. If the latter be absent, one of his four deputies (pro-Vice-Chancellors) presides. In the *Ancient House* of Congregation and House of Convocation the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or two Proctors (or deputies) have right of *veto* in all matters, excepting elections.

The chief officers of the University are:—

I. CHANCELLOR, elected by Convocation, for life. The election was annual previously to 1233, and from that year till 1484 biennial, triennial, or for more lengthened periods. Ralph Cole was the first who held office for two years, 1233-4; Roger de Wesenham, twelve years, 1294-6; John Lutterell, five years, 1317-22; George Nevill, three years, 1461-72. John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, was the first Chancellor elected for life, in 1483. No stipend is assigned to the office, on the contrary it entails considerable expense upon its holder. According to etiquette, the Chancellor should visit the University at his installation, and also at royal visits. His powers are generally deputed to his Commissary, the Vice-Chancellor, whom he nominates annually from the Heads of the Colleges in turn.

From 1552 the Chancellors have been :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1552 Sir John Mason, knight—vacated at close of Edward VI. reign—See 1560. | 1660 William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, and Duke of Somerset—restored, see 1643. |
| 1556 Reginald Pole, Cardinal, and Archbishop of Canterbury. | 1661 Sir Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor. |
| 1558 Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. | 1667 Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| 1560 Sir John Mason, knight—restored. | 1669 James Butler, Duke of Ormond. |
| 1564 Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. | 1688 James Butler, Duke of Ormond, re-elected at William III. accession. |
| 1568 Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord High Chancellor. | 1715 Charles Butler, Earl of Arran. |
| 1591 Sir Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset. | 1759 John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland. |
| 1608 Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. | 1762 George Henry Lee, Earl of Lichfield. |
| 1610 Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere. | 1772 Frederick North, Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guildford. |
| 1616 William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. | 1792 William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland. |
| 1630 William Laud, President of St. John's College, Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. | 1809 William Wyndham Grenville, Lord Grenville. |
| 1641 Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. | 1834 Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. |
| 1643 William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford—see 1660. | 1852 Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, Earl of Derby. |
| 1648 Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. | 1869 Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne-Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury—see pp. 88-89. |
| 1650 Oliver Cromwell. | |
| 1658 Richard Cromwell. | |

II. HIGH STEWARD, or Seneschallus, appointed by the Chancellor, approved by Convocation. The office is life-holden. The duties are to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors in the execution of their duties, and to defend the rights, customs, and liberties of the University. If required by the Chancellor he has to hear and determine capital causes, according to the laws of the land and the privileges of the University, whenever a Scholar or privileged person is the party offending; and, lastly, to hold the University Court-leet, at the appointment of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, either by himself or Deputy-Steward, who is also appointed by Convocation. The ancient stipend of the High Steward is £5 yearly; the Deputy Steward, £2.

III. VICE-CHANCELLOR (formerly called the "Commissary"), annually nominated by the Chancellor, from Heads of Colleges. The letters of nomination are read in Convocation, shortly before the beginning of Michaelmas Term, by the Senior Proctor, and the new Vice-Chancellor is immediately sworn, and enters upon office. The Vice-Chancellor appoints four deputies, Pro-Vice-Chancellors, from the Heads of Colleges, who are to exercise his power in case of illness, or necessary absence from the University. The office of late has been holden four years. Endowed with two small benefactions from Sir Henry Savile and Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and with the sum of £6,400 in £3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities, the produce of the sale of an estate bequeathed for that purpose by John Wills, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, who died in 1806; and under a Statute passed 1855, the annual income is made up to £600 from the University Chest. The Vice-Chancellor is in reality the principal executive officer in the University, and receives the honour due to his position. The Bedels carrying their maces precede him on his way to or from assemblies connected with official duties. William Farrendon, who held the position from 1400 to 1403, is the earliest mentioned.

IV. PROCTORS (two) were elected anciently in Convocation; but, the elections having become very tumultuous, the method was changed by an ordinance of Charles I. From the year 1629 the choice was made within the several Colleges, according to a cycle of twenty-three years, which lasted through ten revolutions. In 1859 a new cycle of thirty years began, adapted

to existing condition of Colleges, and comprising the Halls jointly. The electors are all Members of the several societies who, being Members of Convocation, are also or have at any time been Members of the Congregation of the University, and all Fellows and Scholars of a College who are Members of Convocation. Any such elector may be elected to the office, provided he is of more than four, and less than sixteen years' standing in M.A. degree. Election is made on Wednesday after first Sunday in Lent; and on second (or occasionally on first) Wednesday after Easter the new Proctors are admitted to their offices in Convocation, and take their seats. They each nominate two Masters of Arts, of three years' standing at least, to be their respective deputies or Pro-Proctors. Each Proctor receives an annual stipend of £350; each Pro-Proctor, £80. They perambulate the University boundary nightly, accompanied by special followers, to see that the students preserve proper decorum. The Proctors possess peculiar powers in making arrests, &c., which extend to a circumference of three miles around the city. In 1267 the Proctors were three in number—Roger de Plumpton, Henry de Godfrey, and Robert de Burgo.

V. **BURGESSES** (M. Ps.), *two*, who are so far privileged as to be free of any expense in election, as well as the trouble of canvassing, the etiquette being that candidates should neither canvass nor take any part whatever in the proceedings. The University has returned fifty-six Burgesses since the first election (1604). Elections of Burgesses are conducted according to the provisions of Acts of Parliament; of which one, passed in 1853, limits the time for polling to five days at the most, and the latest, in 1861, allows members of Convocation to vote by means of voting-papers without being personally present at the poll. After several unsuccessful attempts on the part of the University to obtain from Queen Elizabeth permission to send Burgesses to Parliament, the privilege of sending two was granted by King James I. by letters patent in 1604. The first-elected Burgesses were Sir Daniel Dunn, Knight, D.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' College, and Sir Thomas Compton, Knight, D.C.L., Merton College. Sir Daniel Dunn represented the University in Parliament for sixteen years (1604-20). Among the distinguished Burgesses may be mentioned, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Premier, Christ Church, who represented the University from 1817-20, and from 1826-8; the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, Premier, Christ Church, from July 1847 to July 1865; Lord Chancellor Nottingham; Lord Treasurer the Earl of Rochester; Speakers Bromley and Abbot; four Secretaries of State (the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Oriel, from 1865; Jenkins, Trumbull, and Windebank); Lord Stowell, Judge; Lord Baltimore; Lord Cornbury; Sir Matthew Hale, Judge, Hert Hall (Hertford College), 1658-91, author of the oft-quoted lines, "A Sunday well spent brings a week of content," &c.; John Selden, Esq., Hert Hall (1640), and benefactor to Bodleian Library; Sir Thomas Clarges, Sir Christopher Musgrave, Sir Robert Inglis; Nathaniel Fiennes, the Republican; Richard Heber, the accomplished scholar; and five Heads of Houses at different periods, viz., Jonathan Goddard, D.M., Warden of Merton College (proposed by Oliver Cromwell), 1653; Dr. John Owen, Dean of Christ Church, 1654; Sir Thomas Clayton, Knight, D.M., Warden of Merton College (erroneously given as Warden of Wadham College in authorised "List of Graduates," &c.), 1660; Sir Leoline Jenkins, Knight, D.C.L., 1679-85 (principal of Jesus College, 1661-73, and a great benefactor to that foundation); and Edward Butler, D.C.L., 1737-45 (President of Magdalen College, 1722-45).

VI. ASSESSOR OF CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—The Chancellor has jurisdiction in almost all causes, civil, spiritual, and criminal, in which Scholars or privileged persons resident within the precincts of the University are parties. For the exercise of it a Court is holden every Friday during Term, in the Apodyterium of the Convocation House, the Vice-Chancellor being the presiding Judge, and the Proctors may, if they please, sit as Assessors. But for the better despatch of business the Vice-Chancellor appoints some Doctor or Bachelor of Civil Law to sit with him as Assessor, and to act as Judge for him in his absence. Annual stipend of Assessor, £40. The practice of the Court in all cases used to be nearly the same as that of the Court of Admiralty; but by new Rules, made in pursuance of Act of Parliament, 1861, the form of procedure in civil cases, since March 1, 1865, much resembles County Courts. Appeals from it may be made, first, to House of Congregation; second, to House of Convocation (for which purpose Delegates to hear appeals are annually appointed in each House); and finally, if these judgments differ, to the Queen in Chancery. The Registrar of the Court is appointed by the Chancellor. He must be a Master of Arts or a Bachelor of Civil Law. Besides the duty of registering the several Acts and Orders of the Court, it is part of his office to attend at and to record the admission of Principals to the several Halls, and to perform all manner of business, whether of contentious or voluntary jurisdiction, arising from the authority of the Chancellor. Proctors *ad lites*, three in number at the least, who must be Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Civil Law, or Barristers or Attorneys at Law, are appointed and admitted by the Vice-Chancellor to practise in the Court.

VII. PUBLIC ORATOR.—Office first permanently established, 1564 (on the occasion of the visit of Queen Elizabeth), the previous custom being that the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor selected some fit person on each occasion to perform the duties attached to it. He has to write letters and addresses and to make Orations in the name of the University upon public occasions, to present those on whom the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts is to be conferred, and to deliver the annual Creweian Oration alternately with the Professor of Poetry. He is one of those appointed to judge several of the University Prizes. He must be a Member of Convocation, and elected by that body. Annual stipend, £20 from Lord Crewe's benefaction, and £130 from University Chest. In 1635 King Charles I. annexed a Canonry of Christ Church to this office; but the grant, never having been confirmed by Act of Parliament, was disregarded in 1660, when Dr. Robert South ("Old South, a witty preacher reckoned") was elected Orator; and, although he was made a Canon ten years afterwards, that dignity has not been conferred on any of his successors.

VIII. KEEPER OF THE ARCHIVES.—Office instituted 1634. The Keeper's duty is to take charge and arrange all muniments and papers concerning either Estates, Possessions, Rights, and Privileges of University, or Endowments of Professorships, and all Registers and Records of University. He is a Delegate of Privileges *ex-officio*. He is elected by Convocation. The annual stipend of the office, originally £40, raised in 1828 to £100.

IX. REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Elected by Convocation, must be a Master of Arts, a Bachelor of Civil Law, or a Notary Public. His duties are to attend all meetings of Hebdomadal Council, of both Congregations and of Convocation, and register all acts, such as Graces, Admissions to Degrees, Elections, Decrees, Statutes, Letters, Addresses, Leases, and other documents to which the common seal of the University is affixed. Stipend, £600 yearly.

X. CLERKS OF THE MARKET.—Control of the Market, in order to secure fair dealing in provisions of all kinds, was granted to the Chancellor by Edward III., 1355. In the days when prices were fixed by authority it was the Chancellor who fixed them in Oxford; and whatever jurisdiction in such matters can now be exercised by magistrates anywhere is exercised by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor here. Of this jurisdiction the supervision of weights and measures is an important part. For these purposes two Clerks of the Market are annually appointed, one by the Chancellor, the other by the Vice-Chancellor. They must be either Principals of Halls, Masters of Arts, or Bachelors of Divinity, Medicine, or Law. There is also a Deputy Clerk.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY.—In the form of *Bidding Prayer* used before the Latin Sermon at the commencement of each Term, and before the Sermon on the Sunday before the Commemoration, and at the Assizes the names of the Benefactors of the University are generally introduced in the following order, although at times a departure is made :—

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester
John Kempe, Archbishop of Canterbury
Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London
Margaret, Countess of Richmond
Henry VII.
Elizabeth, his wife
Richard Lichfield, Archdeacon of Middlesex
Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal and Archbishop of York
Henry VIII.
Queen Mary
Queen Elizabeth
James I.
Sir Thomas Bodley, Knight
Sir Henry Savile, Knight
Sir William Sedley, Knight
Sir Nicholas Kempe, Knight
Thomas Whyte, D.D.
William Camden, Esq.
Richard Tomlins, Esq.
William Heather, Doctor of Music
Edward, Earl of Clarendon
Charles I.
William Land, Archbishop of Canterbury

Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury
Henry, Earl of Danby
Henry Birkhead, Esq.
George I.
John Radcliffe, Doctor of Medicine
Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham
Richard Rawlinson, D.C.L.
Charles Viner, Esq.
George Henry, Earl of Lichfield
Charles Godwyn, B.D.
John Bampton, M.A.
Francis, Lord Godolphin
John Sibthorpe, D.M.
John Wills, D.D.
George Aldrich, Doctor of Music
George III.
Joseph Boden, Esq.
Anne Kennicott, widow
Sir Robert Taylor, Knight
John Ireland, D.D., Dean of Westminster
Robert Mason, D.D.
Richard Gough, Esq.
Francis Douce, Esq.
Frederick William Hope, M.A., D.C.L.

THE BIDDING PRAYER is peculiar for its old-fashioned simplicity, piety, and quaintness, and various preachers use it with more or less alteration, according to their views. The following is that most frequently given :—

“Let us pray for the whole race of mankind, for Christ’s Holy Catholic Church, especially for that part of it to which we belong. And herein for the Queen’s most excellent Majesty, our Sovereign Lady Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, in all cases and over all persons, ecclesiastical and civil, within these her dominions supreme; for Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family; for the Ministers and dispensers of God’s Holy Word and Sacraments, as well Archbishops and Bishops as other Pastors and Curates; for the Lords of her Majesty’s Most Honourable Privy Council; for the Great Council of the Nation now assembled in Parliament, for the Nobility, Magistrates, and Commons of the realm, that all of them, in their several stations, may labour to advance the glory of God and the welfare of mankind, remembering always that solemn account which they must one day give before the judgment-seat of Christ. And, that there may never be wanting a due supply of persons qualified to serve God in Church and State, let us pray for His especial blessing upon all seminaries of religious learning—particularly on our Universities. And here in Oxford let us pray for the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquis of Salisbury, our Chancellor, for the Reverend the Vice-Chancellor, for the Doctors, the Proctors, and all Heads and

Governors of Colleges and Halls, with their respective Societies : and, as I am in an especial manner bound to pray, for the good estate of [*here the preacher inserts the name of the College of which he is a Member—Christ Church, Balliol, Trinity, &c.—as well as the officers of the foundation*] that here, and in all other places dedicated to the honour and praise of God, true religion and wholesome learning may for ever flourish and abound.

"To these our prayers for future blessings let us add our unfeigned thanksgivings for mercies already received, for our creation, preservation, and all the comforts of this life, for liberal maintenance held out to many of us by the liberality of Founders and Benefactors, such as were Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, &c. (*here follows a selection from, or the whole of the names before given*).

"But above all, let us bless God's Holy Name for His inestimable love in the redemption of the world by the death of His Son, for the means of grace, and for the hope of glory. Finally, let us praise Him for all those who are departed this life in the faith of Christ, beseeching Him to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that, with them, we may be made partakers of the glorious resurrection to everlasting life through the same Jesus Christ our Lord, who hath taught and commanded us when we pray to say,

"Our Father which art in heaven," &c.

UNIVERSITY SERMONS AND PREACHERS.—Sermons are preached before the University twice each Sunday in full Term (except the morning of Easter Day, when there is a Sermon in each of the College Chapels). There is also a Sermon at the several Assizes, and one in Latin, with the Litany and Holy Communion, before the beginning of each Term. The morning Sermons on Sundays in Term fall to the Heads of Colleges, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, the Divinity Professors, and Professor of Hebrew. No Master of Arts is qualified to preach before the University until two years, no Bachelor of Civil Law until three years, have passed since admission to Degree ; and no person at all is at liberty to preach without the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor. All University Sermons are preached in St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, except those of the Dean of Christ Church, and of Fellows of New College, Magdalen, and Merton, which are, or may be, delivered in the Cathedral and in the Chapels of those Colleges respectively. Ten persons, called "Select Preachers," are appointed to supply the places of those who decline to preach in their turns on Sundays in Term. Five are nominated yearly by the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius and Margaret Professors of Divinity, and two Proctors. Three members of this Board, of whom the Vice-Chancellor is one, must concur in each nomination ; and the names are then submitted to Convocation for approval. No one can be appointed until after the expiration of two years from admission to Regency as a Master of Arts, or of three years from admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. Office tenable two years, from Michaelmas Term ; and no one can be appointed again until after one year's interval.

The BAMPTON LECTURES (probably the highest theological distinction the University can confer) are noticed on pp. 77-8.

UNIVERSITY PATRONAGE.—There are eight places in different parts of England whose patronage of presentation is vested in the corporate body of the University, as follow :—Vicarage of South Petherwyn-cum-Trewer, Cornwall ; Vicarage of Hulme Cultram, Cumberland ; Vicarage of Syston, Leicestershire ; Rectory of Suttisbury, or Stottesbury, Northamptonshire ; Rectory of South Moreton, Berkshire ; Afternoon Lecture in the Church of St. Giles, Oxford ; Curacy of Kirkdale, Yorkshire ; and the Rhayader Lectureship, Radnorshire. Besides this patronage, which is really its own, the University also presents to the Rectory of Great Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, in trust for the Principal of St. Edmund Hall. The

Act of Parliament, 1606, by which Roman Catholics were disabled from presenting to any ecclesiastical benefice, and from nominating to any Free School, Hospital, or donative, makes over to the University of Oxford their rights of presentation and nomination within the following counties :—Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Monmouthshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Brecknockshire, Caermarthenshire, Cardiganshire, Montgomeryshire, Pembrokeshire, allotting the other twenty-seven counties of England and Wales to the University of Cambridge.

THE UNIVERSITY PROFESSORIAL BODY.—The teaching in the University for the earlier Schools is chiefly performed by College Tutors. Lectures on various subjects are also given in the generality of Colleges for the Final Schools ; but apart from these means an extensive staff of Professors (on almost every subject) is provided by the University. The appended list shows the titles, date of foundation, and salaries attached to the respective Chairs, &c.:—

<i>Professorships and Founders.</i>		<i>Founded</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
1.	Regius—Divinity (Henry VIII.)	1535	£1,590 0 0
2.	„ Pastoral Theology (Queen Victoria)	1842	1,500 0 0
3.	„ Ecclesiastical Hist'y (Queen Victoria)	1842	1,500 0 0
4.	„ Hebrew (Henry VIII.)	1535	1,540 0 0
5.	„ Greek (Henry VIII.)	1547	500 0 0
6.	„ Civil Law (Henry VIII.)	1546	300 0 0
7.	„ Medicine (Henry VIII.)	1540	452 9 0
8.	„ Modern History (George I.)	1724	621 0 0
9.	Divinity (L. Margaret—Countess of Richmond)	1502	1,511 5 0
10.	Geometry (Sir Henry Savile)	1619	470 0 0
11.	Astronomy (Sir Henry Savile)	1619	470 0 0
12.	Natural Philosophy (Sir W. Sedley)	1621	570 0 0
13.	Moral Philosophy (Dr. T. Whyte)	1621	400 0 0
14.	Ancient History (W. Camden, Esq.)	1622	600 0 0
15.	Anatomy (R. Tomlins, Esq.)	1624	
	annexed to Linacre Physiology	1858	(See No. 39)
16.	Music (Dr. W. Heather)	1626	100 0 0
17.	Choragus (Master of Musical Praxis)	1626	13 6 8
	(And shares in Students' Fees)		
18.	Arabic (Archbishop Laud)	1636	300 0 0
19.	Arabic (Lord Almoner's)	1720	50 0 0
20.	Botany (Earl Danby)	1624	
	augmented by Dr. Sibthorp with Rural Economy	1840	300 0 0
21.	Poetry (H. Birkhead, Esq.)	1708	100 0 0
22.	Experimental Philosophy (Lord Crewe)	1749	500 0 0
23.	English Law (C. Viner, Esq.)	1758	600 0 0
24.	English Law, Reader in	1758	300 0 0
25.	Clinical Medicine (Earl Lichfield)	1780	200 0 0
26.	Anglo-Saxon (Dr. R. Rawlinson)	1795	300 0 0
27.	Anatomy (Dr. Aldrich)	1803	
	annexed to Linacre Physiology		(See No. 39)
28.	Mineralogy (Prince Regent)	1813	250 0 0
29.	Geology (Prince Regent)	1818	400 0 0
30.	Political Economy (H. Drummond, Esq.)	1825	400 0 0
31.	Sanskrit (Col. Boden, E.I.C.)	1832	900 0 0
32.	Logic (the University)	1839	400 0 0
33.	Exegesis of Holy Scriptures (Dr. John Ireland)	1847	318 10 0
34.	Latin Literature (Corpus Christi College)	1854	600 0 0

<i>Professorships and Founders.</i>	<i>Founded</i>	<i>Salary.</i>
35. International Law & Diplomacy (Chichele, All Souls' College) -	1854	850 0 0
36. Modern History (Chichele, All Souls') -	1854	850 0 0
37. Moral & Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete, Magdalen College) -	1854	600 0 0
38. Chemistry (Waynflete, Magdalen) -	1854	600 0 0
39. Physiology (Linacre, Merton College (inclusive of Tomlins' and Aldrich's Anatomy (see Nos. 15 and 27) -	1854	800 0 0
40. Zoology (Rev. F. W. Hope, M.A.) -	1861	400 0 0
41. Comparative Philology (the University) -	1868	600 0 0
42. Jurisprudence (Corpus Christi College) -	1869	600 0 0
43. Fine Art (Felix Slade, Esq.) -	1869	361 17 0
44. English History (Rev. J. Ford, B.D.) -	1870	
Fund to accumulate until paying -		100 0 0
45. Chinese (Corpus and others and the Univ.) -	1875 (about)	600 0 0
46. Celtic (Jesus and the University) -	1876	600 0 0
47. Ancient History, Readership -	1868	200 0 0
48. Grinfield Lecture on LXX. Version of Holy Scripture (Rev. E. Grinfield, M.A.) -	1859	45 0 0

The Regius Professorships—Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 7, when founded by Henry VIII. were endowed with a stipend of £40 yearly *only*, but since increased (at various periods) to their present amounts. Nos. 1, 4, and 9 include Canonries at Christ Church.

No. 6 (Regius) and Nos. 10 and 11 (Savilian) can be, and generally are, augmented.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERSHIPS.—In connection with the bequest of Sir Robert Taylor (died 1788) and the Taylor Institution there are Teachers of French, German, Italian, and Spanish, appointed as follows :—

1. French	-	-	-	1835	£150 0 0
2. German	-	-	-	1835	150 0 0
3. Italian	-	-	-	1835	150 0 0
4. Spanish	-	-	-	1858	150 0 0

The salaries are augmented by a fee of £1 payable by every one attending a course of Lectures (excepting those who have attended two courses, and paid twice), and some additional payment from fund, at discretion of Curators.

Teachers of Hindustani and of the General Principles of Indian Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law are also connected with the University. The first was founded in 1859, tenable for five years, salary £225; the second in 1861, tenable same time, salary £250, each being also allowed certain fees from students.

The Professors, Readers, and Teachers are thus divided :—

1. *Divinity.* Regius and Margaret Professors of Divinity, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and Ireland Professor of Exegesis.

2. *Literæ Humaniores.* Regius Professor of Greek, Corpus Professor of Latin, Professor of Comparative Philology, Camden Professor of Ancient History, Reader of Ancient History, Whyte Professor of Moral Philosophy, Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, and Professor of Logic.

3. *Mathematics and Physical Science.* Regius and Clinical Professors of Medicine, Savilian Professors of Astronomy and Geometry, Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, Professor of Botany, Professor and Demonstrator of Experimental Philosophy, Waynflete Professor of Aldrichian and Demonstrator of Chemistry, Professor of Mineralogy, Professor of Geology, Linacre Professor and Demonstrator of Physiology, and Professor of Zoology.

4. *Law.* Regius Professor of Civil Law, Vinerian Professor and Reader of English Law, Chichele Professor of International Law, and Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence.

5. *Modern History and Political Economy.* Regius and Chichele Professors of Modern History, Teacher of Indian Law and History, and Professor of Political Economy.

6. *Fine Arts.* Professor of Music, Birkhead Professor of Poetry, and Slade Professor of Fine Arts.

7. *Languages.* Laudian and Lord Almoner's Professors of Arabic, Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, Teacher of Hindustani, Professor of Chinese, Professor of Celtic, and Taylorian Teachers of French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.—These are appointed in turn by the Vice-Chancellor and two Proctors. The approval of Congregation and Convocation is necessary. Examinations are carried out by six Masters of Schools in Responsions, ten Moderators in the First Public Examinations, and twenty-six Public Examiners, divided among the Final Schools. The position of Master of the Schools is very ancient, but the principal business—Responsions (held Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms)—was established in 1809. Moderators were first appointed in 1852. In 1801, when Examinations were rendered necessary for Degree, Public Examiners were first appointed.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.—The order of procedure to obtain the Degrees, attainments to which all students aspire, is as follows:—Students must decide as to which College or Hall they will attach themselves, unless they prefer to enter as Unattached Students. Application must be made, if "Attached" be the course decided upon, to the Head of the chosen College or Hall; if "Unattached," to the Delegates of Unattached Students. On the application being approved, they must present themselves for Examination, on a day named, either at the College or other appointed place. Should the Examination be satisfactory, they are presented to the Vice-Chancellor in the course of a few days, and their names enrolled on the Register, which renders them Members of the University. Then follows the preliminary test before the Examiners, named the "Little-go," or *Responsions*, which may be passed in the First Term of residence. If successful, it is succeeded by the *First Public Examination*, commonly called "Moderations," abbreviated into "Mods.," and finally by the *Second Public Examination*, named the "Great-go," or *Final Schools*. *Responsions* are obligatory on all Students as a test of fitness for the University course. A certificate from the Examiners appointed by University statute, 1874, for examining schools in Greek and Latin and in Elementary Mathematics, is equivalent to passing Responsions. *Moderations*, or *First Public Examination*, are also obligatory, and consist of:—

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|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Classics—Pass School, or | 2. Classics—Honour School. |
| 3. Mathematics—Honour School; optional, and additional to, not instead of, either of the first two. | |

The *Final Schools*, or *Second Public Examination*, consist of:—

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|--|---|
| 1. Examination in Rudiments of Faith and Religion, or in substituted matter, if objection is taken on religious grounds, a written statement being necessary from students if majors; or if minors, from parents or guardians. | |
| 2. Pass School; or | 5. Honour School of Natural Science; or |
| 3. Honour School of "Literæ Humaniores;" | 6. Honour School of Jurisprudence; or |
| or | 7. Honour School of Modern History; or |
| 4. Honour School of Mathematics; or | 8. Honour School of Theology. |

Students have a choice of subjects, and obtain their Degrees on satisfying the Examiners. For example: in the Natural Science School, after the preliminary examination in the rudiments of Chemistry and Physics, Students may choose any one or more of the three subjects of Biology, Chemistry, or

Physics, for the special Final Examination, to determine their class. The subjects for examination (which vary from time to time), and the necessary books from which to obtain knowledge are settled by a Board of Studies. When the Schools are passed, it is only the question of time and fees in proceeding to B.A. and M.A. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Music must pass an Examination in Arts before the Special Examination. For the Degree of Bachelor of Music no residence is necessary, but two Examinations are required, and a piece of music must be composed. The first Examination is held once a year in Hilary Term, and conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*, in four-part harmony and counterpoint. The second Examination is held once a year in Michaelmas Term, and conducted partly in writing, partly *viva voce*, in five-part harmony, in History of Music, in use of musical instruments, and in form and structure of the works of such composers as shall be designated by the Professor of Music. A Bachelor of Music wishing to proceed to the Degree of Doctor is required to pass an Examination conducted wholly in writing by Examiners, and to compose a piece of vocal music, of eight parts, with an accompaniment for full orchestra, which, when approved, is to be performed in public, and a copy of it deposited in the Music School. He must also produce a certificate, signed by two or more trustworthy persons, that he has been studying or practising Music for five years since his gaining the B.M. Degree. To proceed to Degrees of Bachelor in Civil Law or Medicine, Special Examinations have to be passed and the exercises attached to each performed. Twelve Terms of Residence are required for Degree of B.A. No further residence is necessary for any Degree. Sometimes, but very rarely, Degrees are granted out of the ordinary course, by Decree of Convocation, or by Diploma, to persons who have not, as well as to persons who have, been previously Members of the University; and less rarely they are given *honoris causa*, without the full rights which ordinarily belong to them.

INCORPORATION.—Members of the Universities of Cambridge or Dublin may be incorporated, that is, received as Members of Oxford University at their own standing or Degree, provided they have kept as much residence in their own University as would have been required of them in Oxford. An Undergraduate can count no Term but what he has kept by a residence of six weeks. A Graduate must have kept Nine Terms by residence of at least the greater part of each of them before admission to his first Degree. Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Divinity, and Doctors of the three superior faculties are required to make the Declaration of Assent. Graduates in Law or Medicine can be incorporated only upon passing the Examinations in those faculties respectively, and they must also have passed at their own Universities all the Examinations required for B.A. Degree. No Graduate in any faculty can be incorporated without the *express consent* of the Hebdomadal Council.

DECLARATION ON TAKING DEGREES.—Before admission to Degree of M.A., Mus. Doc., D.C.L., B.D., or D.D., candidates must promise that observance shall be given to the University Statutes, Customs, Privileges, and Liberties, and to act faithfully, creditably, and honestly in the two Houses of Congregation and Convocation, especially in all that concerns Graces for Degrees and in Elections. For the Degree of B.D. or D.D. candidates have, in addition, to make and subscribe a Declaration of Assent to the Thirty-nine Articles and to the Book of Common Prayer. For any other Degree an admonishment is merely given that candidates are bound to observe the University Statutes, &c., as in Degree of M.A.

DELEGATES AND CURATORS.—To expedite University business Convocation entrusts many special matters to selected Doctors and Masters, named Delegates. Some of these Delegates are perpetual, others only temporary. Thus, the business attached to the department of Unattached Students is controlled by five Delegates; that of the University Press by ten; and the Local Examinations, for Students not of the University, by eighteen. The business of the University Chest, Libraries, Museums, &c., is placed in the hands of Curators expressly provided for each purpose.

UNIVERSITY FEES AND DUES.—The Fees, &c., required by the University (exclusive of College or Hall Fees, or those required by the Delegacy of Unattached Students) are as follow:—

At Matriculation (A Fee of £1 is paid by persons admitted to certain privileges of the University, not as an ordinary Undergraduate):—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
A Bible Clerk, or Students having tuition & dinner without payment	0 10 0	Every other person	2 10 0

On entering name before a Proctor:—

Responsions	1 0 0	Final Honour School	0 10 0
First Public Examination, &c. ..	1 10 0	Before each Examination in Civil Law, and Medicine	1 0 0
For Honours Examination in Mathematics (First Pub.) ..	1 0 0	After Examination in Medicine, before supplicating for Degree of Bachelor in the faculty ..	9 0 0
Rudiments of Faith and Religion (Second Pub.) or the substitute ..	1 0 0	Before each Examination in Music ..	2 0 0
Each subject in Pass School ..	0 10 0	After Examination in Music, before supplicating for the Degree of Bachelor in the faculty ..	7 0 0
Any Honour School, except Natural Science	1 10 0		
Natural Science School: Preliminary Honour Examination, each subject	0 10 0		

Admission to Degrees:—

Bachelor of Arts	7 10 0	Bachelor of Divinity	14 0 0
Master of Arts	12 0 0	Doctor of Divinity, Civil Law, or Medicine	40 0 0
If a Bachelor of Civil Law or Medicine before gaining above ..	7 0 0	Degrees by Accumulation, additional ..	5 0 0
Bachelor of Music	5 0 0	Degree granted in Absence or by Decree of Convocation, additional ..	5 0 0
Doctor of Music	10 0 0	Degree by Diploma, additional ..	10 10 0
Bachelor of Civil Law or Medicine	6 10 0		

To recover Right of Voting in Convocation, when name has been off College Books:—

With twenty-one days' residence ..	10 0 0	Without such residence	20 0 0
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Before Incorporation (additional to Matriculation Fee):—

Bachelor of Arts	8 0 0	Doctor of Divinity, Civil Law, or Medicine	40 0 0
Master of Arts 'or Bachelor of Divinity, Civil Law, or Medicine	15 0 0	Bachelor of Music	5 0 0
		Doctor of Music	10 0 0

Beside the above Fees, paid in money, every Member of the University is charged in the College Buttery Book £1 as University Dues. The annual charge may be commuted by those who have passed the Degrees of M.A., B.O.L., or Mus. Bac., by paying the following:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Not exceeding 25 years	15 15 0	Not exceeding 50 years	11 7 0
" " 30 "	15 1 0	" " 55 "	10 4 6
" " 35 "	14 5 6	" " 60 "	9 1 0
" " 40 "	13 9 0	" " 65 "	7 15 6
" " 45 "	12 9 6	" " 70 "	6 9 0

Retaining all rights and privileges belonging to Degree, if names are kept on the books of any College or Hall, or Unattached Students' Register, but not otherwise.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES are the following :—
CLASSICS.

1. Six "Craven Scholarships," founded by Lord Craven, 1647, value £80 each annually. Tenable three years. Two elected every Trinity Term. Second Public Examination must have been passed (in one School at least) and twenty-fourth Term of matriculation must not have been exceeded.

2. Four "Ireland Scholarships" (for promotion of Classical Learning and Taste), founded by John Ireland, D.D. (Oriental College), 1825, Dean of Westminster. Interest of £4,000 in £3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities for endowment. One election each Hilary Term. Tenable four years. Residence, two Terms each year. Candidates must not have exceeded sixteen Terms from matriculation.

3. The "Hertford Scholarship," founded by the University (on dissolution of Hertford College, 1805), for study of Latin, 1834. Tenable one year. Election each Hilary Term. Interest of £1,100 in new £3 per cent. Annuities. Candidates must have completed two years from matriculation.

4. The "Derby Scholarship," founded 1872, by sum (about £4,300) invested in Government Securities, contributed in Lancashire in honour of the late Earl of Derby, K.G., Chancellor of the University (1852-69). The twentieth Term from matriculation must have been completed, and the twenty-fourth not exceeded. Candidates must have obtained—1, First Class in Lit. Gr. et Lat. at First Public Examination; 2, First Class in Literæ Humaniores, Second Public Examination, or Second Class in Literæ Humaniores, Second Public Examination, together with two out of the three Chancellor's Prizes (Latin Verse and Prose and English Prose), one being the Latin Verse; 3, Two out of three University Scholarships (Craven, Ireland, and Hertford—see Nos. 1, 2, 3).

The University Prizes in connection with Classics are :—

1. The "Chancellor's Prizes for Latin Verse and English Prose," founded 1768, by the Earl of Lichfield (Chancellor 1762-72). Value, £20 each. Competitors for Latin Verse must not have exceeded four years from matriculation; for English Prose competitors must have exceeded four years, but not completed seven, from matriculation.

2. The "Chancellor's Prize for Latin Prose," founded 1809, by Lord Grenville (Chancellor 1809-34). Value, £20. Same conditions as English.

3. The "Gaisford Prizes for Greek Prose and Verse," founded 1856, from sum of £1,200 raised by subscription in memory of the late Dr. Gaisford, Regius Professor of Greek, Dean of Christ Church, 1834-54. The interest of New £3 per cent. Annuities is divided in equal moieties between successful competitors, who must have commenced residence in, but not completed, seventeenth Term from matriculation.

4. The "Conington Prize for Dissertation appertaining to Classical Learning," founded 1874, from sum (voluntary contributions) of £1,275 raised in memory of the late John Conington, M.A., Corpus Christi College (1847), Corpus Professor of Latin. The Prize to be awarded every three years, and the Essay to be either in English or Latin, at the writer's option. Examination for B.A. must have been passed, and candidates must have completed six years, and not exceeded fifteen years, from matriculation.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Four "Mathematical Scholarships," two Senior and two Junior, founded 1831, from sum expressly raised by Colleges and Members of University.

Henry Dickenson, fireman, North-Western Railway, drowned at Oxford, January 16, 1877.

Value, £30 each annually. Tenable two years, if name be kept on foundation-book. Seniors must have passed B.A. Examination, and not have exceeded twenty-six Terms from matriculation. Juniors must not have exceeded eight Terms from matriculation, and they must attend mathematical studies during holding of Scholarship. Seniors receive, in addition to the £30, the dividend of the Johnson Fund, called the "Johnson University Scholar," for one year only, amounting to about £20 extra. Elections every Hilary Term.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1. Three "Radcliffe Travelling Fellowships," founded 1714, by Dr. Radcliffe (University College), from an estate in Yorkshire. Annual value each, £200: Tenable three years. An election every Hilary Term. Successful candidates have to travel abroad at least eighteen months during holding Fellowship, otherwise forfeiture occurs. B.A. Examination must have been passed, a First Class gained in at least one of the Public Examinations, or some University Prize or Scholarship taken. Candidates must graduate in Medicine in Oxford, with a view to practice. Should this not be the case, the Fellowships are thrown open to all persons who have gained a First Class in Natural Science School. Originally the Fellowships were held for ten years, but the University Commissioners in 1854 changed the time to three years.

2. Two "Burdett-Coutts Scholarships," founded 1860, by the Baroness Angela Burdett-Coutts, daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., from interest of £5,000, in New £3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities, for study of Geology, and of Natural Science "as bearing on Geology." Tenable two years. An election each Hilary Term. B.A. Examination must have been passed, and twenty-seventh Term from matriculation not exceeded.

The Prize connected with Physical Science is :—

1. The "Johnson Memorial Prize," founded 1862, from sum of £310 raised (by subscription) in memory of the late Manuel John Johnson, M.A. (Magdalen Hall, now Hertford College), Radcliffe Observer. The Prize is given every fourth year for best essay on Astronomy or Meteorology, not less than two years' notice being given. Prize, a gold medal, value ten guineas, and surplus dividends on money invested.

JURISPRUDENCE.

1. "Eldon Law Scholarship," founded 1830, in honour of John, first Earl of Eldon (University College), Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain for twenty-five years, 1801-6 and 1807-27. Tenable three years, from June 4, Lord Eldon's birthday, provided the Scholar keep regular Terms at one of the Inns of Court. Examination of B.A. must have been passed, a First Class gained in one Public Examination at least, one of the Chancellor's Prizes taken, and profession of Law followed. If Scholar be called to the Bar, or commences practice during holding, he must vacate Scholarship.

2. Three "Vinerian Scholarships," founded 1758, by Charles Viner, Esq., from bequest of £12,000 to establish a Chair and Scholarship. Annual value each, £80. Tenable three years. One Scholar elected every Hilary Term. Examinations—Civil Law, International Law, General Jurisprudence, and especially English Law, public and private. Candidates must have completed two years, and not exceeded six, from matriculation.

HISTORY.

The Prizes in connection with History are :—

1. "Arnold Historical Prize," founded May, 1850, for study of Ancient

and Modern History, from about £1,800 New £3 per cent. Annuities, being the moiety of sum raised in memory of the late Dr. Thomas Arnold (Oriel College), Regius Professor of Modern History and Master of Rugby School. Annual value, £42. Awarded each Hilary Term. Open to all Graduates who have not exceeded eighth year from matriculation.

2. The "Stanhope Historical Prize," founded 1855, by the Earl Stanhope. Annual value £20, given in books, for best essay on Modern History, Foreign or English, within the period 1300-1815. The "merit of the style," the "clearness of reasoning," and "accuracy of the facts," to be alike considered. Awarded each Trinity Term. Open to all Undergraduates who have not exceeded sixteen Terms from matriculation, when award is given.

3. "Marquis of Lothian's Historical Prize," founded 1870, by the Marquis of Lothian. Annual value, £40. Subject, Foreign History, ecclesiastical or secular, between the dethronement of Romulus Augustulus and the death of Frederick the Great. Open to all members of the University who have not exceeded twenty-seven Terms from matriculation.

DIVINITY.

1. Three "Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholarships," founded 1863 in lieu of Dr. Johnson's Theological Scholarship (founded 1833, from bequest of £1,200 by Dr. Johnson, Magdalen College) and Mrs. Denyer's Prizes for two Theological Essays (founded 1824, from bequest of £2,000 by Mrs. Elizabeth Dennis Denyer, widow, of Chelsea). United value about £120. Tenable one year. Examination in Holy Scripture, Dogmatic and Symbolic Theology, Ecclesiastical History. Evidences of Religion, and Pastoral Theology (comprising Liturgical History and Book of Common Prayer). Examination of B.A. must have been passed, and twenty-seventh Term from matriculation not exceeded.

2. Three "Pusey and Ellerton Scholarships," founded 1832, by Philip Pusey, Esq. (of Pusey, Berks), Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D., Regius Professor of Hebrew (elected 1828), Canon of Christ Church, and Edward Ellerton, D.D., Magdalen College. Annual value, £50 each. Tenable three years. An election every Trinity Term. Subject, the promotion of sound Theology "through a solid and critical knowledge of Hebrew." Candidates must be under the Degree of M.A. and B.C.L., or, if of either of those Degrees, not above twenty-five years of age. Twenty-one weeks' residence for first two years (Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity Terms) is required, and study must be pursued under direction of Professor of Hebrew. In certain cases the trustees can dispense with part of residence.

The Prizes in connection with Divinity are :—

1. The "Ellerton Theological Essay," founded 1825, by Edward Ellerton, D.D., Magdalen College. Annual value, £21, secured upon an estate at Horspath, Oxfordshire. Subject, an English essay "on some doctrine or duty of the Christian Religion," or "on some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church," or "on any other subject of Theology as shall be deemed meet and useful." B.A. Examination must have been passed, and sixteenth Term from matriculation commenced, and twenty-eighth Term not exceeded.

2. Two "Canon Hall Greek Testament Prizes."

3. Two "Hall-Houghton Septuagint Prizes." Each awarded annually. Founded 1868-70-71, by the Rev. John Hall, B.D., St. Edmund Hall, Hon. Canon of Bristol Cathedral, and Rector of St. Werburgh, Bristol (from sum

of £3,000 in £3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities), and Rev. Henry Houghton, M.A., Pembroke College (from further sum of £1,500, with extras for Syriac Prize): Annual value of Greek Testament Prizes, £30 and £20; two Septuagint Prizes, £25 and £15; Syriac Prize, £15. In addition to the Prizes, the proceeds of £500 stock are also given annually, in money or books, to deserving candidates. Competitors for £25 and £30 prizes must have completed eighteenth Term, passed B.A. Examination, but must not be of more than twenty-eight Terms' standing; those for £15 and £20 prizes must not be of more than eighteen Terms' standing.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

The Prizes in connection with English Composition are:—

1. The "Chancellor's English Prose Prize." See "Classics" for value, &c.
2. "Sir Roger Newdigate's English Verse Prize," founded 1806, taking effect in 1810, by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart., of Arbury, Warwickshire, D.C.L., University College, and sometime M.P. for the University, from sum of £1,000 bequeathed by him, increased by accumulations, by which the sum of about £1,550 in £3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities was purchased. Annual value, £21. The restrictions imposed by the founder were that the Verse should be "of fifty lines and no more, and in recommendation of study of ancient Greek and Roman remains of architecture, sculpture, and painting." These restrictions, after being endured for seventeen years (1810-26), were found very inconvenient, difficulty being experienced in choice of subjects. With the consent of Sir Roger's heir the restrictions were removed, and there is now no precise limitation of length or range of subject. Competition is, however, confined to members of the University who have not exceeded four years from matriculation. The English Verse Prize was originally instituted in 1768, but not endowed until 1806.
3. "English Prize Poem on a Sacred Subject," founded 1848, from sum of £1,000, given by an unknown benefactor, through the late John Antony Cramer, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, Principal of New Inn Hall (1831-47). Prize awarded each third year. The poem to be of not less than sixty lines, and not to exceed three hundred. Open to all members of the University who have passed B.A. Examination. It is not recited, but is required to be printed, and sent to the Chancellor, Heads of Colleges and Halls, Proctors, Public Orator, Professor of Poetry, the Professors, and Bodleian Library.

LANGUAGES.

1. The "Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship," founded 1831, from legacy of property, producing £4,800 in £3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities, bequeathed by Anne Kennicott (died 1830), widow of the celebrated Hebraist, Benjamin Kennicott, D.D., Canon of Christ Church. Tenable one year. An election every Trinity Term. B.A. Examination must have been passed, and twenty-eight Terms from matriculation not exceeded. Seven weeks' residence in Michaelmas Term, seven in Hilary Term, and seven jointly in Easter and Trinity Terms, is required.
2. Three "Pusey and Ellerton Scholarships" (Hebrew and Theology). See Divinity.
3. "Houghton Syriac Prize," founded 1871, by Rev. Henry Houghton, M.A., Pembroke College. Value, £15 annually. Candidates must be of not more than twenty-eight Terms' standing. Translation of Holy Scriptures into Syriac. (See also Hall and Hall-Houghton prizes.)

4. Four "Boden Scholarships," founded by decrees of the Court of Chancery, 1830 and 1860, to carry into effect the purpose of Colonel Boden (East India Company's Service), who bequeathed the whole of his property to the University to establish a Professorial Chair and Scholarships for the promotion of Sanskrit literature and language. Annual value of Scholarships, £50 each, payable half-yearly, provided name is retained on College books. Tenable four years. An election every Hilary Term. Three Terms must be kept yearly, and sufficient progress made in Sanskrit. Competitors must not exceed twenty-five years of age. Failure in these conditions either involves loss of Scholarship or some portion of the stipend.

5. One "Taylor Scholarship and One Exhibition," founded 1869, awarded annually, in lieu of four Scholarships, established 1857, in furtherance of the object of Sir Robert Taylor. Annual value of Scholarship, £50; Exhibition, £25. Tenable one year each. Proficiency in one or more languages taught in Taylor Institution, in Comparative Philology as applied to same, and in literature of selected language or languages. Competitors must not exceed twenty-third Term from matriculation.

In addition to the preceding Scholarships and Prizes there are—

The Three "Abbott Scholarships, founded 1871, by bequest of £6,000 in £3 per cent. Consols by John Abbott, Esq., for sons of clergymen, who need assistance for University education. Tenable three years each. An election every Easter Term. If matriculated, three Terms of residence must not have been exceeded, nor a Scholarship or Exhibition of above £50 a-year held. Natives of West Riding of Yorkshire have preference.

In addition to the Prizes mentioned, various Special Prizes are awarded at periods from benefactions.

[The Prize Essays and Poems, from earliest date, may be obtained of the publishers of "Historical Handbook," as well as all publications pertaining to the University.]

Besides the Scholarships and Prizes mentioned, the various Colleges have numerous Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Clerkships which are granted to successful competitors, who pass the necessary Examinations; and the Worshipful Company of Grocers has given two Exhibitions for Unattached Students. The great proportion of the Exhibitions, &c., is connected with special Schools, but the majority are open absolutely to all comers, provided the age is below that specified. The Exhibitions vary in classical, mathematical, scientific, and historical subjects. In round numbers there are not less than 350 College Fellowships, 420 Scholarships, and from 200 to 300 Exhibitions, given without regard to religious persuasion.

THE ACADEMICAL COSTUMES worn in the University are the following :—

Chancellor—Dress robe: Black damask silk, richly ornamented with gold embroidery, rich lace band, and square velvet cap, with gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor—Doctor's robe of the faculty to which he belongs.

Proctor—Robe of princes-stuff, black velvet sleeves and facings, small tippet attached to left shoulder, large ermine hood.

Pro-Proctors—M.A. robe, faced with velvet, small tippet attached to left shoulder.

Doctor of Divinity—Hood of scarlet cloth, black silk lining.

Doctor of Medicine—Scarlet cloth, pink silk lining.

Doctor of Civil Law—Scarlet cloth, crimson silk lining.

Hon. Doctor of Civil Law—Similar.

Doctor of Music—White damask silk, crimson satin lining.

Bachelor of Divinity—Rich black silk.

All the above Hoods have the remains of the tippet, as in the Cambridge Hood, but the liriipe is shorter.

Bachelor of Medicine—Dark blue silk, white fur edging.

Bachelor of Civil Law—Light blue silk, white fur edging.

Bachelor of Music—Lilac silk, white fur edging.

Master of Arts—Black silk, crimson silk lining.

Bachelor of Arts—Black silk, white fur edging.

None of the above Hoods have any remnant of the tippet, even if they ever had any. The liripipe is cut half circular.

Dress gowns of the Doctors of the three superior faculties are of scarlet cloth, with large round sleeves; that of a D.D. being faced with black velvet, of a Mus. Doc. with pink silk, D.C.L. with crimson silk. A D.D. wears also a black cassock and cincture.

Doctors of Music wear a similar gown of white damask silk with crimson satin facings.

The Doctors of the three superior faculties wear a Congregation habit of scarlet cloth without sleeves, but worn over the undress gown, with the sleeves of the latter coming through the armholes. This habit is similar to the black satin chimere now worn by Bishops, who before the time of Elizabeth, and now in Convocation and Parliament, wore a scarlet chimere, which was in reality their Doctor's Congregation habit.

The undress gowns of D.Ds., B.Ds., and M.As. are of black silk, or stuff, with long sleeves cut circular at the bottom.

D.D.s wear a black scarf with all their gowns, being the remains of the amyse of dignity. They are also worn by Canons and Rectors. They were formerly of fur, as also the amyse, as seen on pictures of Cranmer and others of that time.

The undress gowns of M.Ds., D.C.Ls., and Mus. Docs. are of black silk, richly embroidered with black silk braid, with long

sleeves, not circular at the bottom, and with a collar.

M.B., B.C.L., and Mus. Bac. gowns are similar, but less richly embroidered.

Gentlemen-Commoners' and Commoners' gowns also have collars with platted lappets, which in the former case form part of the sleeve.

B.As. and Scholars' gowns have no collars, the former has long pointed, and the latter short round sleeves. Gowns with collars are theoretically lay-gowns, and those without collars clerical.

It may not be out of place here to add that the Trencher-Cap as at present worn is a corruption of the Biretta and Zuchetto. The Zuchetto being a skull-cap, and the Biretta worn over it, when the head was uncovered in the choir at the mention of the name of Christ, the two were sewn together for the sake of convenience, to enable both to be taken off at once. The close part around the head was the Zuchetto, and the square part the Biretta with tassel. Clerics wore these properly, and Doctors of the Lay-faculties assumed round caps (such as Bedels now wear when in full dress.)

There are four *Bedels*. Two are called *Bedels* and two *Sub-Bedels*. The *Bedels* carry gold staves, and wear silk gowns (similar to B.C.L.) and round velvet caps. The *Sub-Bedels* carry silver staves, and wear black stuff gowns and round silk caps. These officers precede the Vice-Chancellor in processions.

The *Verger*, who walks first in procession, wears a dress nearly similar to a *Sub-Bedel*, and bears a silver staff.

THE COLLEGE SERVANTS consist of the *Butler* (who has charge of the books, College plate, &c.), the *Manciple* (who supplies provisions), *Cooks*, *Porters*, *Bedmakers*, and *Messengers* (or *Scouts*).

UNIVERSITY PHRASES.—An explanation of a few phrases in University patois, or slang, is appended for the information of visitors:—*Battels*, provisions, &c.; *Coach*, a private tutor; *Commons*, battels; *Cram* or *To Grind*, working up for Examination; *Don* (a corruption of *Domini*—Lord), a leader in the University; *Exam.*, Examination; *Freshman*, a student in first year; *Gown* and *Town*, students and citizens; *Little-go*, Responses; *Smalls*, or *Mods*, First Examination; *Great-go*, Final Examination; *Ploughed* or *Plucked*, losing a *Testamur*—failure in Examination; *Scout*, a valet or waiter; *Sporting the Oak*, closing the outer door of rooms (each set having outer and inner doors), literally "not at home;" *Tip*, to make a present; *Torpids*, University second-class rowing boats. There are many other terms used, but they are generally common to all classes, excepting those that are applied to a few of the Colleges and Halls—for instance:—*Botany Bay*, Worcester College, so called from its remote situation; *Skimmery*, St. Mary Hall; *Teddy Hall*, St. Edmund Hall; *The Tavern*, New Inn Hall, &c.

THE CITY OF OXFORD.

Oxford ranks among the most ancient Corporations in the kingdom, being one of the principal towns in England in the ninth century, and its privileges similar to those of the City of London. In 1013 the Corporation of Oxford

Colonel Legge, Governor of Oxford Castle, defeated Cromwell's troops, June 2, 1645.

is mentioned in the "Saxon Chronicle" with that of London. The Mayor holds the right of being royal butler at the coronation of English sovereigns, retaining one of the gold cups used at the banquet. The office is very ancient : created by Henry I. in 1128. Richard I., "the Lion-Hearted," confirmed the privilege. In 1139 William Cheneto, or Cheney, held the office. Oxford has been a City since 1542, when the See was founded by Henry VIII. (see p. 35). On the coronation of George III. in 1760 the City was presented with a gold bowl and cover, richly chased, weighing 110ozs., and the Burgesses who accompanied the Mayor had three maple cups given to them. The governing-charter previous to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, 1835, was the one granted by James I., 1605. The Corporation consists of Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, ten Aldermen, Sheriff and Conservator of Port Meadow and the Fisheries, thirty Councillors, Town Clerk (who is also Clerk of the Peace), Coroner, three Auditors, and Mace Bearer. The Councillors are elected from and by the Burgesses. The Sheriff, Town Clerk, Coroner, and all the other Officers are also elected by the Council, with the exception of the Recorder, who is appointed by the Crown. The City Mace, about 5ft. in height, bears the following inscription : "This Mace was made in the mayoralty of John Lamb, in the reign of Charles II." John Lamb was Mayor, 1659-60. Oxford (comprising fourteen parishes and portions of four others at the City boundaries) for municipal elections is divided into five Wards, with a total of about 6,000 Burgesses, (including nearly 700 females), as follow :—

CENTRAL WARD—All Saints and St. Mary Magdalen Parishes. Burgesses (1877), 449.

NORTH WARD—St. Thomas, Binsey (part of), and St. Giles. Burgesses (1877), 2,312.

SOUTH WARD—St. Mary-the-Virgin, St. John, St. Aldate, South Hincksey, and St. Peter-le-Bailey. Burgesses (1877), 609.

WEST WARD—St. Ebbe, St. Martin (Carfax), and St. Michael. Burgesses (1877), 1,195.

EAST WARD—Holywell (St. Cross), St. Peter-in-the-East, St. Clement, Headington (part of), and Cowley St. John (part of). Burgesses (1877), 1,294.

South Hincksey was wholly incorporated in 1876 ; and the division of Cowley St. John without the municipal boundary (but within the parliamentary) at the latter part of 1877, thus largely increasing the number of Burgesses.

Two Aldermen and six Councillors are apportioned to each Ward. Five Aldermen go out of office, in rotation, every third year. Two Councillors of each Ward, in rotation, go out of office every year, and their vacancies are supplied by their re-election, or from among the qualified Burgesses. Extraordinary vacancies, occasioned by death or removal, must be filled within ten days, and the person so elected remains in office for the period the vacancy occasioned. Eleven parishes (the "United Parishes"—consolidated by Act of Parliament, 1771)—All Saints, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Thomas, St. Mary-the-Virgin, St. Aldate, St. Peter-le-Bailey, St. Ebbe, St. Martin, St. Michael, Holywell, and St. Peter-in-the-East form the Oxford Incorporation. Five parishes—St. Giles, St. John, St. Clement, Headington, and Cowley—are attached to the Headington Union—the Workhouse being at Headington, three miles from Oxford. The Oxford Workhouse is situated in Cowley, and will be found described on p. 10. Thirty-four members form the *Incorporation of the City*—two elected by Convocation, ten by the Heads of Colleges and Halls, eleven by the Corporation, and eleven by the United Parishes. The *Local Board* comprises forty-seven members—four elected by Convocation, eleven by the Heads of Colleges and Halls, sixteen by the Council, and sixteen by the eighteen Parishes. The *School Board* is formed of seven members—three elected by the University, and four by the City. The

Bench of Magistrates numbers twenty. Petty Sessions are held on Tuesdays and Fridays. Sessions four times yearly, presided over by the Recorder. The population of the City in 1877 was about 42,000. In 1067, about 3,870; in 1801 (the date of England's first census), 12,000. The non-resident Undergraduates are excluded from the census if taken in vacation. The number of students average about 3,000. Parliamentary Burgesses, under the Reform Bill, 1868, 5,000, including 1,000 Freemen. At the time of the Conquest (1066) Oxford contained, according to Camden, "about seven hundred and fifty houses, besides twenty-four mansions upon the walls." The City of Oxford sends two members to Parliament, the University two; and the County three. The County Hall is the hustings for the County, the Town Hall for the City, the Clarendon Building for the University. There was a double return for the City in 1641, viz., J. Whistler and J. Smith, Esqrs., and J. D'Oyly, Esq., and Alderman Nixon, founder of Nixon's School. Oxford has been contested by several noteworthy politicians since the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832), in which year the Burgesses rejected Sir Charles Wetherell, the well-known Tory Recorder of Bristol. In 1833 Mr. Hughes Hughes was, by the unseating of Mr. Thos. Stonor, returned—the City being contested by Mr. Donald Maclean (Balliol College) in the Conservative interest. Two years subsequently Mr. Maclean defeated Mr. T. Stonor (afterwards Lord Camoys) by 202 votes. Mr. Maclean was again returned in July, 1837, in conjunction with Sir W. Erle, and in July, 1841, with Mr. J. H. Langston, as his colleague, but he retired from Parliament at the dissolution in 1847. Mr. Maclean took his degree at Oxford early in 1823. He was the youngest son of Sir Fitzroy Grafton Maclean, Bart., "head and chief of the Highland Clan Maclean." Oxford was represented from 1847-52, by Sir W. Page Wood (Lord Hatherley). On his appointment as one of the Chancellors, Edward Cardwell, Balliol College (created Viscount Cardwell, March, 1874), was elected without opposition. In 1857, Mr. Charles Neate (Oriel College) was elected, but unseated for bribery in July, when the late Mr. W. M. Thackeray stood against Mr. Cardwell, but was defeated by 1,085 against 1,018 votes. At the first election (November, 1868) after the passing of the second Reform Bill) the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Mr. W. V. Harcourt, Q.C., and Dr. Deane, Q.C., were candidates. The polling resulted as follows:—Cardwell (L.), 2,765; Harcourt (L.), 2,636; Deane (C.), 1,225. The resignation of the Premiership by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, January, 1874, occasioned a vigorous contest for the representation of the City, February 3, three candidates soliciting the suffrages of the electors—the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, (L.); Sir William Vernon Harcourt (L.), Solicitor-General; and Mr. Alexander William Hall (C.), Exeter College, a citizen. The numbers polled were—Cardwell, 2,281; Harcourt, 2,332; Hall, 2,198. Mr. Hall being defeated by 134. Six weeks subsequently another election took place, through the elevation of the Right Hon. E. Cardwell to the peerage. The candidates were Mr. A. W. Hall and Mr. John Delaware Lewis (of Stonehouse, Devon), an advanced Liberal. The polling took place March 18, and resulted in the return of Mr. Hall—the first Conservative returned for the city since the retirement of Mr. Maclean, at the dissolution in 1847. The numbers polled were—Hall, 2,554; Lewis, 2,092—majority, 462. An account of the attempt to dispose of the representation of the City by the Mayor and Aldermen in 1768, and the penalties which followed, is given on p. 76.

The Churches within the City boundary number twenty-two—All Saints, Holy Trinity, Holywell, New Hincksey, St. Aldate, St. Barnabas, St. Clement,

St. Ebbe, St. Frideswide, St. George, St. Giles, St. John-the-Baptist, St. John-the-Evangelist, St. Martin, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Mary-the-Virgin, St. Michael, St. Paul, St. Peter-in-the-East, St. Peter-le-Bailey, SS. Philip and James, and St. Thomas.

The Chapels and Meeting Rooms number sixteen—five Baptist, three Wesleyan-Methodist, two Primitive-Methodist, one United Free Methodist, two Independent (or Congregationalists), one Catholic-Apostolic, one Free Church of England, one Brethren. The Roman-Catholics have one Church, dedicated to St. Aloysius.

TOUR OF THE CITY.

Having thus given the history of Oxford in successive reigns, with an account of the University and Corporation, the "Tour of the City" is continued, a notice of each building being given as mentioned (in addition to those already placed before visitors, pp. 1-14). Leaving the Great Western and North-Western Railway Stations, and passing St. Thomas's Church (described on pp. 9 and 10), visitors proceed into the City, and speedily reach the ruins of

Oxford Castle (situate in Titmouse Lane), built in 1071, by Robert D'Oyley. The one solitary tower (supposed to be that of St. George's Church, at one period within the Castle walls), its sole memorial, is a remnant of six that at one period proudly reared their heads. Five of these towers were square, and one hexagonal. It is supposed that a Castle existed on this spot anterior to the Conquest, for Mr. King, in his "Vestiges of Oxford Castle," states that "it is evident that Offa, Alfred and his sons, and Harold Harefoot, actually resided in the Castle." He says that an edifice, with ditch and walls, was formed by King Offa; and remarks that "in very old writings the Castle or fortress is called *Mota*." Whilst the foundations were being cleared for the new Gaol, an ancient Saxon Crypt or Chapel was discovered (called the Maude Crypt), about 20ft. from the Castle tower. Unfortunately, the remains had to be removed; but were replaced by the builder as near the spot as possible, and in the same relative situation, preserving the architecture of the roof. During the Danish invasions, Oxford formed one of the seven burghs, or fortified towns, and is mentioned as such in the "Saxon Chronicle." In 1139, when King Stephen was holding court in Oxford, a tumult arose between the retainers of Roger, the powerful Bishop of Salisbury, and those of the Earl of Brittany. Several persons were wounded and one knight killed. The King ordered the arrest of Bishop Roger and his nephews, the Bishops of Ely and Lincoln. The Bishop of Ely escaped, but the others were captured, confined in the Castle, and extremely harshly treated. In December, 1141, the Empress Maude was besieged in the Castle by King Stephen, but after a prolonged and desperate resistance, she was compelled to fly on December 20, escaping over the ice on foot, during a snow-storm, to Abingdon, thence taking horse to Wallingford, attended by three knights. On the following day the Castle was surrendered to Stephen. Antony à Wood, the antiquarian, says that the Castle had "a large bridge, which led into a long and broad entry, and so to the chief gate, the entry itself being fortified on each side with an embattled wall, showing several passages above, from one side to the other, with open spaces between, through which, in time of storm, whenever any enemy had broken through the first gates of the bridge, and was gotten into the entry, scalding water or stones might be thrown to annoy them." In the reign of Henry III. (1231) the Castle and the tower were used as a

Gaol by the University ; and shortly after as a Common Gaol of the county, of which they still form part. The Castle was restored in a great measure by Charles I., before and during the siege of the city, 1645-6, but, after its capitulation, was almost destroyed in 1649. Passing on, after inspecting the Castle tower, visitors notice

St. Peter-le-Bailey Parish Schools, built, on the site of the old Oxford Pound, 1849, at the expense of the Rev. C. Hales. Opened by Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall. Opposite is the entrance to the Wharf of the

Oxford Canal, commenced, 1754 ; completed, 1790. The Canal is 91½ miles long ; width at surface, 28ft. ; at the bottom, 16ft. ; depth, 4½ft. There are forty-two locks in its entire distance, and it is crossed by about 250 bridges. One of the aqueducts, "Pedlar's Bridge," is formed of 12 arches, each 22ft. span. The Canal extends to Coventry Canal, and thus opens up communication between Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and the Wednesbury and Moira Collieries. Noted for traffic at one time, but since the opening of the railways much diminished. The property of a company. Shares, £100. In times of prosperity these shares were worth upwards of £500 each. Almost facing the Canal Wharf, and adjoining St. Peter-le-Bailey Schools, stands the

County Police Station (at one time also used as the *Militia Armoury and Barracks*, removed 1876 to the New Military Depot at Bullingdon (three miles from Oxford). A few incidents in the history of the Oxfordshire regiments will be *apropos* at this point. The shire of Oxford is renowned for its contributions to the army. The second regiment of Royal Horse Guards—the "Oxford Blues"—was raised in the city as a body-guard to Oliver Cromwell in 1648 ; and the "Fighting Fifty-second !" is named from the county—the "Royal Oxfordshire," and is described by Sir William Napier as "a regiment never surpassed in arms, since arms were first borne by men." From the time of Bunker's Hill, when it contended with such stubborn valour that out of the Grenadier Company who arrived on the field but eight were standing at the end of the engagement, until Waterloo, when it was the first corps which came into actual collision with the column of the Old Guard, on which Bonaparte had staked his last venture, its banners are covered with the names of battles and stormings celebrated in our history, and in which it has borne a distinguished part. Nor has its endurance fallen short of its courage in the field. In order to arrive on the field of Talavera and stem the tide, as was supposed, of disaster, in company with Crauford's Brigade, it marched sixty-two miles in hot weather, in twenty-six hours, "each man carrying" his arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, weighing between "fifty and sixty pounds." The colours of the Fifty-second have records of the following battles, in which the regiment played a prominent part : *Hindoostan*—Bangalore, March 21, 1791 ; Arikera, May 15, 1791 ; Seringapatam, February 6, 1792 ; *Peninsula*—1808-15 : Vimiera, August 21, 1808 ; Corunna, January 16, 1809 ; Busaco, September 27, 1810 ; Fuentes de Onoro, May 3-5, 1811 ; Ciudad Rodrigo, January 19, 1812 ; Badajoz, April 6, 1812 ; Salamanca, July 22, 1812 ; Vittoria, June 21, 1813 ; Nive, December 9-13, 1813 ; Orthes, February 27, 1813 ; Toulouse, April 10, 1814 ; Waterloo, June 18, 1815 ; *Indian Mutiny*—Delhi, July 18-23, 1857. In the Sepoy War, the very men who took part in the siege of Delhi, accomplished a march of forty-two miles in less than twenty hours in India, in the month of July, 1857. The regiment mustered only 240 men at the storming of the

The Garrison of Oxford summoned to surrender to the Roundheads, May 11, 1646.

Cashmere Gate, September 14, 1857, led by Colonel Campbell. The Fifty-second has also served in many of the English colonies. An account of the principal events in the history of the Oxford Militia is given at pp. 78, 79, 96. Proceeding up New Road, the

Castle Mound will attract the visitors' attention. Raised for the double purpose of defence and observation in the ninth century. During the time the Castle was besieged by Stephen, it is described as being chiefly defended by two strong towers, "which," Dr. Ingram says, in his "Memorials of Oxford," "were most undoubtedly the great Keep Tower by the High Mound (built by Robert D'Oyley) and St. George's Tower, which there is so much reason to believe formed the prior Saxon Palace, and whose walls were near 10ft. thick; whilst its summit had the most truly ancient mode of protection for those who should be placed there to annoy the besiegers." Two Mounds over against the Keep were thrown up by Stephen, from which his batteries played. The Mounds were named "Mound Pelham" and "Jews' Mound." Tradition relates that on the latter two Jews were burnt to death. The Castle Mound is surrounded and surmounted by trees, presenting a pleasant effect. Entered from the top (south-east) is an ancient well-room, of the time of Henry II., with a fine spring of water at the bottom. The depth of the well from summit of the Mound is 72ft. A portion of the room was used by Charles I. as a powder magazine. It is not generally shown to visitors, an unfortunate occurrence happening in 1810: Mr. Bartlett, a young citizen, whilst inspecting the Mound with some friends, accidentally fell down the shaft, which caused his death. A few steps onward the

County Hall and Gaol are reached. The buildings are in the Anglo-Norman or Modern Castellated architecture. The Hall was erected 1841, at the cost of £15,000. In the County Magistrates' Court (Bullington Division) are two fine portraits—W. H. Ashhurst, Esq. (Chairman of Quarter Sessions for twenty-four years, died June 3, 1846), and the Right Hon. J. W. Henley (senior member for the County, and "Father of the House of Commons," elected 1841). For details of remarkable trials, see pp. 74-5. On the wall in the courtyard, leading to the Clerk of the Peace Offices, a tablet will be noticed, containing a record of the Black Assizes in Oxford, March 21, 1577 (*vide* p. 48). Almost facing the County Hall is the

Diocesan Probate Court, a small Gothic building, erected 1864. Nearly adjoining are the publishing offices of the "Oxford Times," "Undergraduates' Journal," &c. Interesting items in the history of Oxford Newspapers are given on pp. 59-64. A short distance above will be observed the

Baptist Chapel, founded 1618; second Chapel, 1720; rebuilt, 1780; enlarged, 1798 and 1819; heightened, new-roofed, and considerably improved, 1864. Services on Sunday at 11 and 6.30. Among the pastors of this Church have been the Rev. E. Prowett, 1782-7; Rev. James Hinton, 1788-1823; Revs. Raban, Morgan, Jenkin, Thomas, Dr. Godwin, E. Bryant (who seceded to the Church of England), W. Allen, and J. Pyer Burnett. The Baptists settled in Oxford, 1154, when they were known as the "Cathari." In 1160 thirty members of the sect in Oxford were summoned before Thomas à Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury, for heresy, and condemned to death by starvation, without the walls. In 1618 Vavasour Powell (Jesus College) opened a meeting-room in Ship Street, Cornmarket, from which date the present Society dates its foundation. An account of the Jacobin riots in Oxford, May 28, 1715 (when the first place of worship belonging to the United

Baptist and Independent communities was seriously injured), is given at p. 72. The Baptists have other places of worship in Oxford, including :—

Commercial Road Chapel, founded June 3, 1832, as Adullam Chapel, by the Rev. H. B. Bulteel, Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, and Curate of St. Ebbe's Church, who seceded from the Church of England, 1831 (see p. 83). Cost, £4,000. Mr. Bulteel ministered in the Chapel for fourteen years (1832-46), retiring through ill-health. He was succeeded by the Revs. D. Denham, W. Willey, W. H. Bonner, and J. J. Penstone. The Free-Methodists rented the building from 1863-8. It is now owned by the Particular Baptists (purchased 1868, for £1,500), the church being formed 1866, in the Chequers meeting-room. The Rev. Alexander Macfarlane was first pastor; succeeded by the Revs. D. Paterson, G. Hill, and A. Bird. The Chapel was re-opened February, 1869, sermons being preached by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; and it has since been completely restored. It is easily reached by proceeding down St. Ebbe Street, the thoroughfare immediately facing the visitors on leaving New Road Chapel. The Baptists have also three Meeting-rooms—Alfred Street, St. Giles; King Street, St. Paul's; and at Osney Town. Services at the usual hours. In the enclosed area adjoining New Road Baptist Chapel stood the second

St. Peter-le-Bailey Church, traditionally related to have been founded in 738-40, by St. Frideswide, daughter of Didan, Viceroy of Oxford, 736. St. Frideswide was prioress of a Nunnery named after her (on the site of Oxford Cathedral). Henry I. confirmed the holding of St. Peter's Church to the Nunnery in 1122, and appointed a Rector to the living. The Church possessed an organ so early as the reign of Henry VII. A calamitous event happened April 1, 1726, the tower in the centre of the Church falling, destroying the edifice. The debris was cleared; and a new Church opened in 1740, after several delays. Restored, 1845. The Church projected a distance into the street, rendering the thoroughfare extremely narrow and dangerous, there being a great amount of traffic at this point, which forms one of the direct roads to the Railway Stations. It was therefore resolved to remove the edifice a short distance up New Inn Hall Street. It was taken down 1874, the Local Board giving £1,400 to the Rector as reimbursement, and £250 was raised by subscription to purchase the dwelling-house attached to the Church, and used as residence for the Keeper of New Road Chapel. There are some interesting items of folklore attached to St. Peter's Church, among which the following will be interesting. In 1635 the Rev. William Sandbrooke, a noted puritanical preacher, of Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College), was appointed Rector of St. Peter's, having large congregations to listen to his bold outspoken sermons. He became Chaplain to the Fleet, under Admiral the Earl of Warwick, and afterwards Vicar of St. Margaret's Church, Rochester, in which city he died in 1658. In 1645 the Rev. Henry Bignell (a native of Oxford, born July, 1611, in St. Mary's Parish) was appointed Rector of St. Peter's. He was a poor scholar or servitor of Brasenose College, afterwards retiring to St. Mary Hall. For some period he acted as pedagogue and minister on supply, until his induction to the living of St. Peter's, which he lost, after a short holding, through a love of scandal and drunkenness. In 1653 he was hissed out of St. Mary's Church, whilst attempting to deliver a funeral harangue on the death of his grandmother, and commanded to leave Oxford. He emigrated to the West Indies, where he died shortly afterwards. He wrote a book on "English Proverbs," and two or three small pamphlets. The Rev. John Swinton, B.A., of Wadham

College, B.D. of Christ Church, and F.R.S., was appointed Rector of St. Peter's in 1729. He was a noted preacher, and one of the authors of the "Ancient Universal History." There were several curious epitaphs on the walls of the old Church, some of which are replaced in the tower of the new edifice. The reproduction of two will interest visitors :—

"To the immortal names of William Northern, Maior of this Citie at the Coronation of Richard II., and Dame Margarite his wife, interred both under the next marble, 1383. The over loyal Citie of Oxford renewe Acknowledgement to stand a perpetual mark of Honour to so antient benefactors, 1667."

"To the Memory of Margaret, the wife of T. Rowllins, Esq., deceased Jan. 28, 1645.

"Hurt by her Husband's sword, but not his will ;

Undone by that which did defend her still,
Unhappy Fate this envious course hath found

To take the steel from him, from Chance the wound ;

Death had designs on both, her hence he bears

In streams of blood, and him in streams of tears :

And these designs succeed in this sad troth,
Tho' one survive, yet he hath slain them both."

Entering the first turning to the left—New Inn Hall Street—in which there is a centralisation of religious edifices, visitors observe the

Meeting-room of the Brethren, erected by Mr. H. Parks, March, 1877. Cost (including site), £1,270. The denomination was formed in Plymouth in 1830—hence the sobriquet of "Plymouth Brethren" so often applied erroneously. The "Brethren" first assembled in Queen Street, Oxford, 1840. Mr. Newton (Exeter College) was an earnest member of the society for many years. No ministers are recognised. Services are held Sunday morning and evening. Proceeding a few paces, visitors arrive at

New Inn Hall, an ancient foundation, at one period called Trilleck's Inn, named after John Trilleck, Bishop of Hereford, who died intestate in 1360, when it became, together with two other tenements adjoining, the property of his brother Thomas, who, six years after (being Bishop of Rochester), conveyed them to Mr. Hugh Pembridge, Mr. Roger Otterey, and Rev. Walter Brown, Rector of St. Magnus' Church, London. William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, purchased the property in 1369, and conveyed it, with three gardens, adjoining on the west side, also a messuage called Rose Hall, and a garden adjoining, to the Warden and Fellows of New College, 1392. The Hall was rebuilt at the expense of New College in 1460, and called New Inn Hall from its re-erection, and not, as generally supposed, from its connection with New College. The Bernardine Monks studied at Trilleck's Inn previously to the erection of St. Bernard's College (on the site of St. John's College), St. Giles, in 1437. In the time of the Civil War, 1642-46, the Hall was used as a Mint for Charles I., to which the different Colleges and Halls sent their plate to be melted down for the King's use (*vide* p. 101). The Hall was restored to the purposes of academical instruction by Dr. Cramer, afterwards Dean of Carlisle ; who erected in 1833, at his own expense, the present handsome building, with suitable offices, for the reception of students. Several Welshmen of first class attainments have been educated at New Inn Hall. Five Welsh Bishops were appointed from the Hall in rather more than thirty years, commencing with Arthur Bulkeley, Bishop of Bangor, 1541, and ending with William Blethin, Bishop of Llandaff, 1576. The Rev. Christopher Love, a student at New Inn Hall (entered Act Term, 1635), a noted Parliamentary, and preacher to the garrison at Windsor Castle, and styled by the Royalists "Venn's Principal Fireman at Windsor," was beheaded on Tower Hill, August 22, 1651, with Mr. Joseph Gibbons, for high treason against the Commonwealth. He was

condemned after four days' trial, and sentenced to be executed on July 15, ten days after trial, but reprieved to August 22. There is every reason to suppose that at his death he was loyal to the Government, Love stating on the scaffold that he died "cleaving to all those oaths, vows, covenants, and protestations that were imposed by the two Houses of Parliament, as owning them, and dying with my judgment for them." It is related that, to show the injustice of his condemnation, when the Rump Parliament had passed their votes for his death, a most terrible thunderclap followed; and after his death, it being a most clear day, "the sky became overcast, and at last was enveloped in a black and dismal cloud, and all that night, and till the next morning, such lightning and tempest happened as if the machine of the world had been dissolving." Love preached many times in 1638 at St. Peter-le-Bailey Church; Wood says, "with great impudence and conceitedness, and thereout prating, for more than an hour, before academical as well as lay auditors." Christopher Love was the first scholar who refused to subscribe publicly to the canons of the Archbishop of Canterbury, touching the prelates and the Common Prayer Book, and the first minister who was accused of preaching treason and rebellion during the Civil War, in a sermon delivered at Tenterden, Kent. When holding the living of St. Ann's Church, Aldersgate, London, he was charged with conspiring to restore Charles II. to the throne, and condemned. His body was interred in St. Lawrence-in-the-Jewry Church, London. Among other noted students may be mentioned—Brian Twyne, antiquary, educated at Lewes, Sussex; Sir Daniel Dunne, D.C.L., first University member of Parliament; the Rev. W. Stone, B.C.L., founder of the Almshouses in St. Clement's parish; Dr. James Blackstone, son of Sir William Blackstone; Dr. J. A. Cramer, Dean of Carlisle; De Blosshiers Tovey, the author of the "History of the Jews in England"; Alberic Gentilis, teacher of Civil Law; the first John Wesley, grandfather to the founders of Methodism, &c. In 1868 a small Chapel for the Hall was erected in the rear, from designs by G. Buckeridge, Esq. Style, Gothic. Adjoining the Hall, visitors will observe

St. Peter-le-Bailey New Church, the third structure bearing the name, so called from the ancient Ballium, at the spot called the "Seven Deadly Sins." Erected 1872-4. Cost, £6,500. Designs furnished by Basil Champneys, Esq., London. Built by Messrs. Honour and Castle, Oxford. Foundation-stone laid August 15, 1872; consecrated and opened, April 27, 1874. Accommodation for nearly 600 persons. Length of nave, 79ft.; chancel, 33ft. Width of Church, 54ft. Height of tower, 82ft., and 17ft. square. A figure of St. Peter occupies a niche in front of the tower. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3.30 and 7 p.m. Opposite the Church is an *Old Stone Gateway*, the sole remnant of *St. Mary's College*, leading to Frewin Hall, the academical residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, when studying in Oxford. St. Mary's College was founded by royal letters patent, December 14, 1435, in the reign of Henry VI., by Thomas and Elizabeth Holden. Dissolved in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (see p. 29). In 1654 the portion of the building remaining was used as a Quakers' Meeting-room. The

First Wesleyan Chapel built in Oxford was erected on the adjoining site, 1781. It was a plain unpretending building, and had a small piece of ground for interments at the back. John Wesley, when in the zenith of his popularity, preached several times in this Chapel. In the "History of Methodism" it is stated that the Society was formed in Oxford in 1770; but the statement is erroneous, for the Methodists held classes, and had

preaching-services in 1738 in the City—one of the earliest Wesleyan Societies in England was formed by John Wesley in Oxford, 1738, at the dwelling of Joseph Mears, standing midway between the Chapels of the Wesleyan and Free Methodists. The opening of the First Chapel is noticed at p. 77. On the opposite side of the thoroughfare is the *Second Wesleyan Chapel* (1817-8), used, after the erection of the *third* new place of worship, as a School for Girls and business-rooms of the society. The

New Wesleyan Chapel, commenced 1877, stands in the front of the second edifice. Cost, £9,000. Design furnished by Charles Bell, Esq., Associate of the Royal Institute of Architects, 4, Union Court, Old Broad Street, London. Builders, Messrs. Symm and Co., Oxford. Accommodation for nearly nine hundred persons. Style, Decorated Gothic. Built of Gibraltar stone, in the very best manner. The tower, 20ft. square at base, is surmounted by a graceful spire. Total height of tower and spire, 130ft., forming a conspicuous object in "the city of spires and towers." Width of edifice, 48ft.; length, 70ft.; height in centre, 40ft. The interior is divided by two aisles. The large front gable contains a richly-designed five-light window, below which is the main entrance, surmounted by lofty canopy and gable. The entrance gives access to a porch (10ft. wide) leading to the galleries, which have also separate entrances from the front. The roof is open-timbered. Richly-moulded stone arcades, supported by polished Aberdeen columns, having carved capitals in Portland stone and moulded bases, add greatly to the beauty of the building. The galleries have open arcaded fronts, designed not to interfere with the columns, but kept level with them. The pulpit is placed in a recess (2ft. deep), having a moulded arch, flanked by polished shafts above, with carved capitals, surmounted by a circular rose window, recessed and moulded. The most modern advantages in warming and lighting the edifice have been adopted. The architect, who has designed several of the newly-erected Wesleyan Chapels in the metropolis and the provinces, whilst not detracting from its architectural beauty, has fully considered its acoustic properties. A large vestry, ministers' room, and organ chamber complete an edifice that is an ornament to the City, and adds a noble specimen to modern Methodist places of worship. Service on Sundays at 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The Rev. George Maunder was Superintendent of the Circuit at the time of erection. In the rear of the Chapel are extensive School-rooms for day and Sunday scholars. Day School founded 1831. Seventy-nine per cent. of the pupils passed the Government Examination, 1876. The Connexion has two District Chapels in the City—one in Cranham Street, St. Paul's, and the second in St. Clement's. Service at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. on Sundays. Three ministers supply the Circuit, embracing fourteen Chapels.

The Fire Brigade Depot stands almost conjoining the New Wesleyan Chapel. Brigade (Volunteer), established 1870. The corps numbers about fifty. (An account of the Fires in the City from the year 979 is given at pp. 92-4.) On the opposite side of the thoroughfare is the

Liberal Hall, erected 1877, for the meetings of the Wards Associations. *The Reform Club Rooms* are in King Edward Street, High Street. Facing New Inn Hall Street visitors will notice the

Independent or Congregational Church, built 1832, from plan of Mr. Greenshields. Front, a neat specimen of the Early English style. Improved, externally and internally, 1868, from designs by Mr. F. Codd, architect, Oxford. There is a spacious School-room under the Chapel,

Service on Sundays at 10.45 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The second *Congregational Chapel* is noted at p. 11. In the rear of the edifice is the

Central Elementary School, established and built, 1868. The School is managed by a Committee formed of University professors, citizens, and trustees of the property. Eighty-four per cent. of the pupils passed the Government Examination, 1876. Facing the School, on Gloucester Green, is the

City Gaol, erected 1789, after the model of John Howard, the philanthropist. Enlarged and improved, 1870, at cost of £3,000. In July, 1872, a noteworthy event happened—not one prisoner was in the Gaol, a white flag being hoisted for several days. Near this spot the barbarous re-execution of Elizabeth, the servant of Miss Clive, took place at midnight, 1658. The prisoner was first hung at Greenditch, for the murder of her illegitimate child, her body afterwards to be dissected. Symptoms of life, however, being discovered, she was taken to the Bell Inn, St. Mary Magdalen, and resuscitated, but the City Bailiffs, hearing of the occurrence, forcibly took possession of the criminal, and re-hung her in Broken Hayes. Returning into George Street, visitors arrive at

St. George's Church, a district edifice of St. Mary Magdalen. Erected 1849, from designs by Mr. Harrison. Cost, £4,500. There are a few modern stained-glass windows. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Passing again into New Inn Hall Street, and turning to the left, the

United-Methodist Free Church is speedily reached. Erected 1870-1. Cost, £2,000. Architect, Mr. J. C. Curtis, Oxford. Built by Mr. John Dover. Style, Italian. In the basement of the building is a spacious school-room. Service on Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. The United-Methodist Free Church was formed in 1857 by an amalgamation of the Wesleyan Association (1835) and the Wesleyan Reform Society (1849.) The secession from the Wesleyan Methodists took place in 1849, when Messrs. Dunn, Everett, and Griffith were ejected by Conference for publishing the noted "Fly Sheets." Situate within an enclosure opposite the Methodist Free Church are the rooms of the

Oxford Union Society, erected 1856. Designs furnished by Sir Thomas Deane and Mr. Woodward (Dublin), architects of the University Museum, &c. Style, Early Gothic. Entrances, New Inn Hall Street or by passage from Cornmarket Street. The institution forms a favourite lounge, being well supplied with books, newspapers, and periodicals. Originally founded 1823 as the "United Debating Society." Supported by members of the University, who pay a terminal subscription. Numerous vicissitudes have marked its history, but it has successfully passed through them. The meetings were held for some years in the rooms of members, and for a long time all attempts to meet outside collegiate walls were frustrated by the University authorities. Dissensions from within jeopardised its existence in 1828, and again in 1833, when efforts were made to dissolve the Society. In 1830 political feeling ran so high in Oxford that, through fear of disturbances, the Debates were summarily put a stop to by the Proctors, and in 1831 the operations of the Society were again seriously curtailed from the same cause. The jubilee of the establishment was celebrated October 22, 1873, when there was an influential gathering of notabilities. The *Debating Chamber* (height, 47ft., length, 62ft., width, 33ft.) is a very handsome apartment, with capital acoustic properties. There is a surrounding gallery for visitors, decorated with events from the life of "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table," executed by amateur artists—the late W. Riviere, Esq. (Oxford),

painting three. The benches for members resemble in arrangement those in the House of Commons, and the President, whose duties are somewhat similar to those of the Speaker at Westminster, occupies an imposing chair elevated above the rest. The Debates are held weekly during Term, commencing at eight o'clock. Strangers require introduction by a member. There are *Reading, Refreshment, and Retiring Rooms*, and *Library* attached. At the top of New Inn Hall Street, in Cornmarket Street, stands

St. Michael's Church, a Saxon edifice, dating before the Conquest. Tower erected, 1150 (*circa*). The battlements were added in 1500. It has been repaired several times. The living is attached to Lincoln College. Value, about £100 per annum. Service on Sundays at 11 and 3. Population of parish, nearly 1,000. The Lady Chapel and Welsh Aisle will interest visitors, and there are several epitaphs in the Church, one of the earliest of which, remarkable for its minute particulars, is appended:—

"Near to this place lyeth the body of Alice, late wife of Mr. Charles Harris, son of Alderman John Harris. She was eldest daughter to Alderman William Wright, by Christiana, his first wife, daughter to John Smith, Esq., heretofore Mayor of the City of Oxford, and departed this life December 31, 1693, having prepared herself for a Resurrection to a better by Faith and Dally Repentance. Her known Humility, Meekness, Patience, Charity, and Devotion, are the best and most lasting monuments, to the Remembrance whereof this was erected by her dear and mournful husband."

Attached to this Church above the *North Gate* was the *Bocardo Prison*, in which debtors were confined—called "*Bocardo Birds*." This Gate was described by Wood as "the chiefest gate, and had two round towers, also two gates, thwarted with chains." Demolished August, 1771. From the Bocardo Cranmer witnessed the martyrdom of Bishops Latimer and Ridley on Oct. 16, 1555. The Bishops were confined in a tower (some portions yet existing in the "*Ship*" Inn Yard), called the "*Bishops' Hole*." (See pp. 41-43 for account of the martyrdoms.) Visitors proceed along Cornmarket Street, formerly called Northgate Street, receiving its present name from the Cornmarket held in a shed with a leaden roof, supported by pillars, in the centre of the street, erected in 1536, by Dr. Cláymond, President of Corpus Christi College. About midway in Cornmarket Street is the *Clarendon Hotel*, and entering a passage (right hand) visitors arrive at the building used by the Apollo and other Lodges of Freemasons, beautifully decorated (see "*Freemasonry in Oxford*," p. 86). Adjoining are the principal entrances to the Union Society's Rooms and Frewin Hall. At the south end of the thoroughfare is the locality called

Carfax, the junction of the four principal streets of Oxford, viz., the High Street (the London road by two routes), Queen Street (the Bath, Bristol and Cheltenham road), St. Aldate Street (the Salisbury, Southampton, and Winchester road), and Cornmarket Street (the Banbury, Birmingham, and Woodstock road). It is named from *Quadrifurcum* (*Carrefour* in French), or as some authorities state from *Quatrevois* and *Quadrivium* (quarter-ways): four distinct roads. The term is used in other provincial towns of the kingdom where similar junctions occur. Closely adjoining Carfax John Underhill, third Bishop of Oxford (New and Lincoln Colleges), was born about 1546, at the Cross Inn, Cornmarket Street (see Bishops of Oxford, p. 144), and William Chillingworth, Chancellor of Sarum (Trinity College), author of the "*Religion of Protestants*," was born 1602, in a dwelling opposite

St. Martin's Church, traditionally founded by King Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, in 920. The first mention of the edifice in public records is in 1034, when Canute gave it to Siward, Abbot of Abingdon Abbey,

in these words, "I, Canute, by God's mercy and goodness, King of all Albion, have granted for ever, a certain little Monastery, with its adjacent land, in the City which is known by the celebrated name of Oxford, to our Lord Jesus Christ and to the Virgin Mary, for the use of the monks who reside at Abingdon." (Translated from "*Chron. Monas. de Abing.*" vol. I. 439, 1858). The old Church was removed in 1819. The foundation-stone of the present edifice laid October 23, 1820, and the consecration taking place June 14, 1822. Architect, Mr. Plowman, Oxford. Annual value, £62. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays. Population of parish, nearly 400. The City Lectureships (four) are attached to St. Martin's Church (see p. 51). The Church has a nave, chancel, and side aisles. The tower (containing a peal of six bells) was formerly much higher, but was lowered in 1341 (the fourteenth year of Edward III.) on complaint of the students, "because the townsmen could, in time of combat with them, retire there, as to their castle, and from thence gall and annoy them with arrows and stones." Records state that the ancient Church was surrounded by a graveyard; but, as the City increased, it was absorbed for building purposes. An account of the Church in Dr. Ayliffe's "*History of Oxford*," leads to the supposition that a public passage or thoroughfare existed at one period in the centre of the Church, the historian remarking that "the citizens, in their mad freaks, slew a scholar of noble birth, whom they met late at night, *passing through* St. Martin's Church." Thoroughfares were in existence formerly in the Cathedrals of London and Winchester. There is an ancient *Font* in the Church, much mutilated, a good specimen of the style of the fourteenth century. The large eastern window, richly illuminated, was inserted 1866, in memory of Jas. Morrell, Esq. (died 1863), a great benefactor to the City. St. Martin's is in the gift of the Crown. The *Magnum Balliolium*, or Saxon Court of Justice, stood formerly at Carfax (west-end of the churchyard). It was at a later period used as a Council Chamber by the Corporation, and is noticed in the City records as *Gidalla*, or *Gildam Mercatorium*. Attached to the east-end of the Church was a sheltered recess, named "*Pennylesse Bench*," or the "*Butter Bench*" (erected 1546, taken down in 1747.) A large and handsome Conduit was erected in 1610, at Carfax, at a cost of £2,500, by Otho Nicholson, Esq., student of Christ Church (see p. 55). Robert Wisdome, Archdeacon of Ely, was buried in the old Church. Wisdome was noted for his Metrical Version of the Scriptures. He had a most inveterate hatred of the Pope and Turks, composing a metrical prayer, "to be said or sung in Churches," for their confusion and annihilation. Bishop Corbett, Oxford (1629), and Norwich (1632), a rhymster on almost every conceivable topic, ridiculed this "Pope-fright" of Wisdome's in verse; and supposing himself to be seized with a sudden impulse to hear or to write a puritanical hymn, he invited the ghost of Wisdome, as the most skilful poet in that class of composition, to come and aid him, but advised him to steal back to his tomb in Carfax, silent and unperceived, for fear of being discovered, and intercepted by his terrible Pope or Turk. Wisdome was extremely fond of particular phrases in his rhymes, such as "ever and for aye, or "all and some," and these words Corbett introduced in his sarcasm as follows:—

TO THE GHOST OF ROBERT WISDOME.

"Thou, once a body, now but air,
Arch-butcher of a psalm or prayer,
From Carfax come!
And patch us up a zealous lay,
With an old *ever and for aye*,
Or *all and some*.

"Or such a spirit lend me,
As may a hymn downsend me,
To purge my brain;
But, Robert, look behind thee,
Lest Pope or Turk do find thee,
And go to bed again."

Captain Scrope Medcalf died at Oxford, from wound received at Thame, Sept. 13, 1645.

Shakspeare stood as godfather to Sir William Davenant in St. Martin's Church, March 3, 1606 (see p. 53). Adjoining the Church are the offices of "Jackson's Oxford Journal," established April 11, 1753 (see p. 60). Passing into St. Aldate Street (the south thoroughfare), visitors will observe the *Savings Bank* (1867), and

The *Town Hall* (1751-2), attached to which are the *Public Library* (1854), *Post Office*, and *Corn Exchange* (1863). Over the front of the Town Hall (135ft. in length) is a statue of Thomas Rowney, Esq., the donor of the building to the City. Rowney's statue, in Caen stone, was presented by Alderman Chas. Tawney. In the Assembly-room is a very curious old oak carving of the City Arms, 1577, the only relic of the old Town Hall. Adjoining the Town Hall (in the rear) is the Council Chamber, in which are portraits of Queen Anne, William III., John, first Duke of Marlborough, George, third Duke of Marlborough (by Gainsborough), James, Earl of Abingdon (by Dahl), Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College), Dr. Wall, Alderman Nixon, and Joan his wife, Zachary Bogan, Alderman Wise, Mr. Rowney, Alderman Fletcher, Sir William Elias Taunton (Town Clerk), and other benefactors to the City. Proceeding down St. Aldate Street (formerly called Fish Street), visitors arrive at

St. Aldate's Church (the Church by the Old Gate) named after St. Eldad or Aldate—corrupted at times into St. Old or St. Told. St. Aldate lived, according to tradition, about 450, and defeated Hengist, King of the East Angles. The first Church is supposed to have been erected of wood about the middle of the sixth century; and vested subsequently in Abingdon Abbey and St. Frideswide's Nunnery. Portions of the present edifice were built in 1006, and added to in 1318, 1335, 1455, &c. Restored 1862, when the spire was removed. The tower and spire were reconstructed in 1873. There is a peal of six bells in the tower. Value of living, £300 per annum. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Sundays. Charles I. presented the Rectory to Pembroke College, 1636; but it was sold in 1859, and vested in trust of the Rev. Charles Simeon. There are several tombs in the interior deserving inspection—one to the memory of John Noble, LL.B., Principal of Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College), died 1522. The inscription on tomb (alabaster) is "Have pity on me, for the hand of God hath touched me" (Job xix. 21). Beneath the Church is a vaulted Crypt. The *Font* dates from the fourteenth century. Thos. Hearne says, "It was the custom for the people of the parish to eat sugar sops out of the Font in this Church on Holy Thursdays." Population of parish, about 6,000. In the Churchyard are the two following curious epitaphs:—

"Sacred to the memory of Ann Wynn, 1741.

"Farewel, vain World, I know enough of thee,
I value not what thou canst say of me;
Thy Smiles I court not, nor thy Frowns I fear
It is enough for me, my Head lies quiet here:
What faults you've seen in me take care to
shun,
And look at home, there's something to be
done."

"In memory of William Dupe, who departed
this life September 20, 1845, aged 94 years.

"England a man of varied powers hath lost
In the beloved who Jordan's stream hath
crossed;
Whose skilful hand hath kindly left behind
Some token of the genius of his mind.
For others' good he laboured all his days,—
Asleep in Jesus—Nature's debt he pays.
Ye passers by, in one point be as wise:
Drink of the spring kind Nature well supplies."

[Making a detour at this point, if time permit, visitors pass along Pembroke Street (conjoining St. Aldate's Church), known years back as "Pennyfarthing" Street, corrupted from the name of William Pennyverthing, Provost of Oxford, 1240, and reach

St. Ebbe's Church, named after St. Ebba or Ebbe (died 605), daughter of Æthelfred, King of Northumbria. One of the most ancient of the City Churches. Rebuilt 1814-6 (tower of old Church excepted), and restored 1865. The tower has a peal of six bells. Value of living (Shaftesbury trust), £300 per annum. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Population of parish nearly 6,000. St. Ebbe's Church was the scene of the early labours of the Rev. H. B. Bulteel (see p. 83), and the Rev. F. W. Robertson (both of Brasenose College). The latter gentleman, whose eloquence in the pulpit, riveting and entrancing hearers, will ever be remembered. He has been described as "a man with a heart as true as steel, and power to grasp the deepest subtleties of unbelief, with a determinedness of purpose and a fluency of speech seldom if at all equalled by any divine of modern times." He "was dowered with scorn of scorn and love of love." He died at Brighton, 1853. His published sermons have been, and ever will be, popular. The half-profits of their sale are said to have produced for his two children since his death nearly £15,000. In the Extra-Mural Cemetery, Lewes Road, Brighton, a handsome monument has been erected to his memory by the congregation of Trinity Chapel, Ship Street. It bears two inscriptions—one placed by the members of the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was President; the other by the members of his pastorate—the latter is appended:—

"M.S.—The Rev. Frederick William Robertson, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. Born February 27, 1816; Died August 1, 1853. Honoured as a minister, beloved as a man, he awakened the holiest feelings in poor and rich, in ignorant and learned; therefore is he lamented as their guide and comforter by many who, in the bond of brotherhood, and in grateful remembrance, have erected this monument. Glory to the Saviour, who was his all."

The inscription on the opposite side testifies to the esteem in which he was held by the members of the Brighton Mechanics' Institute. In Blackfriars' Road is the district Church, known as

Holy Trinity. Early English architecture, built 1845, by public subscription. Cost, £3,400. Patronage of the Church alternate by the Crown and Bishop of Oxford. Service on Sunday, 11 a.m., 7 p.m.] Returning into St. Aldate Street, and turning round by the Church, visitors observe

Pembroke College, originally *Broadgates Hall* (see pp. 56-7.) The present foundation was formed June 29, 1624, as a "Perpetual College of Divinity, Civil and Canon Law, Arts, Medicine, and other Sciences," by Thomas Tesdale and Richard Wightwick. Named after William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University, 1616, whose death was prophesied to take place April 10, 1630, by Thomas Hall (Gloucester Hall), an eminent astrologer. The Earl died on the day mentioned. Among the eminent men of the foundation the following have cast a radiance upon Pembroke's annals:—

Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer.
George Whitefield, evangelist.
Bishop Bonner, surnamed the "Bloody."
Pym, the noted patriot.
John Heywood, author of "Spider and Fly."
Sir Thomas Browne ("Religio Medici").

Richard Corbett, Bishop of Oxford, 1629.
Francis Beaumont, dramatic writer.
Camden, the historian.
Dr. Jeune, Bishop of Peterborough.
Tom Hood, editor of *Fun*.
Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury.

Corporate income of College (University Commissioners' Report), £6,214 12s. 6d.; Master, £1,615 (including £815 from Canonry in Gloucester Cathedral); Fellowships (each), £210—ten in number; Tutorship, £320. The College presents to seven livings—value £4,176 4s. 11d. Number of Undergraduates (1877), 84; Members on books, 297.

THE CHAPEL (on south side of Second Quadrangle), consecrated 1732, is a small Ionic structure, having a copy of Rubens' "Christ after His Resurrection" (by Cranke), from Antwerp, presented by Joseph Plymley, B.A. (subsequently Archdeacon of Salop). The Chapel was principally built at the expense of Bartholomew Tipping, Esq., who published a whimsical pamphlet on "Eternity," which caused him to bear the sobriquet of "Eternity Tipping." Modernised 1829 and 1845.

THE NEW HALL (west-end of Quadrangle) was built in 1848. On the windows are the founders' arms. Several portraits adorn the walls, including:—

Thomas Tesdale, founder.
Richard Wightwick, co-founder.
Charles I.
Queen Anne.
Simon, Earl Harcourt.
Lord Ossulstone (Sir John Bennett).
Dr. John Hall, Bishop of Bristol, 1664.
Dr. Jeune, Bishop of Peterborough.

Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester.
Lady Holford.
Dr. Benjamin Slocock.
George Townsend, 1647.
Francis Rous, died 1658.
Dr. John Smith, Master, 1796.
A son of Francis Wightwick, &c.

THE LIBRARY (formerly the Hall) contains many valuable works, including a few of *Johnson's Exercises*, also his bust by Bacon. Bishop Hall (Bristol) bequeathed the whole of his library to Pembroke College. The first Library was over the south aisle of St. Aldate's Church; the present one on site of Broadgates Hall. Over the College entrance is a curious oriel window (1694) in the style of that of John o'Gaunt's Palace, Lincoln.

Englishmen glory "in great Johnson's name." He studied at Pembroke, and his rooms yet remain over the gateway, second floor. Lord Macaulay says, "The needy scholar was generally to be seen under the gate of Pembroke, haranguing a circle of lads, over whom, in spite of his tattered gown and dirty linen, his wit and audacity gave him an undisputed ascendancy. In every mutiny against the discipline of the College he was the ringleader." He entered the College October 31, 1728, aged 19, and left three years after, in consequence of his father's involved affairs. The M.A. degree was conferred on Dr. Johnson, by diploma, 1755, and that of D.C.L., also by diploma, 1773. The first edition of his *Dictionary* was published November 1, 1755. A trait of Johnson's character is noted by Mr. Andrew Millar, the publisher of his *Dictionary*. His patience being quite exhausted by Johnson, Mr. Millar, on receipt of the last sheet of the work, acknowledged it thus, "Andrew Millar sends his compliments to Dr. Samuel Johnson, with the money for the last sheet of the *Dictionary*, and thanks God that he has done with him!" To which Johnson replied that "He was happy to find Mr. Millar had the grace to thank God for anything!" Johnson's acquaintanceship with Mrs. Thrale was an enjoyment, and his impromptu on her thirty-fifth birthday, was a wonderful sequence of numerical rhymes. Not generally known, it is appended. The lady entered the room where her friend the Doctor was sitting, and said, "I am thirty-five to-day, and no one now writes me verses;" when to her astonishment and gratification, he began,

"Off in danger, yet alive.
We are come to thirty-five;
Souls may better years arrive,
Better years than thirty-five,
Could philosophers contrive
Life to stop at thirty-five,
Time his bounds should never drive
O'er the bounds of thirty-five,
High to soar and deep to dive,
Nature gives at thirty-five.

Ladies, stock and tend your hive,
Trifle not at thirty-five;
For, how'er we boast and strive,
Life declines from thirty-five.
He that ever hopes to thrive
Must begin at thirty-five,
And all who wisely wish to wive
Should look on Thrale at thirty-five."

The sarcastic epitaph by Soame Jenyns on Dr. Johnson is most bitter, and yet somewhat truthful :—

"Here lies poor Johnson! Reader, have a care,—
Tread lightly, lest you move a sleeping bear;
Religious, moral, generous, and humane
He was, but self-sufficient, rude, and vain;
Ill-bred, and overbearing in dispute,
A scholar, and a Christian, yet a brute.

Would you know all his wisdom and his folly,
His actions, sayings, mirth, and melancholy?
Boswell and Thrale, retailers of his wit,
Will tell you how he wrote, and talked, and
coughed, and spit."

George Whitefield, from the Crypt School, Gloucester, the companion of the Wesleys, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, and Chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon, was a servitor at Pembroke, entering October, 1732. He was ordained by Bishop Benson, of Gloucester, Trinity Sunday, 1736. Whilst at Pembroke he writes, "I always chose the worst sort of food. I fasted twice a week. My apparel was mean. I wore woollen gloves, a patched gown, and dirty shoes; and though I was convinced that the kingdom of God did not consist in meat and drink, yet I resolutely persisted in these voluntary acts of self-denial, because I found in them great promotion of spiritual life." His talents as an orator were unapproachable. Wherever he went it was the same—the rude Somersetshire colliers, among whom he first tried open-air preaching, were moved to tears by his appeals—the rabble of Moorfields, arrested in the midst of their coarse sports, were held subdued and charmed by the spell of his fervid oratory, and then poured out their coppers for the support of his Orphanage in such abundance that the collection was heavier than a single man could carry home.

Passing from Pembroke College, visitors note, at the corner of the thoroughfare, a pile of buildings founded by Cardinal Wolsey as Almshouses for Military and Naval Almsmen, but not completed until 1834 from which period to 1876 they were used for the specified purpose. The buildings have since been remodelled, and now form the residence of the Steward of Christ Church. Proceeding down St. Aldate Street, the spot on which the *South Gate* of the City formerly stood is reached, just by the entrance to the *Broad Walk* (which will be described hereafter). The Gate was fortified with towers, and the thoroughfare was known as "Tower Hill." Gate removed August, 1771. A short distance below will be seen a picturesque residence, often overlooked, standing back from the street, known as

Bishop King's House, built 1546, for Bishop King, last Abbot of Osney Abbey, and first Bishop of Oxford. The residence is one of the best specimens extant of a style now disused: the pargetted or fancy stucco. The ceilings of the interior are richly decorated—the arms of Edward VI. being interwoven among the traceries. The front of the house was rebuilt in 1628; and at the time of the Protectorate it was occupied by Colonel Unton Croke, M.P. for the City of Oxford. It is now used as a lodging-house. Some slight damage was inflicted on the building by fire, March, 1870. Before proceeding to inspect Christ Church, visitors should pass on to *Folly Bridge* on which *Friar Bacon's Study* stood taken down 1779—see pp. 81-2). One of the curious legends connected with "Friar Bacon's Study" was that he had so constructed the building that it would have fallen if a more learned man than himself passed under it. Hence the common saying when a youth was sent to the University, "Beware of walking near the Friar's Tower!" It was to this tradition Dr. Johnson alluded in his poem on "The Vanity of Human Wishes," describing the ambition of a "Freshman" of his day:—

<p>"When first the College rolls receive his name, The young enthusiast quits his ease for fame; Resistless burns the fever of renown,</p>	<p> Caught from the strong contagion of the gown: O'er Bodley's dome his future labours spread, And Bacon's mansion trembles o'er his head."</p>
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The *College Barges* fringe the Oxfordshire side of the water. The interiors of the Barges are beautifully fitted up, and used as *Reading Rooms*. The *University Barge* was designed by Mr. Bruton. The former *Exeter College Boat* used to take its place in the Lord Mayor's Show, London, as the *Stationers' Barge*. The renowned annual "River Derby"—the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race—was rowed first in 1829, and down to 1877 the "dark blue" (Oxford) had gained seventeen victories and the "pale cerulean" (Cambridge) sixteen. The race on March 24, 1877, was a "dead heat," the first in the annals of the Boat Race. The Race has been rowed consecutively from 1856; previously there were lapses—(seven years between first and second, &c.). The *International Boat Race* (Oxford and Harvard) took place August 27, 1869, Oxford winning. Rowed at 5.14 p.m. The result reached America before 6. (See "List of Boat Races," colours, &c., pp. 3-5.) The Boats on the river bank are named from the various Colleges, viz., Balliol, Magdalen, Trinity, &c. Returning from Folly Bridge up St. Aldate Street, visitors soon arrive at

CHRIST CHURCH, the most extensive and magnificent establishment in Oxford. Cardinal Wolsey obtained a patent for the foundation of an institution, to bear the title of "Cardinal's College," July 13, 1525—the foundation-stone being laid on July 17 (see pp. 35-6). Henry VIII. refounded the House, 1532; and it was finally re-established as Christ Church, 1546. Wolsey was born at Ipswich (Suffolk), March, 1471—doubts are entertained by some historians as to his place of nativity, however, Newmarket being named as well as Ipswich. He attained the high positions of Lord High Chancellor of England, Cardinal of the Order of St. Cecilia, Archbishop of York, &c. Wolsey entered the University of Oxford at the age of fourteen, 1485, Magdalen College. He took the degree of B.A. 1486, being named the "Boy Bachelor," and shortly afterwards the M.A. degree. He then successively became Fellow of the College, Master of Magdalen School, and Bursar of the College. He left Oxford in 1500, being appointed to the Rectory of Lymington, Somersetshire. Patronised by the King, and possessing talent in advance of the age, Wolsey almost directed the Government. In 1514 he built Hampton Court Palace, which he presented to the King; in 1519 he endowed seven Lectureships in the University; and on July 13, 1525, Cardinal's College, forty religious houses being suppressed to form an endowment. In 1527 Wolsey founded a second College in his native town. Henry VIII. disputing the legality of his marriage with Catharine of Arragon (1529), Wolsey took the part of the injured Queen, lost the King's favour, became attainted, and had his property confiscated. He was pardoned the following year, but ill-fortune preyed deeply on his mind. In October, 1530, he was arrested for high treason, and, whilst on his way to London, was taken ill, and died at Leicester Abbey, November 29. Such anxiety had Wolsey about his College, that it is said in the midst of his trials his earnest petition was addressed to the King that "His Majesty would suffer his College at Oxford to go on!" But upon Wolsey's attainder the works were stopped, until the University urged the King to proceed.

Income of the Dean (University Commissioners' Report) £3,000; the six Canons, £9,750; Studentships—an Old Foundation, £67 8s. 2d, exclusive of rooms and table allowance; on New Foundation, £200, exclusive of rooms; Tutorships, £405 and £246; Lectureships, £150 to £600. The House presents to ninety benefices, annual value, £27,738 9s. 2d. Total income, £49,056 6s. 4d.; Tuition fund, £3,606; Expenditure, £50,366 10s. 5d. The

House owns 29,959 acres of land. House property, annually, £1,867 19s. 3d. Before proceeding to inspect the various points of interest in Christ Church, a selection from the list of eminent men on the books of the House will interest visitors :—

George IV.
H.R.H. Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. Prince Leopold.
H.R.H. Prince Christian, Denmark.
Prince Hassan, Egypt.
Duke of Wellington.
Sir Robert Peel, Premier.
William Ewart Gladstone, Premier.
Sir Phillip Sydney.
Earl of Shaftesbury, philanthropist.
John Locke, philosopher.
William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania,
John and Charles Wesley.
Dr. Hook, author of "Hear the Church."

Lord Murray, "silver-tongued Murray."
Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, author of
"O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?"
Thomas Otway, dramatist, "Venice Preserved,"
Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester.
"Rare Ben Jonson," dramatist and poet.
Dr. South, clerical wit and satirist.
John Ruskin, author of "Stones of Venice."
Dr. Smith, Public Orator, 1660.
Sir George Cornewall Lewis.
Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., the eminent preacher.
Lord Selborne (Sir Roundell Palmer).
Peter Martyr, the Calvinist.
Marquis of Dalhousie and Lord Elgin

Number of students on books (1877), 1157 ; resident during Term, 244. The extended front of Christ Church—400ft. length—is truly imposing in its architectural grandeur. The entrance is through "Tom Gateway," at one period known as the "Faire Gate," erected so far as the two smaller towers by Wolsey ; completed by Sir Christopher Wren (architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London), 1682. Wren was an undergraduate at Wadham College and a Fellow of All Souls' College. Over the entrance is the statue of Wolsey (under a niche) removed to its present position from entrance to Hall, 1876. It was sculptured by Francis Bird, Oxford, 1718, and presented by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, student of the foundation, and successively Bishop of Bristol (1685), Exeter (1689), and Winchester (1711). When Bishop of Bristol, Trelawny was one of the Bishops sent to the Tower of London, for thwarting the Popish designs of James II. (see pp. 68-9). The vaulting under the archway of "Tom Gateway" bears carvings of the arms of various benefactors to Christ Church. The Porter's Lodge is on the right-hand side, whence any desired information may be obtained. "Tom Gateway" is named from the Bell known as

"Great Tom," one of the many attractions of Christ Church. The Bell weighs 17,640lbs. (7 tons 12cwt.), and the clapper 342lbs. The hours are struck by a heavy clock-hammer, 54½lbs. weight ; and every night, at 9.5, the Bell tolls a Curfew of 101, the signal for closing the various College-gates. This number formerly betokened the quantity of students on the foundation, 101, now reduced to eighty. "Tom" is 5ft. 9in. in height, 21ft. girth, 7ft. 1in. diameter, 6in. thick at the striking place, and is slung upon a staging of massive oak timber. The note is said to be B-flat, but such is not the case, for "Tom" is imperfect in tone. Originally the Bell hung in Osney Abbey, but was removed and recast in 1680, at the cost of Bishop Fell, by Christopher Barker, London. It bears this inscription :—"Magnus Thomas Clusius Oxoniensis, renatus April 8, 1680"—("Great Tom, the door-closer of Oxford, renewed April 8, 1680"). "Tom" was also recast twice between 1200-1620, but the casting was unsuccessful. On the latter occasion Bishop Corbet wrote some lines in Latin upon "Tom's" renewal, from which an extract :—

"Old Tom's grown young again ; the fiery cave
Is now his cradle that was erst his grave.
He grew up quickly from his mother Earth,

For all you see was but an hour's birth ;
Look on him well ! My life I do engage
You ne'er saw a prettier baby for his age !"

The lines in Milton's "Il Penseroso" are supposed to have reference to the sound of "Tom" being borne over the waters in time of flood :—

"Over some wide-watered shore, swinging slow with sullen roar."

"Tom" pealed forth his first note from his present abode May 29, 1684. Turning to the left, after passing through the gateway, visitors enter a small doorway which will take them direct to "Tom," by ascending a spiral staircase of some one hundred steps. Through the latticed windows of the tower fine views may be obtained of Oxford in all directions. A fee of twopence is payable for visiting "Tom." A list of fifty bells (in different countries) is appended (from 443,772lbs. down to 5,600lbs.) from which a comparison of "Tom's" size and weight may be obtained :—

	lbs.		lbs.
1 Empress Anne, Moscow, Russia (largest), 1736	443,772	24 City Hall Bell, New York	23,936
2 Boris Godunoff, Moscow	288,000	25 Cologne Cathedral, Germany, 1448	23,300
3 St. Ivan's, Moscow	144,000	26 Bell of Breslau, 1507	22,000
4 St. Peter's, Moscow	127,000	27 Görlitz Bell	20,700
5 The Emperor, Nankin	120,000	28 Tom of York, 1845	20,700
6 Novgorod Great Bell, Russia	70,000	29 Bell of Bruges, 1680	20,500
7 Kaiserlocke, Berlin (French cannon) 1876	50,000	30 St. Peter's, Rome	18,000
8 Nankin Second Bell	50,000	31 OXFORD GREAT TOM, 1200-1684 (five times re-cast)	17,640
9 Nankin Third Bell	50,000	32 Lucerne Bell, Switzerland, 1636	17,600
10 Nankin Fourth Bell	50,000	33 Halberstadt, 1457	17,500
11 Nankin Fifth Bell	50,000	34 Montreal Bell, 1847	17,300
12 Nankin Sixth Bell	50,000	35 Palazzo Vecchio, Florence	17,000
13 Nankin Seventh Bell	50,000	36 Antwerp Bell	14,300
14 Nankin Eighth Bell	50,000	37 Bell of Brussels	14,150
(Nos. 5 and 8-14 are called the "Nankin Infants.")		38 Exeter Great Tom	13,440
15 The Vienna Emperor, 1711	40,060	39 Bell of Dantzic, 1453	12,100
16 George d'Amboise, Rouen	36,000	40 Bell of Ghent, Flanders	11,000
17 Bell of Olmütz	34,000	41 Boulogne Bell	11,000
18 Roman Catholic Cathedral Bell, Montreal	34,000	42 Lincoln Great Tom	10,800
19 Big Ben, Westminster, 1856	30,850	43 Tom Growler, St. Paul's, London	10,400
(Cracked, recast smaller. See No. 21.)		44 Old Lincoln Tom, 1610	8,400
20 Erturt Bell, Saxony, 1497	27,000	45 Westminster 4th Quarter Bell, 1857	8,000
21 St. Stephen, Westminster	26,500	46 St. Dunstan's, Canterbury	7,840
(Big Ben recast, 1858. See No. 19.)		47 Gloucester Clock Bell	7,280
22 Great Bell of Sens	26,000	48 Worcester Great Bell	6,800
23 Notre Dame, Paris, 1680	24,750	49 York Second Bell	6,600
		50 Beverley Minster Clock Bell	5,600

Descending from "Tom" Tower, visitors will be enabled to admire the GREAT QUADRANGLE, 264ft. by 261ft., the largest and most noble in Oxford, forming part of Wolsey's magnificent design. The north side was completed soon after the Restoration, and Dr. John Fell, Dean of Christ Church (1660) and thirteenth Bishop of Oxford (1675), had the whole finished. In the centre is a greensward, with a small fountain. Tradition relates that an ancient stone cross and rostrum formerly stood on the fountain-site, from which John Wicliff, the reformer (of Queen's, Merton, Balliol, and Canterbury Colleges), was wont to preach to large assemblies. Subsequently a statue of Mercury (the messenger of the gods) occupied the centre. The Quadrangle was entirely restored in 1876-8, by Messrs. Symm and Co., Oxford. Architects: Messrs. Bodley and Garner, 14, South Square, Gray's Inn, London. The parapets of the buildings were restored to their original height, and the panels ornamented with armorial bearings (beautifully carved on shields of solid stone) of Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, and the chief benefactors of the House. Over "Tom" Gateway, facing the Quadrangle, is a statue of Queen Anne, with arms and an inscription beneath, presented by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford (Earldom restored by Queen Anne), student of Christ Church, and the favourite minister of Her Majesty (see p. 71). The entrance to the Cathedral is on the south-east of the Quadrangle, to the Hall, Kitchen, and Cloisters at the south corner (right-hand), to the Dean's residence on the north-east, and to Peckwater Quadrangle, Library, Picture

Gallery, Canterbury Quadrangle, &c., at the north corner, the other buildings being the Canons' residences, students' rooms, &c. Before proceeding to inspect the Cathedral, an account of the

BISHOPS AND BISHOPRIC OF OXFORD

is given. The Bishopric was founded January 6, 1542, by Henry VIII., separated from the See of Lincoln. It includes the County of Oxford and (since the election of Bishop Wilberforce) the Archdeaconries of Berks and Bucks. Annual value, £5,000. The following is a list of the Bishops (thirty-one) from foundation of See :—

1. **Robert Kygne or King**, descended from the ancient Kings of Devonshire. It is supposed that he was born in Oxfordshire. He joined the order of Cistercians, Rewley Abbey, Oxford, and subsequently studied at St. Bernard's College (now St. John's). He was successively Abbot of Bruerne (near Burford), Thame, and Osney, and first Bishop of Oxford. Appointed September 1, 1542. Held the See fifteen years. Died December 4, 1557. Buried on north side of east end of Choir in Oxford Cathedral. There is an illuminated window to his memory in the Cathedral, in which he is represented in his episcopal robes. The ruins of Osney Abbey form the back ground.

THOMAS GOLDWELL, of Goldwell, Kent. Student at All Souls' College, 1520. Eminent in astronomy and mathematics. Appointed Bishop of St. Asaph, January 22, 1555, Translated to Oxford by Queen Mary, appointed to succeed King, November 9, 1558. Mary, however, died a month after, and Goldwell never took the Bishopric. He was appointed to baptise converted Jews at Rome, where he died, aged 80, about 1580. See vacant nine years.

2. **Hugh Curwen**, descended from an eminent Westmoreland family. Entered Brasenose College about 1521. Dean of Hereford. Consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, September 8, 1555, and subsequently Lord Chancellor of Ireland. In 1567 he supplicated Queen Elizabeth to have the Bishopric of Oxford conferred on him, to which Her Majesty consented, October 8. He was consecrated on December 8. Held the See but one year, dying at Swinbrook, near Burford (where he resided), October 1568. Interred in Burford Church. See vacant twenty-one years.

3. **John Underhill**, a native of Oxford, born at the Cross Inn, Cornmarket Street, 1546. Entered New College about 1560, elected Perpetual Fellow, 1563; removed 1576, for questioning the procedure of Bishop Horne of Winchester. Rector of Lincoln College 1577, and Chaplain to the Queen 1581. He was also Vicar of Bampton and Rector of Witney. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford December 14, 1589. Held the See three years. Died in great poverty at London, May 15, 1592. Buried at the upper end of the Choir of Oxford Cathedral. See vacant eleven years—a lapse of forty-one years out of Elizabeth's reign of forty-four years.

4. **John Bridges**, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Dean of Salisbury, 1577, and Prebendary of Winchester. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford, February 12, 1603. Held the See fifteen years. Died at Marsh Baldon, May 26, 1618. Buried in Chancel of Marsh Baldon Church.

5. **John Howson**, born in St. Bride's, London, 1577; elected Student of Christ Church; Canon, May 15, 1601; Vice-Chancellor, 1602; Bishop of Oxford, September 12, 1618; consecrated at Lambeth, May 9, 1619. Held the See nine years. Translated to Durham, September 18, 1628. Died February 6, 1631, and interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

6. **Richard Corbett**, born at Ewel, Surrey. Entered Broadgates Hall (Pembroke College), 1598, aged 15. Elected Student of Christ Church, 1616. Chaplain to James I., and promoted by him to Deanery of Christ Church, 1620. Elected Bishop of Oxford, July 30, 1629; consecrated October 19; installed November 3. Held the See four years. Translated to Norwich, April 7, 1632. Died 1635, and buried in Norwich Cathedral. See St. Martin's Church (p. 137), and "Great Tom" (p. 142). A celebrated wit, extempore poet, and quaint preacher.

"The Just Devil of Woodstock," a Narrative of Apparitions, by Thos. Widdowes, printed 1680.

7. **John Bancroft**, born at Asthall or Estwell, between Witney and Burford, Oxon, 1574. Student of Christ Church, 1592. Master of University College (1609-32). Prebendary of St. Paul's, London. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford, June 10, 1632. Held the See eight years. He improved it in value, and erected the Episcopal Palace at Cuddesdon, 1634, costing £3,500. The Palace was burnt down by order of Colonel William Legge, Governor of Oxford (1644), through fear of the Parliament army making it a garrison. Bishop Bancroft died at Westminster, February 6, 1640. Buried February 12, under south wall of Cuddesdon Church.

8. **Robert Skinner**, second son of Edmund Skinner, Rector of Pitchford, Northamptonshire. Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, 1607, aged 16, and Fellow 1611. Rector of Launton, near Bicester, Oxon. Elected Bishop of Bristol, July, 1636. Translated to Oxford, 1641. Held the See twenty-two years, including the time he was absent from it during the Commonwealth, when he retired to the Rectory of Launton. He was one of the twelve Bishops who protested against the Protectorate, for which he was imprisoned in the Tower of London for eighteen weeks. After the Restoration he was translated to Worcester, October, 1663. Died in 1670. Buried at east end of Worcester Cathedral choir.

9. **William Paul**, born in Eastcheap, London, 1599. Entered All Souls' College as Clerk, 1614, aged 15, elected Fellow, 1618. Vicar of Brightwell Baldwin, near Watlington, Oxon, 1632. Canon of Chichester, in the reign of Charles I., and Dean of Lichfield, 1660. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford, December 20, 1663; enthroned January 7, 1664. Held the See eighteen months only. Died suddenly at Chinnor, May 24, 1665. Buried in chancel of Brightwell Baldwin Church. He desired to rebuild Cuddesdon Palace, destroyed during the Civil War. The materials he had had collected, but death intervened.

10. **Walter Blandford**, born 1619, at Melbury Abbots, Dorsetshire. Servitor of Christ Church, 1635, aged 15; Scholar of Wadham College, October 1, 1638. Ejected for refusing to take oaths to Commonwealth, 1648. Elected Warden of Wadham College, 1659, which he held until 1665. Vice-Chancellor, 1662-3. Prebendary of Gloucester, 1660, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. Elected Bishop of Oxford, November 7, 1665, confirmed therein in St. Mary's Church, November 28, and consecrated in New College Chapel, December 3, Charles II. then holding court in Oxford. Held the See six years. Translated to Worcester, June 13, 1671; died in that City, July 9, 1675, and buried at east end of Worcester Cathedral.

11. **Nathaniel Crewe**, born at Stone, Northamptonshire. Entered Lincoln College, 1652. Proctor of the University, 1663. Elected Rector of Lincoln College, 1668; and subsequently Dean of Chichester, and Clerk of the King's Closet. Nominated Bishop of Oxford, June, 1671; consecrated, July 2; enthroned, July 5, holding Headship of Lincoln College at same time. Held the See three years. Translated to Durham, October 22, 1674. Married, December 21, 1691. (See p. 112).

12. **Henry Compton**, son of Spencer, Earl of Northampton, born at Compton Vineat, near Brailes, Warwickshire. Entered Queen's College as a nobleman, 1649. Served as cornet in the royal regiment under the command of Aubrey, Earl of Oxford. Entered Christ Church as Canon-Commoner, 1666. Elected Master of St. Cross's Hospital, near Winchester, 1667; and Canon of Christ Church, May 24, 1669. Elevated to Bishopric of Oxford, October 20, 1674; consecrated at Lambeth, December 6. Held the See just over twelvemonths. Translated to London, December 11, 1675. Empowered to act as Archbishop of Canterbury, through the Archbishop declining to take oath of allegiance to William III., September, 1689. Died at Fulham, July 7, 1713. Buried in Fulham Churchyard.

13. **John Fell**, son of Dean Samuel Fell, Christ Church, born at Sunningwell, near Abingdon, 1625; educated at Thame Free Grammar School; entered Christ Church, 1636, aged eleven years. Served as ensign in the army defending Oxford, 1644-6. Ejected by Parliamentary visitors, 1648. Restored, 1660, on the return of Charles II. Elected Canon of Christ Church, July 27, 1660, and Dean, November 30. Vice-Chancellor, 1666-9. Elevated to Bishopric of Oxford, January 8, 1676, consecrated at Chelsea, February 6. Held the See over ten years, and allowed to

Harold I., son of Canute, born at Oxford, 1019; murdered (alleged) at Oxford, 1039.

keep the Deanery in *commendam*. Died (single), July 10, 1686. Buried in Oxford Cathedral. Bishop Fell had Christ Church Great Quadrangle completed, Tom Tower heightened, and Tom recast; the Chaplains' Quadrangle and Fell's Buildings were also added, and Cuddesdon Palace rebuilt. Bishop Fell likewise had the "History and Antiquities of the University" translated into Latin; greatly improved the Printing Establishment, and had a classical work printed every year to distribute to the students. His whole income he expended in works of charity and piety, and was most zealous for the progress of the Church of England.

14. **Samuel Parker**, born at Northampton, September, 1640. Entered Wadham College, Act Term, 1656, and subsequently Trinity College. Installed Archdeacon of Canterbury, June, 1670, and Prebendary, November 18, 1672. Elected Bishop of Oxford, August 14, 1686. Held the See eighteen months. Died at Magdalen College, March 20, 1688. Buried in south aisle of Magdalen College Chapel. In early life a zealous Puritan, but went over to the Church of England. James II. made him a Privy Councillor and President of Magdalen College, in place of Dr. Hough, who resisted the King's commands (see pp. 68-9).

15. **Timothy Hall**, son of a wood-turner, born 1637, in St. Catherine's parish, near the Tower of London. Student of Pembroke College, 1654. Took B.A. degree only. Rector of All Hallows Staining, Mark Lane, London, 1687-8. Appointed Bishop of Oxford by James II., for reading the King's Declaration of Catholicism. Consecrated by Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishops of Chester and Chichester, October 7, 1688. The appointment gave such offence, bringing the Church into contempt, that the Dean and Canons of Christ Church refused to instal, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses to notice, M.As. and B.As. to take Orders from, or the gentry to recognise him. The Bishop of Sodor and Man was selected to do the duties for him, and ordained eighty-four clergymen in Magdalen College Chapel, May 24, 1689. Hall was in early life a Nonconformist. Died very poor, at Hackney, April 10, 1690, and interred in Hackney Church.

16. **John Hough**, born in Middlesex, 1653. Demy of Magdalen College, 1669; Fellow, 1675. Suspected of favouring the Popish Plot, 1679, and had his chambers searched. Chaplain to James, Duke of Ormond, 1681; Prebendary of Worcester, 1685-7. Elected President of Magdalen College, April 15, 1687, by a majority of the Fellows. Deprived by James II. for opposition to his procedure (see pp. 68-9). Restored by Bishop of Winchester, October 26, 1688. Nominated to Bishopric of Oxford by William III., April, 1690, and consecrated May 11. Held the See nine years. Translated to Lichfield, 1699; to Worcester, 1717. Died May 8, 1743.

17. **William Talbot**, born at Lichfield, 1660. Gentleman-Commoner of Oriel College, 1674. Promoted to Deanery of Worcester, through the efforts of Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, his kinsman, April, 1691. Elevated to Bishopric of Oxford, August, 1699, consecrated September 24. Held the See sixteen years. Translated to Salisbury, April 23, 1715; to Dublin, October, 1721. Died, 1730. Buried in St. James's Church, Westminster. Whilst Bishop of Oxford he recovered the manor of Hook Norton, one of the original endowments of the See, the only ancient demesne left.

18. **John Potter**, son of Thomas Potter, linendraper, Wakefield, Yorkshire, born 1674. Servitor of University College, 1688; Fellow of Lincoln College, 1694; subsequently Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity, 1708. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford, May 15, 1715. Held the See twenty-two years. Elevated Archbishop of Canterbury, 1737. Died suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, October 10, 1747. Buried at Croydon. Left the sum of £90,000, principally to his son, M.P. for St. Germans.

19. **Thomas Secker**, born at Sibthorpe, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, 1693. Rector of St. James, Westminster, 1732, Prebendary of Durham and Dean of St. Paul's, London. Bishop of Bristol, 1735. Translated to Oxford, May, 1737. Held the See twenty-one years. Advanced to Archbishopric of Canterbury, 1758.

Died August 3, 1768. Buried, by his own direction, in the passage leading from the garden door of his Palace to the north door of Lambeth Church. He forbade any monument to be placed over his grave, or epitaph to be written for him.

20. **John Hume**, Prebendary of Westminster. Bishop of Bristol, 1758. On the elevation of Bishop Secker to Canterbury, he was translated to Oxford, 1758. Held the See eight years. Advanced to Salisbury, 1766. Died 1782. Interred in Salisbury Cathedral.

21. **Robert Lowth**, son of William Lowth, of St. John College, Oxford, born 1711. Student of New College. Professor of Poetry, 1741, when he delivered his lectures on the "Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews." Tutor to the Duke of Devonshire. Bishop of Kilmore. Bishop of St. David's, 1766. Translated to Oxford, September, 1766. Held the See ten years. Translated to London, April, 1777. Died November, 1787. Buried at Fulham.

22. **John Butler**, Archdeacon of Surrey. Appointed Bishop of Oxford, 1777. Held the See eleven years. Translated to Hereford, 1788. Bishop Butler rose from an obscure family, and was supposed to have been of German extraction. His position was locally unpleasant from the fact of his not having graduated at either University. Placed on the Bishops' Bench by Lord North, for publishing some political articles in his favour during the American War, under the signature of "Vindex." Died at Hereford, 1802. Buried in Hereford Cathedral.

23. **Edward Smallwell**, Canon of Christ Church, Chaplain to the King, Bishop of St. David's. Translated to Oxford, 1788. Held the See eleven years. Died (unmarried) at Cuddesdon, June 26, 1799, much impoverished, leaving effects barely sufficient to discharge his debts.

24. **John Randolph** (descended from a Kentish family), born 1749, youngest son of Dr. Thomas Randolph (President of Corpus Christi College, 1748-83). Student of Christ Church, 1767; Regius Professor of Greek and Divinity, 1782; Canon of Christ Church and Prebendary of Salisbury, 1782. Elevated to the Bishopric of Oxford, September 1, 1799. Held the See eight years. Translated to Bangor, 1807; to London, 1809. Bishop Randolph was violently opposed to the system of education promulgated by Joseph Lancaster, and was a great upholder of the "National School" scheme. He had not the slightest sympathy (it is said) with the efforts of the Bible Society. He passed the greater part of his life in the University; and the Crown complimented that body when it nominated him to the See. Author of "*Prælectio de Linguae Græcæ Studio*," "*Concio ad Clerum*," "*Sylloge Confessionum*," &c. Died (suddenly), July 28, 1813. Buried at Fulham.

25. **Charles Moss**, Student of Christ Church. Canon of Bath and Wells, Prebendary of Salisbury. Elevated to Bishopric of Oxford, February 1, 1807. Held the See four years. Having broken a blood vessel, he never recovered, but died at Cuddesdon, December 19, 1811, aged 50 (unmarried). The new and beautiful furniture of the principal rooms in Cuddesdon Palace he bequeathed as an heirloom to the See. £3,000 were also left in aid of the Wheatley Schools, conducted on the system of Dr. Bell; and £43,000 to each of his nieces.

26. **William Jackson**, born 1751; son of Dr. William Jackson, an eminent physician at Stamford. Student of Christ Church, 1767; Prebendary of York, 1783; Regius Professor of Greek, 1783; Canon of Christ Church, 1799; and Preacher to Society of Lincoln's Inn. Elevated to the Bishopric of Oxford, February 23, 1812. Held the See four years. Bishop Jackson was elected King's Scholar at Westminster School, at the early age of thirteen. Whilst an undergraduate at Oxford, he obtained the Chancellor's Latin Verse Prize; being the first alleged instance of that Prize being so obtained. The Prince Regent (George IV.) personally offered the Bishopric to Dr. Jackson. Died (unmarried) at Cuddesdon, December 2, 1815, aged 65 years.

27. **Edward Legge**, born December, 1767; seventh son of William, second Earl of Dartmouth. Student of Christ Church, and Fellow of All Souls' College, 1789. Vicar of Lewisham, Kent, and Dean of Windsor. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford, March 24, 1816. Held the See eleven years. Elected Warden of All

Souls' College, 1817; resided chiefly at Oxford. Died (unmarried) at All Souls' College, June 27, 1826. Buried in the College Chapel. Bishop Legge was a most liberal donor to charities. He left £80,000.

28. Charles Lloyd, Student of Christ Church. Regius Professor of Divinity, 1822. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford, March 4, 1827. Held the See two years only. Bishop Lloyd was Tutor to the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Burgess for the University (1817-20 and 1829-8), and subsequently Prime Minister.

29. Richard Bagot, born 1782; third son of the first Lord Bagot. Student of Christ Church. Fellow of All Souls' College, 1804. Dean of Canterbury. Consecrated Bishop of Oxford, August 23, 1829. Held the See sixteen years. Translated to the See of Bath and Wells, November, 1845. Died October, 1868.

30. Samuel Wilberforce, born at Clapham, London, September 7, 1805, third son of William Wilberforce, Esq., the eminent philanthropist, and M.P. for Yorkshire. Samuel Wilberforce entered Oriel College, 1826. Rector of Brightstone, Isle of Wight (first living), 1830; Archdeacon of Surrey and Chaplain to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 1839; Canon of Winchester, 1840; Sub-Almoner to the Queen, 1844; Dean of Westminster, 1845; Bishop of Oxford, November 30, 1845. The Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter was also conferred. Held the See the longest period known—twenty-four years. Translated to Winchester, 1869. His lordship traced his descent from Ilgerus (*temp.* Henry II.), who assumed the name of Wilberfoss, from lands acquired by marriage with the daughter and heir of William Kyme, Lord of Wilberfoss. During his lordship's connection with the See of Oxford, nearly two millions of money were expended in Church building, restoration, &c. Culham Training College, and Cuddesdon Theological College were erected chiefly by the Bishop's efforts. He was also most prolific with his pen, producing the "History of the American Church," the "Rocky Island," "Agathos," "Eucharistica," the "Bible Patriarchs," Sermons, &c. Bishop Wilberforce was accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse on the Surrey Downs, near Dorking, July 19, 1873. Buried in Winchester Cathedral. It is remarkable to note three curious coincidences in the deaths of three Bishops—each being thrown from his horse, in the seventh decade of the centuries in which they happened, viz., Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Bishop of Rochester, fell from his horse, whilst fording a river in his diocese, October 27, 1277; Dr. James Johnson, Bishop of Worcester, thrown from his horse, in Stall Street, Bath, 1772; Dr. Wilberforce, as noted, July 19, 1873. Bishop Wilberforce was an indefatigable collector of controversial pamphlets, relating to questions of the day. His library contained no less than 175 thick octavo volumes of such, arranged according to date, and carefully indexed by him. They were sold at his decease to Mr. Sotheran, Strand, London, who disposed of them to the National Club for £100. There are memorials to Bishop Wilberforce on spot of accident, in Oxford and Winchester Cathedrals, and at Cuddesdon College.

31. John Fielder Mackarness, elected on the translation of Bishop Wilberforce to Winchester. Studied at Merton College, 1844; Fellow of Exeter, 1845. Vicar of Tardebigge, near Bromsgrove. Rector of Honiton, 1855. Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. Consecrated at Westminster Abbey, January 25, 1870. Doctor of Divinity by diploma.

Crossing the Quadrangle south-east, visitors enter

THE CATHEDRAL, one of the earliest in England, if its first foundation be considered. Transition period—Norman and Early-English Gothic. It stands partly on the site of the Church of St. Mary and All Saints (in ancient records called "St. Mary's by the River Thames"), a portion of St. Frideswide's Nunnery, founded by Didan (Viceroy of Oxford under King Æthelbald) and Saxfrida his wife, for their daughter, St. Frideswide, *circa* 736-40. In 1004 the nuns were supplanted by the Secular Canons. In 1015 two Danish noblemen, Sigferth and Morkere, on a diplomatic mission to England, visited

Oxford, and were massacred by fire in St. Frideswide's Church, in which they had taken refuge from their enemies' pursuit. It is traditionally related that they had rendered themselves obnoxious to King Æthelred II., who desired Eadric, Duke of Mercia, to devise means by which they might be removed. The Church was fired, and the desire was consummated. In 1120 the Cathedral was commenced by Prior Guimond (died 1149, Chaplain to Henry I.) It was consecrated in 1180. From that period until 1520 the edifice remained as founded, but Cardinal Wolsey seriously mutilated the building to carry out his design of a more magnificent foundation. Every inch of space tells its own story. The Cathedral has been several times restored during succeeding years—notably in 1856, by Mr. J. Billing, and in 1872-6, when it was completely restored from designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., at a cost of £24,000, a New Entrance being added (20ft. high, 18ft. wide). The building is cruciform in shape; and contains nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and four chapels, known as the Ante-Chapel (space gained by restoration), the Lady or Montacute Chapel, the Latin or St. Frideswide's Chapel, and St. Lucienne's Chapel or Old Vestry. St. Frideswide's Chapel is also called the Dormitory, from the number of eminent persons buried beneath its pavement. The octagonal spire (144ft. height) is supposed to be the most ancient in England, and springs from a square tower at the intersection of nave and aisles. The "Bonny Christ Church Bells" (ten) were formerly within the tower, but were removed in consequence of danger, 1870. Restored and placed under the tower constructed over the Hall staircase (1876-8). The interior of the Cathedral tower is now open to the lantern-light, and has a fine effect. Visitors enter the ANTE-CHAPEL, on the walls of which are tablets to the memories of Dean Fell, Bishop Lloyd (Oxford, 1827-9), Dean Gaisford (died June 11, 1855), Dr. Alex. Nicoll, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Dr. Edward Burton, Regius Professor of Divinity. The Organ (western gallery) is one of the finest in Oxford—restored by Messrs. Gray and Davidson. Proceeding into the Nave, observe the white marble memorial (near third pillar west) to Bishop Berkeley (Cloyne), inscribed with Pope's eulogy, "To Berkeley every virtue under heaven." Berkeley died January 14, 1753. He dwelt for a period in Holywell, Oxford, desiring to become a Canon of Christ Church. The memorial to Dr. Henry Aldrich (Dean, 1689-1711) will be seen on the south. The triple-talented Aldrich left a noble tribute on learned pages—classical, architectural, and poetical. He was author of the well-known popular catch, "Hark! the bonny Christ Church Bells," first published in Playford's "Musical Companion," 1673. The words are:—

"Hark! the bonny Christ Church bells—
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,—
They sound so wondrous great, so woundy
sweet,
As they trowl so merrily, merrily.
Oh! the first and second bell,
That every day, at four and ten, cry,

"Come, come, come, come to prayers!"
And the Verger troops before the Dean.
Tinkle, tinkle, ting, goes the small bell at nine,
To call the bearers home;
But the devil a man
Will leave his can
Till he hears the mighty Tom."

Dividing the chancel from the aisles are exquisitely wrought iron screens, composed of thousands of small pieces, curved and welded together, with enriched terminations, copied from Queen Eleanor's tomb (Westminster Abbey), the ancient work on Merton College doors, &c. Behind the stalls the screens are heightened, and formed into canopies over the Dean's and Canons' seats. The seats are Italian walnut-wood, richly-carved—those in the choir having scriptural subjects carved upon them, surmounted by appropriate figures. The seats of the Dean, Sub-Dean, and Canons are on either side of choir-entrance. The LECTERN, or Reading-pedestal, is of ancient pale brass, parcel-silvered, enriched with amethysts, &c.—having base of delicate filagree,

with lions supporting shields, emblazoned with arms of Christ Church and the University. The stem bears figures of St. Frideswide, Cardinal Wolsey, and Bishop King (first Bishop of Oxford), surmounted by a globe bearing an eagle. Designed by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. Presented by the Revs. T. V. Bayne and H. L. Thompson. *The Seventeenth Century Bible*, in rich velvet binding, enriched with amethysts, was presented by the three daughters of Dean Liddell. A small *Crypt* (or Chamber) is under the Lectern, imagined by some authorities to be the *Burial-place of St. Frideswide*. The *Pulpit* is on the south side by fourth pillar. Representations of the "Seven Cardinal Virtues," copied from those in the Church of Knights of St. John, Malta, are inserted in the pavement of the choir. The *Altar* is of cedar-wood, with beautifully carved caps and bosses. The *Altar Bible* (two volumes), presented by Canon Robert King, bears an inscription, "For God and the Church!" Used when Charles I. worshipped in the Cathedral during the Civil War. The *Altar Plate*, richly chased, is very ancient—portions being from Osney Abbey.

THE BISHOP'S THRONE, on the south, was erected as a memorial to Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, Oxford and Winchester (see p. 148). The Bishop was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse, on the Surrey Downs, near Dorking, July 19, 1873. The throne, of the finest walnut-wood, cost, £1,000. Designed by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. Carved by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley. The figures on summit of gables represent Jesus Christ, Virgin Mary, and St. Frideswide—a finial forming the fourth. On the angles are carvings of heads of Bishops St. Birinus (Dorchester, 640); St. Remigius (Lincoln, 1070); St. Hugh (Lincoln, 1200); and St. Groteste, 1220. The corners have figures of the Evangelists—SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. At the back is a medallion of the Bishop (Oxford, 1845-69).

Public Services twice daily, 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Earlier and later services are also held—the first attended by all members of the House, the prayers being read in Latin. The custom observed in St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, is also in use in the Cathedral: the versicle, "O, Lord, save the Queen!" with response, being chanted at end of anthem before prayer for the Queen. There is an excellent choir of first-class voices. Passing from the chancel, visitors enter the

LADY or MONTACUTE CHAPEL (also called the Dean's Chapel), founded by Lady de Montacute in the fourteenth century. She was the daughter of St. Peter de Montfort, Beldesert Castle, and consort of Baron Montacute, ancestor of the Salisbury family. Lady Montacute died 1353. Notice the *Vyner Memorial Window* (1873), east-end, with figures of Samuel, David, St. John, and Timothy, with events in the life of each beneath. Inscription at foot, "Ye shall have tribulation ten days—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." In the wall beneath is a brass, on which is inscribed:—

"To the dear memory of Frederick Grantham Vyner, born May, 1847,—educated at Eton and in this House, who was murdered by Greek Brigands, April 21, 1870, after an agony of ten days, in which he so bore himself as to win from his countrymen their love and admiration, which had always been the tribute of his friends. The adjoining window has been placed by his sorrowing contemporaries at Christ Church. His life was lively and pleasant."

The locality of the murder was Delissi, Greece. Adjoining the "Vyner Window is that presented by Dr. Corfe, 1875, named "St. Cecilia's Window," from the order of St. Cecilia, of which Wolsey, the founder of Christ Church, was Cardinal. On pillars at west-end of the Lady Chapel are two monuments with effigies—that on the south being Dean Godwin, Vice-Chancellor, died 1620, aged 65; and that on the north, Dr. Robert Burton (Brasenose College,

1593), student of Christ Church, Vicar of St. Thomas' Church, and author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy." Beneath is the following inscription (written by himself):—

"*Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus, hic jacet Democritus junior, cui vitam dedit et mortem, Melancholia. Obiit. VIII. Id. Jan., A.C. M.DC.XXXIX.*"

Translation—"Known to few, unknown to less, here lies Democritus, junior, to whom Melancholy imparted both life and death. Died the eighth day of January, in the year of Christ, 1639."

THE TOMBS, of great antiquity, between the Lady and Latin Chapels, will attract attention. Three in number, each having effigy on summit—1, Sir George Nowers, or De Nodariis, died 1425 (stated by some historians as that of Henry de Bathe, Justiciary of England, 1292), this tomb undoubtedly consists of two distinct memorials, the lower portion forming one, and the slab with recumbent effigy (Nowers) on the top another—it is surmised that the upper part was brought from Tackley Church (twelve miles from Oxford), one of the manors of the Nowers being in that village, and a second at Churchill (near Chipping Norton) Oxon.; 2, Prior Guimond, founder of the Cathedral, died 1149; 3, Lady de Montacute, donor of the Lady Chapel and Christ Church Meadow, died 1353. From this point visitors proceed into the

LATIN CHAPEL (so called from Latin services formerly held within it), or ST. FRIDESWIDE'S, the oldest portion of the Cathedral. The illuminated window, erected in memory of Canon Bull, (died 1859), represents *Scenes in the Life of St. Frideswide the Virgin*, first Abbess of the Nunnery (see p. 148). She was sought in marriage by Algar, King of Mercia, but refused; and the incidents of the pursuit to attain his desire are shown in the window. It is traditionally related that he was struck blind by lightning whilst pursuing St. Frideswide. The top lights show the death of St. Frideswide, and her conveyance to Paradise by convoys of angels, the trees of life and knowledge, &c.

THE SHRINE OF ST. FRIDESWIDE (alleged) will interest visitors. It is supposed that this Shrine was erected about 1480, over a tomb which bore brass effigies of a man and woman, said to have represented Didan and his wife Saxfrida, parents of St. Frideswide. It consists of a large altar-tomb, over which is a magnificent Gothic Shrine, richly decorated with tabernacle-work. Vaulted stonework, beautifully executed, separates the upper division of the Shrine from the lower. The upper stage, formed of wood, is richly carved and handsomely canopied. The bones of the saint are supposed to have been removed here (from the Crypt before mentioned) in 1289. Her remains were exhumed several times. In Edward VI.'s reign they were flung into an adjoining garden, and on the death of the wife of Peter Martyr (the first married Canon of Christ Church), her body was placed in the tomb of St. Frideswide. When Queen Mary ascended the throne circumstances changed, the bones of St. Frideswide were replaced, and those of Mrs. Martyr consigned to the garden. A compromise was effected in the reign of Elizabeth, the remains of both being placed in one grave, with the inscription, "Here rests religion with superstition." (See p. 38 for account of Peter Martyr's connection with Oxford.) The Shrine was regarded by superstition in bygone days to be unsafe for any monarch of England to approach. In reality it is not the Shrine at all, but only the watching-chamber of the monks who guarded the Shrine, dating from the reign of Henry VIII. On the floor of St. Frideswide's Chapel are several brasses and memorials of departed worthies. The windows have remains of ancient illuminated glass. The *North Aisle* is next entered, in which visitors will observe the

LOTHIAN WINDOW (central), presented by Marquis of Lothian, 1876, as a memorial to his brother, a student of the foundation, in magnificent

illuminated glass, executed in a masterly manner. The subject represented is "St. Michael driving the Dragon and Fallen Angels from Heaven." The tomb of James Souch or Zouch (died 1503), a benefactor to the House in the fifteenth century, will be noticed in this part of the edifice. The west window, "Jonah under the Gourd at Nineveh," dates from circa 1630, and is supposed to be by Abraham Von Ligne. There is a memorial to Bishop James of Calcutta, near this spot, and memorial-windows to the Revs. Cyril Page and Fremantle. Passing into the *South Aisle*, four memorial-windows (three to students drowned) will attract the visitors' notice :—1. (*West*), To Mr. Edward Denison, M.P. for Newark, whose name is cherished by the poor of London as a "household word," in consequence of his exhaustive labours for their amelioration. He died at Melbourne, Australia, 1870. The figures in the window are symbolical of "Faith, Hope, and Charity." 2. (*South*), To Mr. George Rankine Luke, accidentally drowned, 1862. 3. (*adjoining*), To Mr. John Walter (Christ Church), son of Mr. John Walter (Exeter College), M.P. for Berks, and chief proprietor of "The Times" (see pp. 62-4.) The deceased gentleman was the fourth of the family bearing the name of "John Walter"—his death breaking the four-fold link of the name connected with "The Times." Mr. Walter was accidentally drowned in the lake at Bearwood Park, Berks (the family seat), Christmas-Eve, 1870, whilst endeavouring to rescue his relatives—the ice having given way during skating. The subjects represented in the window are—"Saul casting a Javelin at David," "Baruch and Jeremiah in Prison," "Joseph leading the Virgin," "The Betrayal," "St. John following our Lord," and "SS. Luke and Paul." The inscription at base—"Many waters cannot quench love, neither can the floods drown it." 4 (*next*), To Mr. George Manuel Dasent, drowned while bathing at Sandford Lasher (three miles from Oxford), April 30, 1872. Under each window are inscribed brasses. There is a tablet adjoining to the memory of Dr. Pocock, the skilled orientalist, born in the parish of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, November 8, 1604; entered Magdalen Hall (now Hertford College), 1618; Fellow of Corpus Christi, 1628; Regius Professor of Arabic, 1636; Regius Professor of Hebrew, 1648. Died September 10, 1691. A few steps round the corner is a monument to Sir William Brunckner, Lord Viscount Brunckner, of Castle Lyons, Ireland, a staunch royalist, gentleman of Privy Chamber to Charles I. and Chamberlain to Charles II. when Prince of Wales. Died at Oxford, during the rebellion, November, 1645. The monument also commemorates Dame Winifrid Leigh, his wife, died in London, July 20, 1649. Their effigies (in relief), connected by a death's head, are noticeable. Visitors next enter

ST. LUCIENNE'S CHAPEL (known as the Old Vestry). It contains several monuments, and the "St. Thomas à Becket" window. The face of Becket has been entirely obliterated. This was carried out by command of Henry VIII., who issued orders that no likeness of the Archbishop on glass, wood, stone, or illuminated missal, should be allowed to exist, so great was his hatred for Thomas of Canterbury. The subject of the window is the "Murder of St. Thomas à Becket." (One of the severe measures of Becket in Oxford is noted on p. 129.) At the east corner of St. Lucienne's Chapel is *Bishop Kyng's (or King) Tomb* (last Abbot of Osney Abbey and first Bishop of Oxford—see pp. 140, 144), and the small illuminated window adjoining represents the Bishop in robes, and Osney Abbey in the background. Von Ligne is supposed to have been the artist. The window was taken out for preservation before the capitulation of Oxford, 1646, and replaced at the

Restoration, 1660. In the gallery of the south aisle are placed remains of the old Priory, some pieces of the *original* Shrine of St. Frideswide, a curious piece of sculptured Norman architecture, &c. There is no record of the consecration of any Bishop in the Cathedral until February 1, 1874, when the Rev. Charles Waldegrave Sandford, D.D., Tutor and Censor, was consecrated to the Bishopric of Gibraltar by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Dean of Christ Church, who preached the sermon, remarked that no ceremony so august had been performed in the Cathedral for seven hundred years—when Henry II. ordered the Archbishop of Canterbury to witness the translation of the relics of St. Frideswide to the Shrine erected for their reception. The Cathedral was first lighted with gas in 1874. Returning up the south aisle, visitors leave the Cathedral by a small door (left) leading into the cloisters. There are several tablets (with Latin and English inscriptions), including two to Peninsular heroes (killed in action), as follows:—

“Thomas Marsden Jodrell, Esq., M.A., Student of this House, and Captain in his Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot. In the disastrous attack upon Rosetta, April 8, 1807, though his own regiment was in the field, he offered himself as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Oswald, and was the bearer of his orders to recall a body of our gallant troops, who were suffering under a severe fire of musquetry from the walls of the town. He saw his danger, and met it with the spirit of a soldier. He fell in the discharge of his duty. They who, within these walls, were the guardians and instructors of his youth, and they who shared with him the endearing intimacies of early life, have placed this Tablet to his memory.”

“Charles Taylor, Esq., M.A., formerly Student of this House, Lieutenant-Colonel in his Majesty's 20th Regiment of Light Dragoons. He had the merit of having formed and disciplined that Regiment himself; and, at the head of a small part of it, in the Battle of Vimiera, August 21, 1808, he attacked and defeated a very superior body of the enemy's cavalry, who were advancing rapidly against the flank of the 50th and 52nd Regiments of Foot. He fell in the moment of victory. His first and earliest friends, who knew that they were dear to him, and he was dear to them, have placed this Tablet to his memory.”

The University Sermon is preached in the Cathedral on Ascension and Christmas days. Turning to the left, visitors approach the

CHAPTER HOUSE, entered by a noble Norman doorway, circa 1180. A Canon's order is necessary for inspection. In the outer room the *Foundation Stone of Wolsey's College, Ipswich*, is preserved, having this inscription:—

“Anno Christi, 1528, et regni Henrici, octavi, regis Angliæ 20, mensis vero Junii 15, positum per Johannem epm. Lidenensem”—(i.e. John Holt, Bishop of Lydda).

There is likewise a portion of the tomb of Longsword's wife (from Osney Abbey) and several portraits. The Chapter-room (54ft. by 24ft.) is almost similar to that at Chester. A curious chest, table, and wainscoting (Elizabethan) will attract attention. The room contains portraits of Henry VII.(2), Queen Elizabeth of York (his consort), Henry VIII., Queens Mary and Elizabeth, Cardinal Wolsey, Canon Peter Martyr, Deans Fell, Aldrich (3), and Jackson, and several Bishops. From the Chapter House, visitors pass through an archway into the area of the

NEW BUILDINGS (1862-6). Venetian Gothic. Cost, £20,000. Length, 350ft. Height of central tower, 90ft. Rooms for fifty-five students. Architect, Sir Thomas Deane. A thoroughfare under the tower conducts direct into the

BROAD, NEW MEADOW, AND RIVERSIDE WALKS. The *Broad Walk* (formerly called the Wide Walk) is about a quarter-mile in length, forming a promenade. Deans Fell and Aldrich raised and improved the Walk. The gathering of the Heads of Houses, Professors, and other notabilities in the Walk on SHOW-SUNDAY, preceding Commemoration Week (June), is the “event of the season.” The *New Meadow Walk*, 600yds. length, formed 1868, leads direct to the river Thames, in Oxford classically named “The Isis.” The *Riverside Walks*, on the banks of the Thames and Cherwell, are a

mile-and-quarter in extent. Seats are placed at intervals from which visitors may survey the charming landscape presented to their view. The confluence of the two rivers takes place at the south-east of the Walks, just beyond the College Boats. An account of the Boat Races on the river is given at pp. 3-5. Returning again through the New Buildings, visitors cross the Chaplains' Quadrangle (built by Bishop John Fell, 1672—see pp. 145-6—the north side being part of the ancient Refectory of St. Frideswide), and pass under the Hall Tower (heightened, 1876-8), in the upper portion of which the

BONNY CHRIST CHURCH BELLS were re-hung, 1872. The Bells are ten in number; the oldest being the tenth, 1589, and the ninth the latest, 1749. The tenor weighs 42cwt., and is in C-sharp. They were restored, 1871, by Mr. A. White, campanologist, Besilslegh, Berks. Seven were cast for Osney Abbey, but have been since recast, and three added. Attached to Christ Church change-ringers is the "oldest ringer in England" for a long period—Jonathan Pavier, born at South Hinksey, Oxford, May 31, 1779; living 1877, aged 98. His first "touch" was in 1807, and his greatest achievement, 1815, in changes of 10,008. From this portion of Christ Church, visitors make their way into the Kitchen, Lecture-room, and Hall. Note the single supporting pillar, 80ft. high (date, 1640), and the fan tracery. The arms of Charles I. and Prince of Wales' feathers are on the bosses. Proceeding into

THE KITCHEN, an interesting specimen of an ancient English cooking apartment, remaining as erected by Wolsey, 1528, observe the curious *Gridiron*, supported by four wheels, measuring 4ft. 6in. by 4ft. 1in., used for dressing whole joints prior to the introduction of spits or ranges. The Kitchen was the first part of the House finished. Making exit from the apartment, and passing up the staircase, the Lobby is entered, in which there are twenty-eight portraits of dignitaries of the Church, &c., by Vandyke, Lely, Romney, and other artists. The centre doors conduct visitors into

THE HALL, a magnificent refectory, standing only second to Westminster Hall. Date, 1529. Length, 115ft.; width, 40ft.; height, 50ft. Roof, Irish oak, decorated with armorial bearings of Henry VIII.; Cardinal Wolsey; the Sees of Bath, Durham, Lincoln, and York; St. Alban's Abbey, &c. It was damaged by fire, 1720, and repaired at the expense of Canon John Hammond. The sides are half-wainscoted. At the top of the wainscot is a handsome cornice-moulding, with a series of shields of arms beneath, emblazoned with bearings of Henry VIII. and Wolsey alternate. The bay-window to right of dais is a splendid specimen of heraldic illumination, executed by Messrs. Powell, of London, at cost of Ven. Archdeacon Clerke, Sub-Dean of the House. Two of the four centre lights represent the Prince of Wales' feathers, the Red and White Roses of England, the Thistle, and the S or link between St. George and the Dragon in the Order of the Garter. There are also the seven sets of arms borne by his H.R.H., and the initial letters A. E. The lower part bears an inscription: "Albertus Edwardus, Princeps Walliæ, Dux Cornubiæ, admissus die Octobris, 1859." The motto, "Ich Dien," is likewise emblazoned across the bottom. The two parallel lights bear arms, motto, and insignia of Prince Frederick William Charles of Denmark, with initials F.F., exhibiting red castles and white elephants, and motto, "God og Kongen." Across the two lights is the inscription: "Christimus Fredericus Gulielmus Carolus heris Danæ, admissus Octobris 20, 1863." The upper lights represent the Christ Church arms (two black rooks, a red rose on gold ground, a large white cross with red lion in the centre, and four blue lions heads on black surface); the City arms; arms of Archdeacon of Oxford (Virgin Mary and Child); and private crest of the donor, with initials,

C.C.C. In connection with the latter, the window bears the following:—
 “Alumnus, 1814; Canonicus, 1845; Sub-Deaconus, 1851; anno salutis, 1867.” Beneath this, “Hanc fenestram in honorem illustrium decorum Princeps ornamandum curavet Carolus Clerke, S. T. P., Hujusce Adies.” The portraits (seventy-one in number) adorning the walls, are specimens of the best masters, including Gainsborough, Hogarth, Holbein, Kneller, Lawrence, Sir Peter Lely, Mengs, Owen, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Shee, Vandyke, Van Loo, Mrs. Walker, Zuccherò, &c. Over the high table the portraits of Henry VIII. and Wolsey, by Holbein; Queen Elizabeth, by Zuccherò; Deans Samuel and John Fell, Francis Atterbury (the exiled Bishop of Rochester), Dean Henry Aldrich, and others will attract notice. On the right-hand side, No. 32, represents Dean Fell, Bishop of Oxford (see p. 145), Dr. Dolben, Archbishop of York (wounded at Battle of Marston Moor), and Canon Allestree, three divines, in their canonical habits, reading the Liturgy of the Church of England (during its prohibition at the time of the Rebellion and Cromwell’s Protectorship) in the lodgings of Dr. Willis, Canterbury Quadrangle. Dr. Allestree bequeathed his library to the Regius Professor of Divinity. He was buried at Hampton Ridware, Staffordshire, with the following epitaph:—

“Underneath lies the body of Thomas Allestree, M.A., late Rector of this Parish and Prebendary of Lichfield, who was a Minister of the Church of England 54 years. He composed 500 sermons, and preached 5000 times. He died the 30th day of June, 1715, in the 78th year of this age.”

No. 31, by Lely, adjoining, is a portrait of John Locke, student, author of the “Essay on the Human Understanding,” for which Locke was only paid the sum of £30, although it occupied his study for twenty years. Locke entered Christ Church, 1652. It being reported in 1684 that he was disloyal, letters passed between the Earl of Sunderland and Bishop Fell on the matter, the Bishop taking Locke’s part, but stating he would obey the commands of the Government respecting him. Locke was abroad at the time, and the Bishop wrote to the Earl to say that if he was not in England and at Christ Church by January 1, 1685, he should proceed to expel him for contumacy. The following was the Earl’s answer:—

“To the Bishop of Oxford.—Whitehall, Nov. 12, 1684.

“My Lord.—Having communicated your lordship’s letter of the 8th to his Majesty, he has thought fit to direct me to send you the enclosed, containing his commands for the immediate expulsion of Mr. Locke. SUNDERLAND.”

“To the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dean of Christ Church, and to our trusty and well-beloved, the Chapter there. Right Reverend Father in God, and trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well.—Whereas we have received information of the factious and disloyal behaviour of Locke, one of the students of that our College, we have thought fit hereby to signify our will and pleasure to you, that you forthwith remove him from his student’s place, and deprive him of all rights and advantages thereunto belonging. For which this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court of Whitehall, the 11th of November, 1684. By his Majesty’s command. SUNDERLAND.”

THE REPLY OF BISHOP FELL:—

“To the Earl of Sunderland.—Nov. 15, 1684.

“Right Honourable.—I hold myself bound in duty to signify to your Lordship, that his Majesty’s command for the expulsion of Mr. Locke, from this College, is fully executed. “JOH. OXON.”

In St. Mark’s Library, Venice, there is a MS. in the handwriting of Locke, consisting of notes on medical subjects, which is the more curious if, as has been said, Locke was averse from allowing it to be known that he once intended to practise medicine. The same institution also contains a copy of the original of the first Act of the Fundamental Constitution for the Government of Carolina, by John Locke. It had always been supposed that this Constitution was the work of Locke, but its certainty is proved by the MS.

Among the events of historic interest taking place in the quaintly-graven Hall of Christ Church may be mentioned the banquet to Henry VIII. in 1533; the public disputations in the reign of Edward VI.; the dramatic performances on Queen Elizabeth's visit, 1566 (see p. 45), also in 1605 and 1615 on visits of James I. (see pp. 54-6), and on visit of Charles I., 1636; Charles also assembled his Parliament in the Hall, January 2, 1644 (see p. 65). Handel, the celebrated composer, gave concerts in the Hall, July 12 and 13, 1733. A public banquet was given, June 14, 1814, to the Allied Sovereigns, the Duke of York, Prince Metternich, Marshal Prince Blucher, &c. The Hall was filled with distinguished persons of rank, science, and art (900 in number). The veteran Blucher addressed the assemblage in his native tongue, "which was immediately eloquently translated into English by the Prince Regent, George IV." (see p. 79-80). H.R.H. Prince of Wales was entertained at dinner in the Hall, November 1, 1859 (see p. 84). Passing from the Hall, the Lecture-room is entered from the staircase. The room contains fourteen portraits—Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford, founder of the Harleian Library (by Kneller); Robert Harley, fourth Earl of Oxford, died 1790; Bishop Moss, Oxford, 1807, &c. Proceeding into the Great Quadrangle again, visitors pass along the eastern side (straight) to "Kill-Canon" Gateway, so named from the pernicious effects of its draughty situation, and enter

PECKWATER QUADRANGLE, deriving its name from an ancient Inn, standing at the south-west corner of the present court, kept by Ralph (or Radulph) Peckwater, who conveyed it (1260) to Giffard, Baron Brimsfield, founder of Gloucester Hall (Worcester College). Peckwater Inn was used for study in Civil Law until reign of Henry VIII. The King presented it to the foundation. Vine Hall was on the east-side of Quadrangle. During the time Brian Duppa was Dean of Christ Church (1629-38), the present noble square was formed. In 1705 the east, north, and west sides were rebuilt from design by Dr. Clarke, under superintendence of Dean Aldrich. Canon Antony Radcliffe bequeathed £3,000 towards the buildings, which are supposed to be one of the most correct examples of Palladian architecture in the kingdom, excess of ornament being studiously avoided. They comprise seventy-two sets of rooms and Canon's residence. It was in this Quadrangle that the "Surplice Riot" took place, 1660. Some students, led by William Penn (who entered Christ Church during the Protectorate), fell upon others when they appeared for the first time in white surplices, after the Restoration, and tore the hated garments into shreds. For this action Penn was expelled. On the south-side of the Quadrangle will be observed the

PICTURE GALLERY AND LIBRARY, with superb front of massive Corinthian pillars. Standing apart from any other building, and yet forming one side of the square, its prominence confers a grandeur to the locality. Commenced 1716; completed, 1761. Design by Dr. G. Clarke, Fellow of All Souls, M.P. for the University. The lower portion of the edifice forms the Picture Gallery, the upper the Library. Otto Nicholson, donor of Conduit (see p. 55), Archbishop Wake (1837), Browne Willis, General Guise, the Earl of Orrery, Mr. Cracherode, and many others, have been munificent donors to the institution. Entering the Lobby, a collection of thirteen busts will attract attention, including the four Georges, Dean Jackson (removed from the Cathedral), Dr. Busby, Francis Burton (by Chantry), &c. Proceeding into

THE PICTURE GALLERY visitors will find a very rare collection of paintings (254 in number), extremely valuable. They were principally bequeathed by Brigadier-General Guise, 1765, and Hon. W. T. H. Fox-

Strangways, 1828. Those in the west gallery are of the celebrated Italian schools, arranged chronologically from Cimabue to the Carracci (twenty-six). Several are original specimens of the early masters before oil painting was invented, from the studios of Giotto di Bondones, Duccio di Buoninsegna, Gaddi, Margaritone, &c. A complete catalogue may be obtained from the janitor. A brief selection is made :—No. 11, St. Francis, by Margaritone, 1275 ; No. 12, Triptych—Madonna and Child between a crucifixion, and St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, Cimabue, 1300 ; No. 33, Virgin and St. John at foot of the cross, attributed to Andrea Mantegna, a fragment saved from the fire at Durazzo Palace, Genoa ; No. 57, Christ in the Temple (on wood), name of Andrea del Sarto at back ; No. 59, Christ bearing Cross (property of Charles I.) ; Nos. 92-5, fragments of Raphael's last Cartoons ; No. 113, Nativity, by Titian (belonged to Charles I., sold by Parliament during the Rebellion) ; No. 168, Mountebank on Horseback, drawing a Clown's Tooth, by D. Battaglia ; No. 227, Italian Buffoon drinking, by Annibale Carracci ; No. 249, Butcher's Shop (same), representing Agostino, Annibale, Gobbo, and Lodovico Carracci in the garb of butchers, said to have been painted to check the conceit of the mother, who was exceedingly proud of her sons. The mother is represented in the background. The Picture Gallery is generally hurried through, but such should not be the rule, for it contains most valuable gems. On the staircase leading to the Library is a statue of John Locke (by Rysbrack), presented by William Locke (see p. 156).

THE LIBRARY (142ft. length, 30ft. width, 37ft. height) contains magnificent collections of books, manuscripts, coins, &c. Among the curiosities are Cardinal Wolsey's Prayer Book ; the Book of Proverbs, beautifully written and illuminated by Mrs. Inglis ; Charles II.'s Mandate for the Expulsion of John Locke, with his autograph ; Latin Exercise Book of the Duke of Gloucester (Queen Anne's last son), with corrections by his tutor, Bishop Burnet ; the Original Score of the May-Day Hymn sung on Magdalen College Tower, composed by Dr. Benjamin Rogers, Christ Church, 1685, the words written by Dr. Thomas Smith, Fellow of Magdalen College, who was twice expelled by successive Kings, James II. and William III.—died 1710 ; and some rare works of Erasmus and Martin Luther. The Coins comprise Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, Indian, Roman, and other foreign and English specimens of great rarity, including complete sets of the remarkable Zodiac Coins of Hindoostan. A reminiscence of a member of Christ Church is appropriately noted here Richard Hakluyt, a student of Christ Church, 1570, a native of Yetton, Herefordshire, a "stay-at-home traveller," issued a curious work in 1598, entitled "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation, by Richard Hakluyt, Master of Artes, and sometime Student of Christ Church in Oxford." A good copy of this admirable work is worth about £20, its value continually increasing. The earlier pages contain an account of a voyage made round the north-coast of Norway and Russia, considered authentic, being gathered from the lips of noted seamen who assembled at Wapping, London. A portion of the work is devoted to "The Voyage of Oother, made to the north-east parts beyond Norway, reported by himself unto Alfred, the famous King of England, about the yere 890." The Norseman Oother sailed round the north of Norway and Lapland into the White Sea, and probably discovered the mouth of the River Dwina. Wood remarks that the work being by Hakluyt "performed with great care and industry, cannot but, be an honour to the realm of England." Thomas Randolphe, of Badlesmere Kent, student of Christ Church, wrote "An Account of his Embassage to the Emperor of Russia," 1568, which was included in "Richard Hakluyt's.

Voyages." Leaving Peckwater Quadrangle, and turning to the left, the small Canterbury Quadrangle is entered. Here stood Canterbury College, founded October, 1363, by Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the study of Canon Law. Henry VIII. presented Canterbury College to Christ Church at the suppression of minor foundations. In 1775 the north and east sides were rebuilt, and the south side 1783, chiefly at expense of Dr. Robinson, Primate of Ireland, who gave £4,000. The magnificent Canterbury Gateway (Doric) was built 1778. The design furnished by Mr. Wyatt. John Wicliff was the first Warden of Canterbury College, and thus his name has become interwoven with the annals of Christ Church (see p. 27—"John Wicliff at Oxford"). A transcription of his epitaph in Lutterworth Church, Leicestershire, will form a fitting conclusion to the tour through Christ Church :—

"Sacred to the memory of John Wicliff, the earliest champion of ecclesiastical reform in England. He was born in Yorkshire in the year 1324. In the year 1375 he was presented to the Rectory of Lutterworth, where he died on the 31st of December, 1384. At Oxford he acquired not only the renown of a consummate schoolman, but the far more glorious title of the Evangelic Doctor. His whole life was one perpetual struggle against the corruptions and encroachments of the Papal court, and the impostures of its devoted auxiliaries, the mendicant fraternities. His labours in the cause of Scriptural Truth were crowned by one immortal achievement, his translation of the Bible into the English tongue. This mighty work drew on him, indeed, the bitter hatred of all who were making merchandise of the popular credulity and ignorance. But he found an abundant reward in the blessings of his countrymen of every rank and age, to whom he unfolded the words of eternal life. His mortal remains were interred near this spot, but were not allowed to rest in peace. After the lapse of many years (forty-one) his bones were dragged from the grave and consigned to the flames, and his ashes were cast into the waters of the adjoining stream."

Leaving Christ Church, and crossing the road slightly to the left, visitors enter

Oriel College, founded, as *St. Mary's College*, by Adam de Brome (born at Brome or Broom, Staffordshire), almoner to Edward II., and Vicar of St. Mary's, April 20, 1324. Refounded by Edward II., January 21, 1326, tradition relating that the King had many distractions during his reign, and in one of these extremities of distress (the flight from Bannockburn), he vowed to build a College to the honour of the Virgin Mary, should his safety be secured ; but under the circumstances he found this almost an impossibility from want of funds, so he accepted an offer of De Brome, and thus the foundation obtained royal patronage. The tragical fate of the King (see p. 23) greatly jeopardised the existence of the foundation ; but the Bishop of Lincoln (Oxford being at that period within his See) took it under his protection, constituting himself visitor instead of the King. Four hundred years after (1726) the visitatorial power of the Bishop of Lincoln was set on one side, through judgment of Court of Common Pleas, and vested again in royalty. The name of this College has excited curiosity. Several reasons have been assigned. Some antiquaries avouch that it is but a corruption of "*Aul Royal*," being founded by a King, the visitor being the reigning sovereign. Extant deeds of the earliest period in its history apparently corroborate this, viz., "*Prepositus et scholares domus beate Marie Oxon Colegii de Oryell, alias Aule Regalis vulgariter muncupati*"—"The Provost and Scholars of the House of the Blessed St. Mary at Oxford, commonly called Oriel College, or Hall Royal"). Others suggest the word "*Oriolum*," a porch or gateway, a phrase often used by olden writers. Then it is stated to be derived from a splendid western window, conspicuously shown from without, and forming a recess in the interior. Chaucer says, "*In her oryall she was, cloyd well with royal glass.*" Dr. Ingram offers the latter part of the word, "*Oratoriolum*." It is also stated to have been derived from Alienore, wife of Jacobus de Ispania, Vicar of St. Mary's, who in 1328 made over a life-interest in the property, granted to him by Queen Eleanor, mother of Edward II. Edward III. (December 17, 1327), conferred further grants to the College, recognising his father as founder. The site originally intended

for the College was on the opposite side of the thoroughfare, a spacious tenement known as Tackley's Inn, debouching into the High Street. The mansion of "Le Oriole," on the site of which the College now stands, was granted by Henry III. to Bogo de Clare, lord of the manor of Holywell. It was presented by him to the Spanish Princess Eleanor, wife of Edward I. It was this fact probably that caused the Spanish pomegranate to appear so frequently in the College decorations. The manse of St. Mary's Church (now St. Mary Hall), adjoining the mansion of Le Oriole, was also given by the King for a residence for the Provost and Fellows, with all the rights thereunto belonging. The original founder, Adam de Brome, was at one period a clerk in Chancery. In 1314 he became Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham. He was promoted, through his diligence and knowledge, to the Rectory of Hanworth, Middlesex, 1315, and Archdeacon of Stow and Vicar of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Oxford, 1319. He was Provost of Oriel for six years, and died at Oxford, June 13, 1332. Buried in St. Mary's Church. The present buildings of Oriel College are comparatively modern, about 1620, when the south and west sides of the first Quadrangle were rebuilt. The north side with the Hall and Chapel, were added in 1637. The ogee battlements, bold and massive in appearance, deserve notice. The square tower which rises over the gateway is ornamented by the "Oriel" window; and the vaulting of the gateway is delicately wrought with fan-shape tracery, adorned with the arms of Charles I. Before entering the College, a list of a few of its leading men is given:—

Archbishop Whately, Dublin.
Bishop Butler, author of "Analogy."
Bishop Hampden, Hereford.
Bishop Wilberforce, Oxford and Winchester.
Duke of Marlborough, Viceroy of Ireland.
Dr. Pusey, Regius Professor of Hebrew.
John Keble, author of "Christian Year."
Sir W. Raleigh, the "Shepherd of the Ocean."

Dr. J. H. Newman, the "Old Lion of Oriel."
Dr. Arnold, Master of Rugby School.
Fryne, lawyer and republican.
John Day, author of "Day's Dial," a volume of sermons.
Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days."
Gilbert White, author of "Natural History of Selborne."

Entering the Quadrangle from Oriel Street,

THE HALL, built 1637, restored 1826 and 1838 (50ft. length, 20ft. width), faces the visitors. The statues over the entrance are Edwards II. and III. and Virgin and Child, under canopies. The oak roof is one of the finest of its size in Oxford. The portraits around the Hall are:—

King Edward II.
Queen Anne
Duke of Beaufort
Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston
Dr. Rouse (Bodley's second librarian)

Sir Walter Raleigh
Sir Thomas Routh
Bishop Butler
Bishop Mant, &c.

In a window are the arms of Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston, quartering nineteen coats, with the punning motto, in allusion to the family name, "Pie repone te." There are also two curious cups, splendid specimens of ancient plate, one presented by Edward II., called the Founder's Cup" (9½in. height; brim, 5½in.; breadth, 3½in.). Silver-gilt, with six ample lips projecting; the lid is studded with open-work; and elegant arabesque work engraved around, ancient horn pattern. The monogram E, in Lombard capitals, is engraved in several compartments. The Cup was found behind some wainscoting (where it had been placed for safety) after Cromwell's protectorate. The second Cup is a beautiful cocoa-nut, silver-gilt, presented by Bishop Carpenter, 1476, bearing the following inscription (Latin and translation are both given).—

"Vir ratione bibas,
Non quod petit atra voluptas,
Sic caro casta datur,
Lis lingue suppedatur."

"Drink, gentle sir, with moderation,
And not from drunken inclination;
Thus health of body is provided,
And strife of tongues may be avoided."

At the south-east corner of the Quadrangle is

THE CHAPEL, commenced 1640, consecrated 1642, by Bishop Feodric (or "Fredericks"), respecting whom there is a curious history, relating his rise from the humblest ranks of society. The illuminated window (by Peckett, York) represents the "Presentation of Christ in the Temple," from design by Dr. Wall, at cost of Duke of Beaufort, Lord Leigh, and Lord Wenman. In the Ante-Chapel is a Brass Lectern, given by Mr. Napier, 1654, and also two marble monuments to the memory of Henry Edmunds, D.C.L., died 1746, and to Dr. George Carter, Provost 1708-27 (executed by Westmacott, at expense of Dr. Eveleigh, 1811). The Chapel was restored 1678, 1818, 1833, &c. Visitors will be interested by a record to a Crimean Martyr, who, touched with the infirmities of others, was willing "to do and die."—

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. Henry Stowe, Fellow of this College, who left its walls in February, 1855, that he might distribute the bounty of his countrymen in ministering to the wants of the Army in the Crimea, and died at Balaclava, on the 20th of June in the same year, aged 30 years. A few of his friends have erected this monument to the memory of one, whose brief life was spent in useful and honourable exertion, and whose death is associated with events of deep interest in the history of his country."

From the Chapel visitors proceed into the second Quadrangle, or inner Court. The buildings were the gifts of two individuals—that on the east by Bishop Robinson, London (commenced 1719); that on the west, by Dr. George Carter, (1729). The whole fortune of Dr. Carter (Provost of the College 1708-27), was devoted to this purpose and that of the purchase of livings for the benefit of foundation. The Runic inscription on Robinson's building is "Madr er Moldvr Ayki" ("Man is but a heap of dust"). In the centre of Carter's and Robinson's buildings is

THE LIBRARY, built 1788, from design by Mr. Wyatt, chiefly at the expense of Baron Edward Leigh, Steward of the University. It is of the Ionic order, and is considered one of the, if not the most perfect, in Oxford. The Library has been built thrice—the first in 1444, the second, 1637, the present, 1788. It is very rich in works delighting the bibliographer, including:—

Capgrove's Commentary on Genesis, manuscript, illuminated. This is supposed to be one of the books given by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester to the Bodleian Library, when first founded by him. It has a memorandum of its presentation to the Duke at his manor of Penshurst, Kent, in his own handwriting. The initial letter of the dedication (to Duke Humphrey) contains a curious illumination of the author presenting his production to the Duke. Capgrove, the author, was an Augustinian monk of Canterbury. Mr. Warton supposes that this book, with others, was lost from the Bodleian Library, at the Reformation. There is, likewise, an extensive collection of the

Works of William Prynne, the antiquary, lawyer, and republican, who had his ears

cruelly shorn off, in the reign of Charles I., for writing his "Histriomastix." The books were given to the College by Prynne, and include a copy of his "Parliamentary Records," of which only twenty-three copies were saved at the Great Fire of London, 1666. Three similar volumes, in the library of the Duke of Sussex, when offered for sale at the Duke's death, realised £155. The valuable and

Curious Library of Baron Leigh, bequeathed to the foundation by the Baron, who was a member of the Society.

An original letter of Bishop Butler's, written in the College. There is also

Bishop Rede's Cup. Rede was the founder of Merton Library, and left this Cup by will.

THE COMMON ROOM, under the Library, contains some excellent portraits, including Bishops Ken, Morley, Seth Ward, and Copleston; Sir William Seymour, Judge of Bombay; and a few of the Provosts; also a curious picture by Vasari, presented by James Clutterbuck, Esq., a group of Italian writers—Boccaccio, Calvacanti, Dante, Ficinus, Guido, Petrarch, and Politian. A print, engraved from this picture, by Hierome Cock, is known to be one of great rarity. In the Inner Room is a valuable gathering of engravings of distinguished men of the foundation. The College owns 6,186 acres of land. It presents to thirteen benefices—value, per annum, about

£2,280 (excluding the Rectory of Purleigh (Provost's emolument). Income of College (University Commissioners' Report), £16,649. Expenditure, £16,709. Provost's income, £2,339 10s. 6d.; seventeen Fellows, £4,680 13s. 3d. (£289 18s. each, with allowances during residence); Tutorships, £200 each; Lectureships, from £50 to £200. House property produces £1,567 7s. per annum; tithe-rent charges, £1,294 7s. 11d. Undergraduates (1877), 83; Members on books, 434. Oriol College was the first to open its Fellowships to the University. Sir Walter Raleigh, the statesman and circumnavigator, studied at Oriol College. He introduced the potato, tobacco, and canaries into England. The canaries were brought from the Fortunate Islands by Raleigh, and presented to Queen Elizabeth. The birds, of a grey nearly as deep as the grey plumage of the European linnet, did not at first gain much attention from their royal owner; and her only remark was, "To come from such a distance, they are not very beautiful!" "Will your Majesty," said Raleigh, "suspend your judgment until you have heard the little musicians sing?" And the birds, as if they understood the famous adventurer's words, immediately began to warble, with sweet, clear voice, an air very popular at that period, which Sir Walter Scott quotes in his "*Heart of Mid-Lothian*,"

"I was in the shade, and I have seen the sun of England."

Thenceforth the canaries became the favourites of the Queen, who allowed no one to assist her in the offices of care and affection they required. And she was recompensed by the numerous broods the birds produced, and still more by a singular change which the plumage of the canaries underwent in the royal aviary. Imperceptibly they lost their sombre colour; and five or six years afterwards they appeared in a livery of pale gold, which led to their being called "golden birds." Men never miss the proclamation of a miracle; and Shakespeare, in one of his poems, alludes to this wonderful transformation as due to the glances of a sovereign more powerful to create gold than the sun of the Atlantic! Elizabeth not unfrequently distributed among her favourites the products of her aviary, and her courtiers disputed eagerly the honour of a gift so rare and so highly precious. In the Anglesen family is still preserved one of the royal birds, duly embalmed and stuffed, with a little golden ring attached to one leg, bearing the Queen's monogram. Departing from Oriol College, visitors proceed a few paces up Oriol Street (in earlier times called Schydyard Street, from the writers and transcribers of *schedes* (sheets or books), who formerly dwelt therein), and arrive at

St. Mary Hall (originally an auxiliary to Oriol College). It was the residence of Henry Kelve, burgher of Oxford, who presented it to the Rev. Mr. Peter, Rector of St. Mary's Church, for a manse, 1229; conveyed by Edward II., 1325, to St. Mary-the-Virgin's College (Oriol), and made an academical Hall, 1333. In the reign of Edward IV. it was enlarged by the addition of Bedell Hall, built 1294, by Reynold de la Leigh. There is no record of a Principal, however, until 1436. The Hall is entered from a passage, which conveys visitors into a Quadrangle, very irregularly built.

THE HALL, south-east corner, was built 1632-44; entirely remodelled 1830, principally at expense of Bishop Hampden, Hereford (Principal 1833-48). The east window contains fifteen events in the "*Life of the Blessed Virgin and Christ*," by Clutterbuck. The seal of the Hall bears a representation of these figures. The arms of the benefactors are also well executed in stained glass. There are several fine portraits on the walls, including Dr. Wilson (the friend of John Wilkes), holding *Magna Charta* and the Bill of Rights; Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of England; Dr. John Hunter,

physician ; Drs. Bliss, Hudson, King, and Nowell, Principals ; James Gibbs, architect ; the Earl of Orrery, &c.

THE CHAPEL is over the Hall, and built about the same period. Considerably improved 1777, by benefaction of Bishop Oswald, Raphoe, Ireland. There is a singular epitaph on a marble tablet in the Chapel, on Dr. William King (Principal of the Hall for forty-four years), written by himself. Buried in Ealing Church, Middlesex, ordering his heart to be preserved in this Chapel. There is a curious inscription in Harwell Church (south-wall), near Wantage, Berks, partaking to an extent of the nature of a *will-epitaph*, testifying to the benevolence of an Oxford graduate, named Christopher Elderfield, born at Harwell, April, 1607 ; entered St. Mary Hall, Michaelmas Term, 1621 ; “and being naturally inclined to good letters, made great proficiency in them.” He issued essays on “Regeneration,” and “Baptism.” “The author of these,” says Wood, “was a man of single life, only wedded to his book, and so had only a spiritual issue to keep up his name.” The *will-epitaph* is reproduced as a curiosity :—

“Christopher Elderfield, Clerk, born in this parish, gave, by his last Will and Testament, three hundred and fifty pounds, with two hundred fourscore and four pounds, whereof was bought so much land in the parish of South Moreton as is worth twenty pounds per annum. And the other sixty and six pounds thereof residue (according to a decree in his Majesty's Court of Chancery) remain in the hands of the Churchwardens of Hagborne ; the benefit whereof he willed to be employed yearly in works of Charity, Bounty, or Piety, for the good of this parish. But he expressly forbid that it should be added to the making up of Taxes, or any other way perverted to the easing of able men, upon any pretence ; particularly he willed every spring two good Milch Cows to be bought, and given to two of the poorest men, or widows, burdened with many children, towards their sustentation. He died December 2, an. Dom., 1652.”

Burton, a “depopulated town,” near Petworth, Sussex, was the place of his decease, and he was interred without any record. *Will-epitaphs* (precisely worded) are very rare ; a second instance is given under Magdalen College. (See p. 173.) There is one in Old English on a tomb in Ropley Church, Leicestershire, commencing, “This is the Wyll of Bartholomey Kyngsto’, Esq.,” then follow the items. The eastern side of the Quadrangle was erected about 1750, at expense of Dr. King ; the western side, 1830, at Dr. Dean's cost, and completed by Dr. Hampden, Bishop of Hereford. In the Principal's lodgings are portraits of Drs. Dean, Hampden, and Pett (Principals). In a list of famous men attached to St. Mary Hall occur the names of Sir Thomas More, Chancellor, beheaded July 5, 1535 ; Sir Christopher Hatton ; Sandys and Fritwell, poets ; Thomas Cornish (Provost of Oriel College, 1493-1507), titular Bishop of Tenos ; Cardinal Allen (Principal, 1556-60) ; Bishop Phillips, Sodor and Man ; Bishop Oswald, Clonfert, Dromore, and Raphoe ; Bishop Gray, Bristol ; Hariot, mathematician ; Bishop Rowlands, Bangor ; Marchamont Needham, Burford, Oxon (entered All Souls' College at fourteen years of age), well known as editing the ‘*Mercurius Britannicus*,’ ‘*Mercurius Pragmaticus*,’ and ‘*Mercurius Politicus*,’ early news-sheets or papers, published in Oxford (see pp. 59-64) ; Dr. Philip Bliss, editor of “*Athenæ Oxoniensis*,” “*Hearne's Diary*” &c. ; Theodore Hook, punster, and editor of “*John Bull*,” Rev. J. C. M. Bellew, the gifted orator, reader, and preacher ; and several others. Dr. John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, entered as gentleman commoner, but never resided (1753). His collection of anatomical specimens was purchased by Parliament for £15,000, being one of the most valuable gatherings ever made in that class of science. Hunter used a mask to keep his face from stings when engaged in examining bees. After his death, at the sale of his effects, Christie, the auctioneer, coming to the mask, was fairly posed. He turned the “lot” round and round, and broke out with—“A most interesting and curious article—a covering for the face used by the South Sea Islanders when travelling, to protect their faces from the snow

storms!" The place of Hunter's burial remained unknown until 1859, when it was discovered in St. Martin's Church, Charing Cross, London, by F. T. Buckland, Esq. The coffin was removed and reinterred in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of the Royal College of Surgeons. Income of St. Mary Hall (University Commissioners' Report), £1,597 15s. 3d.; Principal, £847 16s. Number of students (1877), 46; on books, 117. Departing from "Skimmery," as named by undergraduates, visitors retrace their steps down Oriel Street, and, turning to the left, cross Merton Street to

Corpus Christi College, commenced 1613, but recorded as founded by Royal licence, March 1, 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy Seal to Henrys VII. and VIII., "to the Praise and Honour of God Almighty, the most Holy Body of Christ, and the Blessed Virgin Mary, his mother; as also of the Apostles Peter, Paul, and Andrew, and St. Cuthbert and St. Swythune, Patrons of the Churches of Exeter, Bath, Wells, Durham, and Winchester, always to be called Corpus Christi College." This name was intended to perpetuate the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, the chalice and paten over the gateway forming evidence of this. In the statutes of the foundation Bishop Fox says, "We have resolved to constitute within our bee garden for ever, right skilful herbalists, therein to plant and sow stocks, herbs, and flowers of the choicest, as well for fruit as thrift, that ingenious bees swarming thitherward may thereout suck and cull matter, convertible not so much into food for themselves, as to the behoof, grace, and honour of the old English name, and to the praise of God, the Best and Greatest of Beings." The Bishop of Winchester is the visitor of the College. Richard Fox, born at Ropesley, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, proved to possess talents which qualified him for the highest employments in Church and State, and recommended him to the notice of his sovereign. Prelate, statesman, architect, soldier, herald, and diplomatist, he appeared to have combined extraordinary powers and capacities. Entered Magdalen College; but through the ravages of the plague, left the University (of which he was Chancellor, 1500), and entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, becoming Master, 1507. Bishop Fox visited France with Henry Earl of Richmond (subsequently Henry VII.) After the downfall of Richard III. on Bosworth Field, 1485, and accession of Richmond as Henry VII., the rise of Fox became very rapid. He was appointed to the Sees of Exeter, Bath, Wells, Durham, and Winchester between 1488-1500, retaining the latter twenty-seven years. Fox greatly improved his Palace and Cathedral Church, and endowed Free Schools at Taunton (Somerset), and Grantham (Lincoln). Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, contributed 6,000 marks, besides valuable estates in land, towards the foundation of Corpus Christi College, which would have been more entwined with the Romish Church, had not Oldham persuaded Fox to abstain, for he foresaw the destruction of monastic establishments. "What, my lord," said Oldham, "shall we build houses and provide livelihoods for a company of monks, whose end and fall we ourselves may live to see? No! it is more meet a good deal that we have care to provide for the increase of learning, and to such as shall do good to the Church and commonwealth." It is said by a Roman Catholic historian that, "so great was the munificence of Fox, that 220 persons dined daily at his table free, to each of whom he left a maintenance for twelvemonths after his decease, besides a legacy of £20 each, in separate leather purses, having each recipient's name engraved thereon." Bishop Fox lost his sight for some years prior to his decease (September 14, 1528). He was interred in Winchester Cathedral, in a sepulchral Chapel, erected at his expense. Bishop Oldham died June 25, 1519,

and was buried in Exeter Cathedral. Corpus Christi College was the first in Oxford making provision for the study of Latin and Greek, its Founder endowing two Professorships for the purpose. Erasmus named it "*Bibliotheca trilinguis*" (the library of three learned languages). After a long neglect, the idea of the Founder was revived in 1854, when two Fellowships were permanently annexed to the Latin Literature and Jurisprudence Professorships. A glance at its *alumni* will show that the College stands equal to any foundation in the University. Among its notabilities have been :—

Rev. John Keble (matriculated 1806), after whom Keble College is named.

Cardinal Reginald Pole.

Bishop Pates, Worcester.

Bishop Fowler, Gloucester.

Bishop Coplestown, Llandaff.

Bishop Oldham, Exeter.

Bishop Jewell, Salisbury.

Bishop Henry Phillpotts, Exeter.

Hooker, author of "*Ecclesiastical Polity*."

Dean Buckland, Geologist.

Philip Lutley, Naturalist.

John Henry Abbot, Lord Tenterden.

John Conington, Professor of Latin.

Dr. Richard Pocock, Orientalist.

John Hales, the "ever-memorable."

Miles Winsore, University historian.

Thomas Twynne, physician and historian.

Rev. John Allen Giles, author of *Histories of*
Bampton and Witney.

Earl Dudley and Ward.

Ludovicus Vives, dramatist.

Thomas Day, author of "*Sandford and Merton*."

Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodleian Librarian.

Annual income (University Commissioners' Report), £14,861; President, £1,350; Fellows (15), £4,325 (value each, £300); Tutorships, £330. Twenty-two benefices are attached, yearly value, £11,507. Undergraduates (1877), 66; Members on books, 268. Before the visitors enter the precincts of the College, a glance at a curious piece of sculpture above the gateway will repay attention. It represents "Angels bearing the Host," or "Corpus Christi," in a monstrance, a shield on each side having the arms of Bishop Fox and the See of Winchester. Passing into the portico, the beautiful tracery of the vaulted roof must not be overlooked. In the centre of the Quadrangle (101ft. by 80ft.) will be noted an ANCIENT CYLINDRICAL DIAL, constructed, 1605, by Sir Charles Turnbull, M.A., Fellow of the foundation. A Perpetual Calendar is carved on the Dial, which is surmounted by armorial bearings of Henry VII., the University, and Bishops Fox and Oldham. In the Library is an explanatory manuscript of the Dial. Crossing to left side of Quadrangle,

THE HALL (50ft. height, 25ft. width) is entered, monastic in simplicity. Completed 1516; restored of late years. The roof is a capital specimen of late Perpendicular work. Among the portraits on the walls is that of the Founder, an original painting on panel, with a quaint couplet beneath :—

"*Clarus Wintoniæ præsul cognomine Foxus,
Qui pius hoc olim nobile struxit opus;
Qualem spectanti picta tabella refert.*"

Also those of Bishop Oldham (co-founder), Bishop Burgess (Salisbury), Bishop Copleston (Llandaff), Bishop Henry Phillpotts (Exeter), Lord Stowell, Lord Tenterden, Dean Buckland, Mr. Bucknall-Estcourt, M.P., for the University, &c., members of the College. The portrait of "Harry of Exeter" (Bishop Phillpotts), the defender of the "Peterloo Massacre," Manchester (August 16, 1819), is exceedingly lifelike. He was born at Bridgwater, Somersetshire, May 6, 1778, the second son of John Phillpotts, brickmaker. The father removed to Gloucester, 1782, to become "mine host" of the Bell Tavern, in which the celebrated George Whitefield was born, 1714 (see p. 140). Henry Phillpotts studied at the College School, Gloucester, passing to Corpus Christi College, November 7, 1791, aged 13½ years. Four years after, he gained the Chancellor's Prize, and was elected Fellow of Magdalen College. Subsequently he gained positions of emolument in rapidity, until he obtained the See of Exeter, "the great diocese of the west," 1831, which he held for thirty-eight years. He died September 18, 1869. The noble lord's word-combating

power made him a formidable antagonist. The King of Prussia resided at Corpus Christi College in 1814, when the Allied Sovereigns visited Oxford. In the President's lodgings is a splendid vase presented by him.

Proceeding into the BURSARY, attention is called to the *Cistu or University Chest*, placed here by prescriptive right, and only accessible by keys, kept by the Vice-Chancellor, Dean of Christ Church, President of Corpus, and other Heads of Houses. It was formerly kept in St. Mary's Church, and twice robbed there (1349, 1543), and once at Corpus (1660) by students and citizens. On the latter occasion the thieves' apprehension happened through the dream of Thomas Wotton, Esq., Bockton, Kent. Wotton sent the account of his dream to his son at Queen's College, the letter being despatched three days before the robbery, reaching Oxford the morning after. Acting upon the missive's information, the thieves were taken, and, confessing the robbery, were punished. Visitors proceed from the Bursary into

THE CHAPEL (1517), entrance in passage dividing the Quadrangle from the Cloisters. The oak roof is panelled with moulded ribs, painted and gilded, extremely elegant (restored 1843). The ornamented stalls and screen, with beautifully carved full-sized figures of the "Four Evangelists," are of cedar. *The Altar Piece*, by Rubens (cost £2,500), represents "The Adoration," from the collection of the Prince of Conde, Chantilly, the gift of Sir Richard Worsley, 1804. Notice the ancient brass Lectern, given by the first President, Dr. Claymond. The edifice is paved with black and white marble. Several illuminated memorial windows and monuments perpetuate members of the foundation. In a gallery constructed between the Library and Chapel, are some curious portraits, presented by Dr. Ireland, including that of the Founder (after he became blind) by Corvus, a Flemish artist; also of Richard Pates (on wood), a great benefactor to the College, who founded the Free School of Cheltenham (died 1588); and those of the seven Bishops committed to the Tower by James II. THE FOUNDER'S CROZIER, above three hundred years old, 6ft. in length, silver gilt, elegantly ornamented, is preserved in the Chapel. This is one of the three Croziers in Oxford, the other two being those of William of Wykeham (at New College), and Archbishop Laud (at St. John's College). Some very curious ancient plate, including a Pix (of exquisite beauty) sacramental plate, crucifixes, spoons, finger-rings, &c., belonging to the Founder, is kept in the President's residence, and shown by permission. Before departing from the Chapel, a few reminiscences of Thomas Twyne, a member of the College, will be interesting. Twyne was born at Canterbury, 1543, entered Corpus Christi, July 6, 1560, and became five-fold noted as a physician, astrologer, historian, translator, and poet. He issued several almanacks in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and his prognostications were as popular as Zadkiel's of later date. He also produced "The Tragedy of Tyrants" (1572); the "Dialogue of Witches, commonly called Sorcerers" (1575); the "Garden of Godly Flowers, carefully collected out of the Garden of the Holy Scripture" (1589), &c. He settled at Lewes, Sussex, as a physician, and became extremely successful. He died August 1, 1613, and was interred in the chancel of St. Ann's Church, Lewes, the following panegyric epitaph being placed on his tomb:—

"Hippocrates saw Twyne lifeless, and his bones slightly covered with earth. Some of his sacred dust (says he) will be of use to me in removing diseases; for the dead, when converted into medicine, will expel human maladies, and ashes prevail against ashes. Now the physician is absent, disease extends itself on every side, and exults its enemy is no more. Alas! here lies our preserver, Twyne; the flower and ornament of his age. Sussex, deprived of her physician, languished, and is ready to sink along with him. Believe me no future age will produce so good a physician and so renowned a man as this was. He died at Lewes, in 1613, on the 1st of August, in the tenth climacteric."

THE LIBRARY (first floor of south side of Quadrangle) contains many valuable specimens of ancient illuminated MSS. and typography, including a large selection of Political Tracts from fifteenth to nineteenth centuries, and

The Aldine Classics used by Bishop Fox, a complete set of the fifteenth century—many *Principes Editiones*—a fine vellum copy of Aristotle and Theophrastus, and of Cicero de Officiis, also on vellum, printed in 1466, &c.

The History of the Bible in French, two volumes, folio, beautifully illuminated.

English Bible prior to Wycliff's Bible, 1480.

An ancient volume, one of the earliest donations of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to the first University Library (now Bodleian). It contains Plato's *Phædrus*, *Timæus*, &c.

Collectanea of Twyne and Fulham, antiquaries.

Pedigree of the Royal Family, from Alfred the Great to Edward VI.; arms emblazoned.

The bequest of Lord Coleraine (1755), comprising a large collection of Italian books, drawings, and prints, is exceedingly valuable. The specimens of early typography, gathered in Italy, &c., by Bishop Sherwood, will deeply interest the bibliographer. To Bishop Sherwood is given the priority of forming a collection of printed Classical Works in England. The arrangement of the book-cases is excellent; and the oak-carving (reign of James I.) in capital preservation. Leaving the Library, visitors should not omit an inspection of the

COMMON ROOM, containing two drawings of the Founder's Shrine, Winchester Cathedral; also excellent portraits of Fox and President Cooke; and bust of Bishop King (Rochester), by Chantrey. Passing through the Cloisters, in which rest many distinguished members of the foundation, visitors arrive at

TURNER'S BUILDINGS, named from President Thomas Turner (1687-1714), erected at a cost of £6,000. The design is said to be by Dean Aldrich, Christ Church. The buildings contain the Fellows' Rooms. President Turner died April 30, 1714. Buried in the Chapel. The **COLLEGE GARDENS** are reached from an entrance in the centre of Turner's Buildings. Limited in area, they form a pleasant promenade, and picturesque views of Christ Church Walks and Meadows can be obtained. Traces of the old City Walls are observable on the garden-terrace, forming the boundary between Corpus Christi and the garden of the Margaret Professor of Divinity, Christ Church. From Corpus Christi College, visitors pass a few steps along Merton Street, and reach the *first* College built (without doubt) in the City.

MERTON COLLEGE, founded 1264, by Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor and Bishop of Rochester, died 1277. Originally instituted at Maldon, Surrey (the birthplace of de Merton), but removed to Oxford, 1274. Merton's idea was that of "*Qui non religiosi, religiosi viverent*"—(an endowed corporation of scholars, free from vows). Merton is undoubtedly the primary model of the collegiate bodies of Oxford and Cambridge (see p. 19). Income (University Commissioners' Report), £17,750 11s. 9d.; Warden, £1,500; Fellows (23), £6,725—each £300, with allowance for dinner; Tutorships, £250 to £320; Lectureships, £200 to £250. The College owns 11,185 acres of land, producing £9,997; House Property, £768; Tithe-rent charges, £6,587. Value of benefices (15), £4,676. Expenditure, £18,571. Number of Undergraduates (1877), 76; Members on books, 295.

The first statutes date from 1264. Renewed 1270-74, and are preserved in the Bodleian Library. They are very precise and peculiar—one prohibiting the members from hunting or keeping dogs for game sport within the walls of the institution, "on pain of being restricted to a diet of bread and ale during six holydays." When the foundation was removed to Oxford it consisted of a Warden, Chaplains, and an uncertain number of scholars; the allowances of the latter to find all necessities, including lodgings, being 50s. per annum (equal to £50 modern coinage). In 1535 this had reached the sum of £4 6s. 8d.

Sir Richard Holloway, Judge of Queen's Bench, born in St. Aldate Street, Oxford, circa 1610.

At present the foundation consists of Warden, twenty-four Fellows, eighteen Postmasters, four Scholars, and two Chaplains. The Postmaster is an institution peculiar to the foundation, founded 1370, from gift of John Willyot, Chancellor of Exeter, for the endowment of a certain number of Exhibitioners, or poor students, afterwards called "Portionistæ," or Postmasters. They acted as choristers, receiving for this service 6s. 4d. per annum, and formerly resided in an ancient Hall, nearly opposite. In 1600 they were received into the College. Other benefactors have since added to their number and allowance. The first Warden at Maldon was Peter de Abendon, or Lakyng; the first at Oxford, Richard Worblisdon, 1286. Forty-one Wardens have held position since the foundation. Three charters of the College are preserved. Among the students of the foundation may be mentioned six Archbishops of Canterbury, five Archbishops of Ireland, and four Cardinals, viz. :—

Archbishops of Canterbury.

Dr. Robert Winchelsey, 1294.
Dr. Simon de Meopham, 1328.
Dr. John Stratford, 1333.
Dr. Thomas Bradwardine (Chaplain to Edward III.), 1349.
Dr. Simon Islip, Founder of Canterbury College, 1349.
Dr. John Kempe, 1452.

Archbishops of Ireland.

Dr. William de Hotham, Dublin, 1297.

To whom may be added :—

William of Waynflete, founder of Magdalen College.
Bishop Jewell, Salisbury.
Bishop Parkhurst, Norwich, 1560.
Bishop Hooper, the Martyr, Gloucester, 1550
Bishop Reynolds, Norwich, 1560.
Bishop Earle, author of "Characters."
Bishop Denison, Salisbury.
Bishop Cornwallis, Lichfield, 1781.
Bishop Barrington, Durham, 1791.
Bishop J. F. Mackarness, Oxford, 1870.

Dr. Robert Wickford, Dublin, 1375.
Dr. Thomas de Cranley, Dublin, 1397.
Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Cashel, 1683.
Dr. Richard Whately, Dublin, 1831.

Cardinals of Rome.

Dr. William Macclesfield, St. Sabinus, 1303.
Dr. Thomas Bradwardine, 1349.
Dr. John Kempe, circa, 1460.
Dr. Henry Edward Manning (Fellow, 1832), Cardinal, March 15, 1875.

Duns Scotus, the learned tutor.
John Wicliff (Fellow, 1364).
Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of Bodleian.
Anthony a Wood, antiquarian.
Harvey, discoverer of blood circulation.
Richard Steele, editor of the "Tatler."
Hugh Cressy, Roman Catholic historian.
Sir Henry Saville, astronomer.
Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex.
John Bassol, "Most Methodical."
Rev. J. G. Wood, naturalist.

One of the most interesting of Merton buildings is the COLLEGE CHAPEL and *Parish Church of St. John-the-Baptist*. A massive Gothic building, originally intended to be cruciform, but the nave and side aisles were never completed. Formerly called the Church of St. John-within-the-Walls. The tower (1424) rising at intersection of the transept and choir, is massive, though somewhat dwarfed. Style, Perpendicular. There are two lateral compartments in each front, pierced with large windows, and the tower terminates with a battlement (pierced) and eight crocketed pinnacles. The arches date from 1330, when the transepts were commenced, but not carried to completion. The edifice was proceeded with at intervals, as funds could be raised, until 1417, when it was vigorously pushed to termination in 1450. On the completion of a portion of the tower in 1424, the building was rededicated, with great pomp, "In honour of God, St. Mary, and St. John-the-Baptist." The cost is stated to have been £141 19s. 4½d., equal to about £3,000 in the present day. The work was completed from the designs, and at the expense of Dr. John Kempe, Fellow of Merton (afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London; Archbishop of York and Canterbury, and Cardinal), and Archbishop Arundel. The entrance door dates from 1424. On the vigil of St. Luke, October 17, 1655, half of the roof, south part of Chapel, adjoining the tower, fell to the ground, about nine o'clock at night, breaking many monumental stones, brasses, &c. The tower

was restored in 1875; and on September 27 in that year was struck by lightning, which, fortunately, did no great damage. There is a fine-toned peal of eight bells in the tower; formerly there were but five. Anthony Wood notes, "January 10, 1656—A. W., his mother, and two brothers, gave £5 to Merton College, towards casting their five bells into eight. These five were ancient bells, and had been put into the tower at the first building thereof, by Dr. Hen. Abendon, Warden of Merton College, who began to be Warden in 1421. The tenor or great bell (on which the name of the said Abendon was put) was supposed to be the best bell in England, being, as 'twas said, of fine mettall, silver found." Again: "February 2, 1681.—Merton College eight bells, newly cast by Christopher Hudson, of London, rung to the content of the Society. For his work and his metal he is to have above £300. They were before cast from five to eight, by one Michael Derby, anno 1656, who spoiled them." Walter de Merton purchased the advowson of the Church from Richard, Abbot of St. Mary's, Reading, 1265, to serve as a chapel for his students. Among the beautiful features of Merton Chapel

THE CHOIR is a notable portion, forming a splendid specimen of early English architecture—unsurpassable. Commenced about 1277, just after the Founder's death. The Bursar's accounts, 1277, mention the outlay of 14s. 9d. for a high altar for services, during erection of the building. The Choir (110ft. length) has seven windows on each side, of four different designs, retaining their original stained glass, imitated from those in Cologne Cathedral. These windows were furnished with glass so early as 1283, at the expense of Dr. Henry de Mannesfield, Fellow of Merton, Dean of Lincoln, and Chancellor of the University, 1311. Died, 1328. The east window is a Catherine-wheel (a splendid example), filled with tracery and armorial bearings. The sedilia, stalls, desks, &c., were restored 1854, when the ceiling was reconstructed, and the painted roof designed and chiefly executed by the Rev. J. H. Pollen, M.A. The figures represent the Four Evangelists; the four Fathers of the Church—Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory; the four major Prophets—Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; St. John Baptist, and the Founder (holding a representation of the Chapel in his hand). The centre medallions are occupied with historical subjects.

The ANCIENT BRASSES, on the steps of the altar-platform, are more than usually perfect, and of great beauty and interest to the archæologist. The first bears effigies of John Bloxham (Warden, 1375-87) and John Whytton, Rector of Woodeaton (near Oxford), under tabernacle-work canopies. Cost defrayed by legacy of latter gentleman. The second is a full-length effigy of Henry Sever (Warden, 1455-71), a munificent donor to the foundation. These have been relaid in modern stone slabs. Other Brasses notify the resting-places of members of the foundation—Beseley, Bysse, Killingworth, and Marsh. The handsome brass Lectern, in centre of the Chapel, will repay attention. Inscription, "Orate pro anima Johannis Marbok," having also a dolphin, the arms of Richard Fitzjames (Warden, 1482-1507). The altar-piece (by Bassano or Tintoretto) represents "The Crucifixion," presented by John Skip, Esq., of Ledbury, formerly a member of Merton. Passing into the

ANTE-CHAPEL, will be found a number of memorials, including that to Sir Thomas Bodley (Founder of the celebrated Library bearing his name). Sir Thomas died (after long suffering) January 28, 1613, and was interred here, with great ceremony, March 29, 1613. Also those to Bishop Earle (author of an eccentric set of sketches, entitled "Characters") and Sir Henry Savile, with views of Eton and Merton Colleges, as they appeared in 1621—Sir Henry was founder of the Professorships of Astronomy and

Geometry; also first Provost of Eton College, and twenty-sixth Warden of Merton College (held together). Died February 19, 1622. There is also an inscription (in sympathetic strains) on the tomb of two infant children of Richard Spencer (of Orpington, Kent), who died at the period of the Civil War. The tomb (1695) of the well-known Oxford antiquary, author of "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," Anthony Wood, is near the door. He was born in an ancient dwelling, nearly opposite Merton College, 1630, "on Munday the seventeenth day of December (S. Lazarus-day) at about four of the clock in the morning." Died November 28, 1695. Note the following epitaph to Thomas West, M.D., died 1738, aged 70:—

"Without a pang, translated straight to
heaven,
And scarcely feeling when the stroke was
given,
As if, well skilled in every lenient art,
Thyself hadst smooth'd Destruction's
painful dart.
Didst thou discover where this transient
span

Was ended—where immortal life began?
But soon the wondrous change thou shalt
perceive,
No longer called the wretched to relieve,
Thy science useless, and thy worth ap-
proved,
Shall tell thee that from earth thou art
removed."

The marble cross erected by the Jews, by order of Henry III., to atone for the riot in 1268 (see p. 20), existed at the west end of the Chapel until the reign of Henry V. The University sermon is preached in Merton Chapel on SS. Philip and James-day (May 1). Proceeding from the Chapel, observing on the exterior the grotesque Gurgoyles (or waterspouts), a series of curiously carved figures, projecting from the buttresses, visitors enter

THE COLLEGE through the beautifully sculptured gateway and embattled tower, constructed at the expense of Bishop Thomas Rodborne, Warden, 1416, (but only holding the position one year). The front bears statues of Henry III. and Walter de Merton (under Gothic canopies) and a sculptured tablet, "St. John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness," surrounded by grotesque animals. The Founder is represented attentively listening to the patron saint. The front is very irregular, rebuilt 1589, and re-faced 1838. The florid architecture of the north window is a fine specimen of art. Advancing through the gateway into the first Quadrangle, visitors proceed up a flight of steps into

THE HALL, a spacious room, built about three years before the Chapel, entered from the original doorway. Note the old oak door, with its beautiful and remarkable ironwork attached, date 1320. The Hall was denuded of its olden splendour by Mr. Wyatt, about 1800; but thoroughly restored in 1872, from designs by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. Cost, £4,000. The high-pitched open-work oak roof, elaborate in execution, is magnificent. Kings and Queens have been entertained in this refectory on some few occasions: Queen Catharine of Arragon, 1518; Queen Elizabeth, 1592; Charles I. and his Queen, 1644; Emperor Alexander of Russia, 1814, &c. The Emperor Alexander presented a magnificent Siberian malachite vase to the College, bearing inscriptions in the Russian and Latin languages. It now stands in the entrance-hall of the Warden's lodgings. The portraits in the Hall are:—James I.; Walter de Merton, Founder; Cecil, Lord Burghley; Bishops Jewell (Salisbury), Denison (Salisbury), and Barrington (Durham); Sirs Thomas Bodley (Founder of Bodleian Library), Edmund Head, and Hamilton Seymour; Henry Savile, Warden, 1585-1621; Duns Scotus, "the subtle"; Dr. John Chambers (Physician to Henry VIII., Warden, 1525-44); Dr. Harvey (discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Warden, 1645-6), Bullock-Marsham (Warden, 1826).

THE GREAT QUADRANGLE (1610) is entered to the east of the Hall, through a noble gateway, with a vaulted and ribbed roof, having the signs of the

Zodiac on the bosses, and the arms of Henry VII., in the centre, occupying the place of the sun. It connects the Warden's lodgings with the Hall, and is a good specimen of the debased style of James I. Notice must be taken of the imitation of the "Schools Tower," minus the Tuscan stage, not unpleasing, although so mixed in style. During the time that Charles II. held his court in Oxford, 1665-6, the Queen resided in Merton College, and while there Lady Castlemaine (Duchess of Cleveland) had a son by the King. Lady Castlemaine is described as "the possessor of all the virtues except one." She was in the habit of attending Trinity College Chapel, with a friend, "half-dressed, like angels!" and of parading Merton Gardens, with a page playing a lute before her. From the Great Quadrangle visitors proceed into the GARDENS, the terraced-walks of which were designed by Gilpin. The view of Magdalen Tower, Oxford Cathedral, and Christ Church Meadows is picturesque. The Gardens are enclosed by a portion of the OLD CITY WALLS, occupying the south-east angle of the original fortification. Returning from the Gardens, and repassing the Hall, visitors enter a small court, having on the right the

TREASURY OR MUNIMENT ROOM, noticeable from its ancient high-pitched ashlar roof. Fireproof. Date 1270. The first Vestry of the Chapel (now used as a brewhouse) is adjacent.

THE LIBRARY OR "MOB" QUADRANGLE, which visitors will inspect, forms one the "lions of Merton." On the south and west sides stands

THE LIBRARY, the most ancient now in England. Until recently it was thought to be the *first* founded Library in the University; but records show that it was the *second*—the *first* being established at Durham (now Trinity) College, 1345, for the bequest of Richard of Bury. Merton Library was built about four years later (1349), at the cost of Dr. William Rede, Bishop of Chichester, who was his own architect. It is paved with ornamental tiles (original), in good preservation, with patterns of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The narrow oblong windows, with their ancient painted glass, on which the Holy Lamb is conspicuous, with the words, "Ecce Agnus Dei," the emblem of St. John the Baptist, should be noticed. The ceiling dates from the fifteenth century. It is divided into small square panels, in which the Tudor rose and the arms of France are painted. Altered in some places (reign of James I.) to admit dormer windows. The oriel window at the east end is formed with curious Dutch painted glass, having figures of the "Virtues and Vices," and other groups. Date, 1598. Previously to the erection of this remarkable old room, the books were kept in chests. Subsequently each book was chained to a certain position for study, oaken desks being placed for the convenience of the students. The chains (one of which is kept as a specimen) were not removed until 1780. The contents of the building suffered greatly at the hands of the visitors appointed by Edward VI. to purge the Oxford Libraries of their Romish manuals, missals, and manuscripts—a waggon-load of the latter, treating of astronomy, divinity, and mathematics, was taken from Merton Library, and wilfully destroyed. At the present time it is very rich in valuable treasures, including a copy of Caxton's "Chaucer"; an Eusebius MS., tenth century; a MS. of Duns Scotus; several very ancient Bibles. The Globes obtained by Warden Savile, in exchange for "the fair organs of the Chapel," are also preserved.

THE COMMON ROOM of Merton College is remarkable for being the first established in the University. To accommodate an increase of students, the

NEW BUILDINGS were erected in 1864, and many improvements have been carried out in the College and grounds.

St. Alban Hall adjoins Merton College. Founded by Robert de Sancto Alban, burgher of Oxford, 1230. Nunne Hall conjoined St. Alban Hall, and the two Halls were united, and presented to Littlemore Nunnery by Alban. Cardinal Wolsey gained possession of the Halls at the dissolution of the monasteries; and Henry VIII. at Wolsey's death seized the property. Merton College became possessed of the buildings, 1549. Rebuilt, 1600; enlarged, 1836 and 1866. Income (University Commissioners' Report), £1,795 3s. 5d.; Principal, £148 2s. 0d. Undergraduates (1877), 60; Members on books, 116. The Principal is appointed by the Chancellor of the University. Passing into a small Quadrangle, the curious BELL-TOWER will attract attention. The HALL and CHAPEL are plain neat buildings. Philip Massinger, author of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," was a member of this Hall. Massinger was born 1584, and died 1640. His fame as one of England's representative dramatic poets approaches that of Shakspeare's. Charles Lamb says, "He wrote with that equability of all the passions, which made his English style the purest, and most free from violent metaphors and harsh constructions, of any of the dramatists who were his contemporaries." The register of St. Saviour's Church, London, contains an entry—"March 20, 1640, Buried Philip Massinger, a stranger." In addition, the names of William Lenthall, Speaker of the Long Parliament; Archbishops Marsh (Dublin), Whately (Dublin), and Lamplugh (York); Bishop Fitzjames (London); Archdeacon Hakewill (Surrey); Rev. Hugh Shakspeare, Vicar of Mixbury, Oxon; John Penry, a renowned nonconformist, styled "Martin Mar-prelate"; Zachary Bogan, a benefactor to Oxford; and other noted scholars are entered on the Hall books. Departing from St. Alban Hall, passing along Merton Street, and turning into King Street, visitors enter High Street, and proceed to

ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, built 1472-81, but founded sixteen years previously (1456), by William Patten, of Waynflete, Lincolnshire, as "Seinte Marie Maugdalene College to the honour and praise of Christ crucified, the Blessed Virgin His Mother, St. Mary Maugdalene and the various Apostles and Martyrs, the chief of whom are patrons of the Cathedral of Winchester." Patten was named "William of Waynflete" from the place of his birth, a custom in former days. The license to establish the College was granted by Henry VI., 1457, but the instrument of foundation is dated the next year. The period being one of agitation, and Patten an extremely cautious man, the building of the College was delayed until 1472, when the first stone of the large Quadrangle was laid on the site of St. John-the-Baptist Hospital, which was surrendered into Waynflete's hands conditionally, the brotherhood being dissolved for the purpose, the Founder of Magdalen covenanting to maintain the Master and brethren during their lives. Waynflete had previously established Magdalen Hall (1448) adjoining his enlarged foundation, in which the President, thirteen Master-Fellows, and seven Bachelor-Fellows (scholars) remained until the College was ready for occupation (1479). Five of the contracts for the erection of the College, between the Founder and William Orchyerde, are still preserved—extending from 1475-9. In 1479 the statutes of government were presented to the College by the Founder. Popes Calixtus III. and Sixtus V. confirmed the foundation, and gave it exemption from the episcopal jurisdiction of the See of Lincoln, in which it was then situate, transferring it to that of Winchester for ever.* The Founder visited the College, September 20, 1481, bringing with him a number of books and MSS., also the deeds of several estates

* Several interesting events in the history of Magdalen College are detailed on pp. 13, 30, 32, 33, 51, 63, 68, 78, 93, 94, 96, &c.

apportioned for the support of the foundation. The College and grounds are about one hundred acres in extent, the Quadrangles covering eleven acres. The foundation was originally for a President, forty Fellows, thirty scholars (called "Demies"), Schoolmaster, Usher, four Chaplains, Steward, Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. Subsequently ten Fellowships were suppressed, and ten Demyships added. John Horley (or Horsley) was the first President (1448) of the minor foundation—Richard Mayhew (1480) of the enlarged foundation. Two Presidents were appointed in 1687—John Hough (who made a firm stand against the attempt of James II. to abolish the Protestant constitution) and Samuel Parker (afterwards Bishop of Oxford). In the following year there was again a double appointment—Bonaventure Gifford and John Hough (the latter reinstated, and raised to Bishopric of Oxford, 1690). Dr. Martin Joseph Routh was appointed in 1791, and held the office sixty-four years, dying a centenarian, 1854. The Founder of Magdalen studied at Merton College, and (probably) at New College. Successively Master of Winchester School, Provost of Eton College, and Bishop of Winchester. He held the Lord Chancellorship four years (1456-60). Died August 11, 1486. Buried in Winchester Cathedral. His effigy, in full canonicals, surmounts the tomb—in its hand is the figure of a heart, an allusion to the words of David, "My soul is always in my hand." Income of College (University Commissioners' Report): land, houses, tithe-rents, shares, &c., £24,084 18s.; President, £2,504 18s. 10d.; Fellows (30), £12,400 5s. 3d.; Demies, Exhibitioners, &c., £2,825 18s. 4d. Presents to forty-two benefices, annual value, £24,460. Undergraduates (1877), 101; Members on books, 389. Two Cardinals, four Archbishops, forty Bishops, and a number of eminent men, have studied at this College, including:—

Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.
 Prince Rupert.
 John and Charles Digby, Earls of Bristol.
 Earl of Rosse, astronomer.
 Lord Selborne (Sir Roundel Palmer).
 Cardinal Wolsey.
 Cardinal Reginald Pole.
 Archbishops Boulter, Frewin, Lee, &c.
 Bishop Cooper, Winchester, a native of Oxford.
 Bishop Durnford, Chichester.
 Bishop Fox, Founder of Corpus College.
 Bishop Hopkins, Derry.
 Bishop Horne, Norwich (on the "Psalms").
 Bishop Longlan, Lincoln.
 Bishop Stillingfleet.
 Bishop Waynflete, Founder of Magdalen.
 Sir John Falstaff, 1396.

Sir Thomas Bodley, (also at Merton).
 Dean Colet, Founder of St. Paul's School.
 Rev. Henry Sacheverell, D.D.
 Rev. Luke Rivington.
 Dr. Daubeny, Professor of Botany.
 Professor Wilson, of *Blackwood's*.
 Addison, poet and essayist.
 Collins, poet.
 John Lyly, poet and euphuist.
 George Withers, poet.
 Dr. Wotton, Physician to Henry VIII.
 John Hampden, patriot.
 William Camden, historian.
 Gibbon, historian.
 John Foxe, martyrologist.
 Right Hon. J. W. Hanley, M.P.
 President Routh, centenarian.
 Charles Reade, dramatist and novelist.

Above the entrance-gate are three niches, with statues of St. Mary Magdalen (centre), St. John Baptist (left), and Bishop Waynflete, Founder (right). The arms of College and Founder surmount. Latin inscription (translated), "For He that is mighty hath done to me great things; and Holy is His Name"—Luke i. 49. Gateway designed by Mr. Pugin; erected, 1844. Cost, £600. The interior niche contains a statue of the Virgin Mary. The picturesque lodge of the head-porter formed a portion of old

MAGDALEN HALL, preserved from the fire which destroyed the greater part, January 9, 1820. Hall founded, 1448, as previously noticed. It was governed by one of the Fellows of Magdalen until 1602, when, being considerably enlarged, it became an independent foundation, forming the chief seminary of the Puritans in the University. First Principal (1448) Richard Barnes. At the end of the seventeenth century there were severe struggles between the

officials of Magdalen College and Vice-Chancellor of the University as to right of electing the Principal, the officials maintaining that the privilege belonged to the foundation, and the Vice-Chancellor claiming it for the University. On the death of Dr. Levett (1693), the College asserted its right by electing Dr. Hammond. Dr. Aldrich, Vice-Chancellor, opposed, and nominated Dr. Adams. The College refused to acknowledge Dr. Adams, and the matter was referred to Westminster Hall for decision, which resulted in the confirmation of Dr. Adams and the University prerogative. Among men well-known in English history, the following were educated at Magdalen Hall (adjoining the College):—

William Tyndale, Bible translator, 1520 ;
martyred near Antwerp, 1536.
Sir Julius Cæsar, Admiralty Judge, 1572.
Dean Richard Field, Gloucester, 1580.
Thomas Hobbes, metaphysician, 1602.

Sir Wm. Walter, Parliamentary General, 1612.
Sir Matthew Hale, celebrated judge, 1626.
Sir Henry Vane, 1630, beheaded.
Edward Leigh, the critic.
Dr. Edward Pocock, orientalist.

Two incidents from the lives of Judges Matthew Hale and Julius Cæsar will be appropriate. Sir Matthew presided at the trial of two alleged witches, who were condemned to death, 1676. The account is curious—

“At the Assizes and General Gaol Delivery, held at Bury St. Edmund’s, for the county of Suffolk, the tenth day of March, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord King Charles II., before Sir Matthew Hale, Knight, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty’s Court of Exchequer, Rose Cullender and Amy Duny, widows, both of Leystoft, in the county aforesaid, were severally indicted for bewitching divers persons, and the said Cullender and Duny, being arraigned upon the said indictment, pleaded ‘not guilty’, and afterwards upon a long evidence, were found guilty, and thereupon had judgment to die for the same.”

Sir Julius Cæsar (son of Cæsar Dalmarius, of Trevigio, Italy) was Judge of the Admiralty in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Privy Councillor to James I. and Charles I. He gained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, May 17, 1575 ; Doctor of Law, March 5, 1586—subsequently Chancellor of the Exchequer. Echard describes Cæsar as “a person of great gravity and integrity ; and of that prodigious bounty to all of worth, or in want, that he might have been taken for almoner-general to the nation.” He died April 16, 1636, aged 79, and was interred in Great St. Helen’s Church, Bishopsgate Street, London. The following curious “will-epitaph”, written by himself the year before his death (translated from Latin), was placed on his tomb, within a border, having the representation of a deed, with a seal appended to it :—

“To all Christian People, to whom the present writing shall come, know ye that I, Julius Dalmare, alias Cæsar, Knight, Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and one of the Masters of Requests to Queen Elizabeth ; Privy Councillor to King James ; Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of Rolls ; have confirmed, or granted, by this, my present writing, that I will, with the Divine assistance, willingly pay my debt to nature whenever it shall please God. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal. Dated the 27th of February, 1635. It is enrolled in Heaven.”

(See St. Mary Hall, p. 162, for another instance of “will-epitaph.”) After the fire at Magdalen Hall (1820), the foundation was removed to new buildings in Catherine Street (in rear of St. Mary-the-Virgin Church), now known as Hertford College (see p. 89). The *First Court* dates from 1508. Its space is circumscribed, but interesting—relics of the old foundation of St. John’s Hospital (in which pilgrims to the shrine of St. Frideswide’s were regaled and lodged) being still discernable. An ancient stone pulpit (one of three still known) will be noted in south-eastern corner (a relic of Waynflete’s time), in which sermons were preached on Midsummer Day, the feast of the Saint of the Wilderness, the Quadrangle being strewed with rushes and grass in imitation of the wilderness. The sermon is now preached in the Ante-Chapel. On the left is the principal entrance to the Cloisters, through a curious shallow porch, with bosses and elegantly groined vault, under a tower, decorated with statues (under canopies) of the Founder, Henry III.,

St. John Baptist, and St. Mary Magdalen. There are three chambers over the gateway, known as the great reception-room, the withdrawing-room, and the Founder's bedchamber. These have been restored and richly decorated, under direction of Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The latter retains the ancient tapestry: the subjects represented being the "Betrothal of Prince Arthur (a student of the College) with Catherine of Arragon" (subsequently consort of Henry VIII.), and the parable of the "Labourers in the Vineyard." Designs by Holbein, tapestry from the looms of Arras. The chambers form part of the President's lodgings. Facing visitors is the west window of the Chapel, with a second specimen of the shallow porch, above which (in niches) are statues of the Founder, Edward IV., St. John the Baptist, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Swithin. A smaller entrance immediately under the Muniment Tower covers the northern door of the Chapel. Several collections of early charters are preserved in the Muniment Tower, including those belonging to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, and to several suppressed Priories annexed to the foundation, reaching back to the twelfth century. There are also a few ancient coins, preserved in an old chest, known as "Spur-royals" or "Ryals," each of the value of 15s., deriving their name from bearing a star on the reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. In July, 1649, a large quantity of these coins were discovered in a room, where they had been hidden from reign of Queen Elizabeth. Their value was equal to £1400; and they were divided amongst the members of the College, including the choristers. Each Fellow had thirty-three. They were exchanged at the rate of 18s. 6d. to 20s. each. When this embezzlement became known to Parliament, the members were called upon to account for their procedure, and they deemed it wise to refund. This act was one of the means that gave Selden such distaste to Oxford, and hindered him from bestowing his valuable collection of works to the University, although his executors afterwards presented the volumes. Visitors proceed into

THE CHAPEL, first stone laid by William of Waynflete, May 5, 1474; completed 1480, on the usual T-shaped ground plan. Ante-Chapel and Choir separated by a beautifully-carved stone screen, above which is a fine organ (improved by Gray and Davidson, 1855), heard with rich effect at the daily choral services (10 a.m. and 5 p.m.) Admission to the Ante-Chapel free on weekdays, but to principal Chapel (and Sundays in term-time to Ante-Chapel also) by order only. There is a large and well-trained choir: one special provision of the Founder being that, in the event of diminution of the revenues of the society, the staff of choristers should always be kept up to its full strength. The Chapel interior is beautifully decorated. The last restorations by Mr. Cottingham (1833) cost above £28,000. The stall work is foreign oak. The altar, Corinthian, and steps solid marble. The large brass lectern dates from 1633. The altar candelabra are magnificent. The seats of the President and Vice-President are of rich workmanship. The magnificent and valuable painting above the altar represents "Christ Bearing His Cross," by Ribalta (brought from Vigo, 1702, by the Duke of Ormond), presented August 1, 1747, by W. Freeman, Esq. (Hamels, Herts). The carved stone figures over the altar: "Christ Appearing to Mary Magdalen in the Garden," are by Chantrey. The altar-screen embellished with statues, 1864-5. The painted windows are extremely beautiful in both Chapels. In the confusion of the Civil War several were hidden, but afterwards restored. In 1740 the glass of the eight windows of the transept (by Greenbury) was brought into the choir. In 1857-60, the windows were filled with painted glass, of masterly execution, by Hardman. The great west

window (originally painted by Schwartz) represents the "Last Judgment." This window was severely injured by a high wind in 1703; but was restored to its original beauty by Eggington, 1794. In a small Lady Chapel, on north side of the chancel, is a tomb, with sculptured figures, in memory of the Founder's father, Richard Patten, placed 1833, removed from All Saints' Church, Waynflete. In 1786 the Chapel was robbed of two pair of massive silver candlesticks and a large offertory. The thieves (three) were captured and convicted, one being executed and two transported (see p. 78). One item relating to the organ that will be interesting to visitors—the first Magdalen organ, built by John Chapington, 1597, was conveyed, by order of Cromwell, to Hampton Court Palace, where it remained until the Restoration, when it was returned to its former position in the Chapel. This organ was removed in 1737 to Tewkesbury Church.

THE ANTE-CHAPEL contains several painted windows, including William of Waynflete (Founder), Cardinal Wolsey, William of Wykeham (Founder of New College), Bishop Fox (Founder of Corpus Christi), Henry III. and others. Restored 1857-60. The glass (1796), called *grisaille*, executed in brown and white, causes a sombre effect. Note some interesting monuments: that to John and Thomas Lyttleton, who perished in the Cherwell (one brother sacrificed whilst attempting to rescue the other from a watery grave—ages 13 and 17—date of death, May 9, 1735), and another to Dr. Benjamin Tate, Fellow for forty years. There is likewise a brass to the memory of Dr. Martin Routh, centenarian, and President of the College, died Dec. 2, 1854, Dean Burgon penned a "A Century of Verses," in memory of Dr. Routh, from which the following lines are extracted:—

"Let me long
Cherish thy precious mem'ry! long retain
The image of thy venerable form,
Stooping beneath its *century of years*,
And wrapped in solemn academic robes;

Cassock, and scarf, and buckles, bands, and wig,
And such a face as none beheld before,
Save in an ancient frame on College walls,
And heard of as 'the portrait of a grave
And learn'd divine who flourished long ago'."

The University sermon is preached in Magdalen Chapel on St. Mark's-day (April 25) and St. John-the-Baptist-day (June 24).

THE CLOISTERS are entered by visitors on leaving the Chapel. They date from 1473. The hieroglyphics (exceedingly curious) were added about 1509, and restored during present century. These figures have occasioned a deal of discussion amongst antiquaries as to their purport, some averring that a complete course of academical discipline is typed in them, while others remark that they are but an invention of the mason. In the College Library is a curious work, written by William Reeks, Fellow, at request of President Clark (1671-87) to whom it is dedicated. The work is divided into two parts. The general doctrine of hieroglyphics is discussed, in an impartial and learned manner, in the first part; the second is devoted to the consideration of the Magdalen hieroglyphics, which are amusingly defended. The full title of the book is, "*Edipus Magdalensis Explicatio, viz., Imaginum et Figurarum, quæ apud Magdalenensis in interiori Collegii Quadrangulo Tibiginibus impositæ visuntur,*" and it gives the following fanciful account of their design:—

"Beginning at the south-west corner, the two first figures we meet are the Lion and Pelican. The former of these is the emblem of courage and vigilance, the latter of paternal tenderness and affection. Both of them together express to us the complete character of a good Governor of the College. Accordingly, they are placed under the window of those lodgings which belong to the President, as the instructions they convey ought particularly to regulate his conduct.

"Going to the right-hand. On the other side of the gateway are four figures, viz., the Schoolmaster, the Lawyer, the Physician, and the Divine. These are ranged along the outside of the Library, and represent the duties and business of the students of the house. By means of learning in general, they are to be introduced to one of the three learned professions, or else, as hinted to us by the figure with cap and bells, in the corner, they must turn out fools in the end.

"We now come to the north-side of the Quadrangle: and here the three first figures represent the "History of David:" his conquests over the Lion and Goliath: from whence we are taught not to be discouraged at any difficulties that may stand in our way, as the vigour of youth will easily enable us to surmount them. The next figure to these is the Hippopotamus, or River-horse, carrying his young one on his shoulders. This is the emblem of a good Tutor or Fellow of the College, who is set to watch over the youth of the society, and by whose prudence they are to be led through the dangers of their first entrance into the world. The figure immediately following represents Sobriety or Temperance, that most celebrated virtue of a collegiate life. The whole remaining train of figures are the Vices we are in-

structed to avoid. Those next to Temperance are the opposite vices of Gluttony and Drunkenness. Then follow the Lucanthropus, the Hyæna, and Panther, representing Violence, Fraud, and Treachery. The Griffin, representing Covetousness. The next figure, Anger or Moroseness; followed by the Dog, the Dragon, and the Deer, representing Flattery, Envy, and Timidity. And the three last, the Mantichora, the Boxers, and Lamina, representing Pride, Contention, and Lust.

"We have here, therefore, a complete and instructive lesson for the use of a society dedicated to the advancement of religion and learning: and, on this plan, we may suppose the Founder of Magdalen speaking, by means of these figures to the students of his College."

The figures were painted to honour the visit of James I. to Oxford, 1605.

THE HALL is entered from south-east corner of the Cloisters by flight of stone steps. The panelling above is decorated with the arms of James I. and the College, between the ostrich plumes of Prince Henry. A spacious well-proportioned room (73ft. by 30ft. 6in.) with Gothic roof, and walls ornamented with armorial bearings in wainscotted oak. The upper end has nine compartments, six representing scenes in the life of St. Mary Magdalen, viz., 1, "St. Mary Anointing the Feet of Jesus;" 2, "Christ Sitting at Table with Martha and Mary" (a scroll over, with the words, "*Martha sollicita es turbaris erga plurima, Maria optimam partem elegit*"—"Martha thou art careful; thou art troubled about many things; Mary hath chosen the better part"), date under, 1541; 3, "Mary anointing our Saviour's head;" 4, Royal arms; 5, Henry VIII.; 6, Prince's Plumes; 7, "Christ appearing to Mary after His Resurrection;" 8, "Mary informing the Disciples of Christ's Appearance;" 9, "St. John Baptist and Mary." Scrolls are placed above some of the subjects, with inscriptions. Several portraits of former members and benefactors surround the walls, including Princes Henry and Rupert; Cardinals Wolsey and Pole; Archbishop Boulter (Armagh); Bishops Waynflete (Founder), Fox (Founder of Corpus), Horne (Norwich), Hough (Oxford and Worcester), Phillpotts (Exeter), Smalbroke (Lichfield and Coventry), Warner (Rochester, founder of Bromley College), and Wilcocks (Rochester); Sir Edmund Isham; Dr. Butler (President, M.P. for the University); Drs. Hammond and Sacheverell; Dean Colet (Founder of St. Paul's School, London); Dr. Routh (President and centenarian); Addison, the poet; W. Freman, Esq., &c. In the centre of the Hall is a choice whole-length painting of "St. Mary Magdalen," attributed to Guercino. In the windows are armorial bearings of the Founder, Cardinals Wolsey and Pole, and several Bishops educated in the College, painted by desire of Dr. Humphrey, 1566. These were originally in the Founder's Chamber, and removed to the Hall. The arms of the Sees of Gloucester and Rochester, with others have been added. In the upper window, on the right, are very fine heads of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta. Beneath the music-gallery at the end of the Hall is a passage known as "the Screens," preserving the olden arrangement of treble doors to buttery, kitchen, and pantry. The Hall has been recently renovated. The dispute between James II. and the Fellows of Magdalen took place in this Hall (see pp. 68-9). The College is very rich with rare gold and silver plate, including the *Founder's Cup* and a Grace Cup.

A Curious Christmas-Eve Festivity is observed annually in the Hall (with rare exceptions), commencing with selections from Handel's

oratorio, the "Messiah," followed by supper, and a variety of carols, the latter terminating with Pearsall's setting of the carol known as "In Dulci Jubilo," for eight leading voices. The words are remarkable, being partly in English and Latin, and were found in an old German Book of Choraes, published 1570, and called "A Very Ancient Song for Christmas-Eve," viz.,—

"In dulci jubilo,
Let us our homage show,
Our hearts' Joy reclineth,
In præsèpio,
And like a bright star shineth,
Matris in gremio,
Alpha es et O!
Alpha es et O!

"O Jesu parvule,
My heart is sore for Thee;
Hear me, I beseech Thee,
O Puer optime
My prayer let it reach Thee,
O Princeps gloriæ.
Trahe me post Te.

"O patris caritas!
O Nati lenitas!
Deeply were we stained,
Per nostra crimina;
But Thou hast for us gained
Cælorum gaudia.
O that we were there!
O that we were there!

"Ubi sunt gaudia, *where* ?
Where, if they be not there ?
There are angels singing
Nova cantica.
There the bells are ringing,
In Regis curia;
O that we were there !
O that we were there !"

From the conclusion of the carol until the striking of twelve o'clock, a pause of silence ensues. When the advent of Christmas is announced, the choir, aided by the guests, once more break forth into melody, and Pergolesi's "Gloria in Excelsis" closes the musical part of the Christmas-Eve Festivity. A brief ceremony remains before the conclusion: amidst the clanging of "Magdalen's tuneful bells" in the tower (the signal being conveyed to the ringers by electricity) the President passes round the Grace-cup, having first drunk therefrom, giving the toast of "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

THE KITCHEN, very ancient and spacious, is supposed to be part of the original Kitchen of St. John's Hospital. The lofty wooden roof is noticeable. The Bursary contains a collection of *Ancient Armour* and a *curious old Carved Coffin*. Visitors pass through a narrow passage in the *Chaplains' Quadrangle*, and from thence gain an excellent view of

MAGDALEN TOWER, commenced August 9, 1492. completed 1505. Height, 145ft. William of Waynflete intended that this Tower should stand alone. It is also named "Wolsey's Tower," but Wolsey had no connection with its erection, although Bursar of the College during a portion of the time (1498) absorbed in the building. The singing of

The *May-Morning Hymn* (Latin), is a peculiar annual celebration on the top of Magdalen Tower at five a.m. on May-day (Feast of SS. Philip and James) by the choristers of the foundation. Large crowds of people gather beneath to listen to the "May-Morning Matin." The celebration has world-wide fame; and many surmises have been made as to its origin—some authorities averring (without foundation) that it is "a mass for the repose of the souls of the Founder, Sir T. Falstoff, Sir Edmund Rede, and Lord Arundel," whilst others say only "for the soul of Henry VII., and in commemoration of his visit to the College, 1488." Such statements are devoid of foundation—Masses were never celebrated on towers. The celebration is probably an imitation of paganism—*Sun Worship*. Henry VII., however, confirmed the right of the College to the patronage of Slynbridge Rectory, Gloucestershire, on which there is an annual rent charge of £10 for "Choir-music on the top of Magdalen Tower on May-day." Henry VII. died in 1509. After the Reformation, and until about the second or third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, glees and madrigals

were substituted. An old Oxford work notes this, and says, "But now it is a merry concert of both *vocal and instrumental music*, consisting of several merry Ketches, and lasting two hours, and is concluded with ringing the bells;" and Anthony Wood writes that "The choral ministers of this house do, according to an ancient custom, salute Flora every year on the first of May, at four in the morning, with vocal music of several parts; which, having been sometimes well performed, hath given great content to the neighbourhood and auditors underneath." The words as at present used were written by Dr. Thomas Smith, Fellow (twice expelled by successive Kings—James II. and William III.), died 1710. Dr. Benjamin Rogers, Christ Church, composed the music, 1685. The original draft of the words and music was discovered in Christ Church Library a few years since by Dr. Rimbault, with the following note appended:—"This hymn is sung every day in Magdalen College Hall, Oxon, at dinner and supper throughout the year, for the after-grace, by the chaplains, clerks, and choristers there. Composed by Benjamin Rogers, Doctor of Musicke, of the University of Oxon, 1685." The words as at first used are not known to antiquarians. At St. Paul's Cathedral, London, there was a somewhat similar custom before the Great Fire 1666, of which Fuller writes, "On special Saints' days it is customary for the choristers of the Cathedral to ascend the spire tower to a great height, and then to chant solemn prayers and anthems." The last observance of the custom was in the days of Queen Mary, when, "after even-song, the quire of St. Paul's began to go about the steeple, singing with lights, after the old custom." The Latin words used at Magdalen Matin are the following—the English translation being also given:—

"Te Deum Patrem colimus,
Te laudibus prosequimur:
Qui corpus cibo reficis,
Cœlesti mentem gratio.

"Te adoramus, oh Jesu,
Te Fili unigenite,
Te qui non dedignatus es
Subire claustra virginis.

"Actus in crucem, factus es
Irato Deo Victimæ:
Per te, Salvator unice,
Vitæ spes nobis rediit.

"Tibi, Æternæ Spiritus,
Cujus afflatu peperit
Infantem Deum Mariæ,
Æternum benedicimus.

"Triune Deus, hominum
Salutis auctor optime,
Immensum hoc mysterium
Ovante lingua canimus."

"Thee, God our Father, we confess,
To Thee alone our lauds are given; |
The body Who with food renew'st,
The soul with grace sent down from
Heaven.

"O Jesu, Thee we do adore,
The Father's only Son confess,
Thee who erstwhile disdain'dst not
Thy lowly Virgin-mother's breast.

"Borne to the cross, the Victim made,
When wrath divine so hotly burn'd,
Through Thee, the only Saviour,
The hope of life to us return'd.

"Eternal Spirit, by Whose pow'r,
Breath'd from on high, Maria bore
The lowly Child, the mighty God,—
We bless and praise Thee evermore.

"O Triune God, most glorious,
From Whom our souls' salvation sprung,
We hail the boundless mystery
With joyous and triumphant tongue."

The singing usually occupies about five minutes, and then the crowd disperse to gather May garlands. It is customary for many of the assembly to bring a small tin horn, with which they make a hideous noise. These horns are commemorative of the ox-horns used by the apprentices and citizens of Oxford in olden times, when cries of "Town," "Gown," were often raised, the rival factions being summoned by the horn (for the townsmen), and the bell or tocsin (for the gownsmen). Magdalen Tower has a fine peal of ten bells, restored 1875, by Mr. White, Besilslegh, Berks. The pinnacles of the Tower have been twice struck by lightning—1832 and 1844. Having lingered over the traditions of the Tower, visitors proceed into

THE LIBRARY (western side of the cloisters), a noble, well-proportioned room, thoroughly renovated. The volumes number several thousands. The bookshelves are of fine English oak, having copies on panels of the "Buckleuch Vandykes," the *only* specimens allowed to be taken. These are portraits of forty eminent painters, given by W. J. White, Esq., Brownlow Street, London, 1843. They were painted by the donor's son, a promising young artist. A large and rare collection of books and MSS. are preserved in the Library, including Chrysostom (in Greek); a black letter copy of Cicero's "De Officiis" (printed by Fust, at Mentz, 1465; a copy of Caxton's "Boethius" (a great rarity); a "Comment. in Aristot. de Anima" (printed by Theodoric Rood, a German, at Oxford, 1481), several Benedictine folios, earlier editions of the Fathers, and other works of the middle ages. There are likewise 800 books and MSS. presented by the Founder, whose shoes and episcopal vestments are also preserved here. Near the oriel window at the north end are white marble busts of Bacon and Locke, by E. H. Bailey, Bristol. Above the entrance a fine portrait of the Founder will be seen. Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Charles II., gave £1,300 in his lifetime, and a legacy of £50 in his will, for additions to the Library. He gave also £1,100 to the Demies of the Foundation in eleven years. On the north of the Large Quadrangle will be noted

THE NEW BUILDINGS, foundation-stone laid September 27, 1733. The buildings are of three storeys. The front is supported by an arcade, forming a cloister. The design was furnished by Edward Holdsworth, Fellow and non-juror, author of the "Muscipula," and other ingenious writings. The *Oxford Almanack*, 1731, contained a design by Holdsworth, for an entire new College. It is a matter of congratulation that it was not carried into effect.

THE WATER WALKS, on the banks of the Cherwell, belonging to the College, are pleasant, and kept in excellent order. The shade they afford, the variety of view they command, the river, amidst whose different branches they wind, the mill with its rush of water, and the charming, shaded alouee, known as

ADDISON'S WALK, compose a most delightful academic retirement. The Grove or Park attached to the College, called by Pope "Maudlin's learned Grove," is supposed to date from the reign of Charles II. The herd of deer ranging the Grove form a novelty in grounds so close to the city. At the entrance of the Water Walk there formerly stood a very large and ancient tree, called the "Founder's Oak," destroyed in a storm, 1789 (see p. 78). Of the timber of this tree a very handsome chair was made, which forms an article of furniture in the President's lodgings. Joseph Addison, the poet, after whom "Addison's Walk" is named, entered Queen's College, Act Term, 1687, aged fifteen years; and was subsequently elected Demy of Magdalen. The "Spectator," originated by him, is known as an English classic. Issuing from the portal of Magdalen College, visitors notice the

CHORISTERS' SCHOOL, founded 1456; rebuilt 1849-51; foundation-stone laid by Dr. Martin Routh (President of College, 1791-1854). On the walls are several fine portraits of notabilities connected with Magdalen College, including Cardinal Wolsey; Camden, the antiquarian; Dr. Routh, &c. [An account of Magdalen Bridge, and of the several buildings in the localities of St. Clement's and Cowley, has been given at pp. 11-13.] On the opposite side of the thoroughfare are the

BOTANIC GARDENS, formerly the Jews' Cemetery, (1177). Entrance free. The Gardens when opened were named the "Physic Gardens." Founded by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, St. James' Day, July 25, 1632, for "the improvement of faculty of medicine." Completed 1633; cost £5,000.

At his death the Earl bequeathed the living of Kirkdale, Yorkshire, to maintain the buildings and gardens. The Anglo-Italian entrance was designed by Inigo Jones. Cost defrayed from the fine levied upon Anthony Wood for libelling the Earl of Clarendon. Statues of Charles I. and II. are placed on either side. The Gardens are furnished with rare British and foreign herbaceous and aquatic plants. There are also conservatories, greenhouses, hothouses, and aquaria, for propagation. The Gardens are divided into four quarters, with a walk in the centre. The 'acti-House is noteworthy. Near the river is a *Salicetum*, containing almost every species of the British Willow. There are likewise spacious Lecture Rooms and a Library; with a large number of works on Botany, including a copy of Dr. Sibthorp's "*Flora Græca*," consisting of ten folio vols., 100 coloured plates in each, cost £252 per copy. Several eminent botanists have bequeathed their collections to the Gardens, including Dr. Sherard, Dillenius, Morison, Fielding, and Sibthorp. Fielding's collection alone consists of 70,000 formed at a great expense. Extensive additions were made to the Gardens in 1877. Recrossing the road from the Gardens, and turning up by the School, visitors arrive at

Holywell Church, dedicated to the "Holy Cross," dating from about 1160, when it was built at the expense of Hugo de St. Petro, or Hugo, of Oxford, although Robert D'Oyley is the reputed founder. The Norman chancel-arch is the sole remnant of the first Church. Portions of the tower were rebuilt by Warden H. Sever (Merton College), about 1460. The present church (restored 1845) consists of a nave, side aisles, chancel and tower. The illuminated window in the chancel represents "Our Saviour, with SS. Peter and Paul" on either side. Living about £142 per annum. Services on Sunday at 8, 11, 3.30, and 7 o'clock.

The Holy Well, from whence the parish took its name, was dedicated to SS. Winifred and Margaret. Now covered up by the boundary wall of the Cemetery. The spring was remarkably cold, but seldom froze. Wood says, "I find many persons yearly relieved by these wholesome waters to this day" (1675). The water was deemed a specific for ophthalmic complaints. On Holywell Green was another spring of a similar character, known as "Jenny Newton's Well." Adjoining the Church is the

Cemetery of Holy Cross, a quiet secluded spot, forming the interment ground of five parishes, viz., All Saints, Holywell, St. John, St. Mary-the-Virgin, and St. Peter-in-the-East. Just below Holywell Church is the

Oxford Penitentiary, on the site of Holywell Manor House, conducted by Sisters of Mercy; and a few steps farther on are the

Oxford Racquet Courts, an extensive range of buildings, erected at great expense, and largely patronised by students and citizens. Passing from Holywell, down Long Wall Street, High Street is again entered. Near this spot was the

East Gate of the City, taken down, 1771. The Gate crossed the road a few yards from Long Wall Street to the opposite side. Proceeding up High Street, visitors arrive at the

New University Examination Schools, an extensive and palatial range of buildings, in the Jacobean-Gothic style, commenced 1877. The architectural features equal in beauty other edifices that adorn the street of which Oxford is so justly proud. Architect, Mr. T. G. Jackson, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College. Erected by Mr. A. Estcourt, Gloucester. Cost of building, £63,884. The purchase of the property raised the total amount to about £100,000. The buildings consist of a Great Hall (fronting the High Street) and two subsidiary Halls, forming waiting-places for the candidates;

a Quadrangle, standing back from the street, eleven *viva voce* Schools (with retiring rooms), and three Writing Schools—two accommodating two hundred students each, and the other one hundred and twenty. The two larger Schools are broken into the shape of the letters L and T, and can be united into a magnificent suite for grand receptions, for which they are intended. There are entrances to the buildings from both King Street and Merton Street. The University Examinations take place in the New Buildings, instead of in the Schools surrounding the Bodleian Library, in which they were held from 1439 (see p. 52). The Angel Hotel formed a portion of the property on the site of the New School. During the excavation of the ground for the new buildings, November, 1876, the supposed remains of an ancient British village (2,000 years old) were brought to light; but, after causing a print-discussion between antiquarians, they were decided to be only gravel pits. Crossing the High Street, and proceeding up a narrow thoroughfare, visitors note.

St. Edmund Hall, adjoining an ancient hostelry, known as the "Boar's Head." The date of foundation of the Hall and its name have formed disputed points in antiquarians' emanations—some maintaining that the Hall was founded by Edmund le Riche (the "Saint of Pontigny"), Archbishop of Canterbury, between 1219-33, and named after him. Edmund held the See of Canterbury, and was canonised after his death by Pope Innocent V., 1247. Born at Abingdon, six miles from Oxford. His father was Rainhold le Riche, and his mother Mabilia, famed for her great piety. Others affirm that the Hall was founded by Ralph Fitz-Edmund, in 1260, deriving its title from his surname. There is a reference to this in the muniments of Magdalen College, qualifying the idea. Ralph gave it to his four sons—the building receiving the name of "Aula quatuor filiorum Edmundi"—"The Hall of the four sons of Edmund." Subsequently it was presented by Sir Brian de Beruingham and Thomas de Malmsbury (Vicar of Cowley) to Osney Abbey. John de Cornubia is the first recorded Principal, 1517. At the suppression of Osney Abbey (1546), W. Burnell, Esq., became possessor; and Provost William Devenysh (or Denyse, or Dennyson), Queen's College (1534-58), purchased the dilapidated Hall (1557), and presented it to the College. The right of perpetually appointing the Principal by the Society of Queen's College was confirmed by Convocation, 1589. A small benefaction is attached to the Hall—the advowson of Gatcombe, purchased 1821, by legacy of £1,000 left in 1763, by George Holme, D.D., Queen's College. It is held by the Principal of the Hall. Income (University Commissioners' Report), £1,451; Principal, £1,048 10s. Undergraduates (1877), 35; Members on Books, 100. Among the members have been—

William Fuller, Bishop of Lincoln, 1667.
John Pritchett, Bishop of Gloucester, 1672.
Guy Carlton, Bishop of Chichester, 1673.
White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, 1694.
Sir G. Fleming, Bishop of Carlisle, 1734.
Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, 1832.
Rev. Thos. Gilbert, 'Protestant Epitaph Writer.'
Rev. William Whately, noted Vicar of Banbury

Rev. C. Voysey, editor of "Sling and Stone."
Thomas Hearne, the annalist and antiquary.
Humphrey Wanley, antiquary.
Chamberlayne, author of "Notitia Angliæ."
Sir Thomas Littleton and the Hon. A. Onslow,
Speakers of the House of Commons.
Fulton, classical commentator.
Dr. Charles Bate, physician to Charles II.

THE CHAPEL (east end of quadrangle) was built 1681-2, at the cost of Dr. Stephen Penton, Principal, 1675-84. Consecrated and dedicated to St. Edmund by Bishop Fell, Oxford, April 7, 1682. The picture over the altar is "Christ bearing the Cross." There are memorial windows to Principal Miles Brathwaite (1523-30), and to Bishop Daniel Wilson (Calcutta, 1832).

THE HALL (built 1659-60) contains portraits of Principals Tullie (1658-75),

Mill (1685-1707), Shaw (1740-51), Fothergill (1751-60), Grayson (1824-43); and Vice-Principals Hill (1812-51) and Wilson (1809-12), Bishop of Calcutta.

THE LIBRARY (erected 1680) contains several thousand volumes of valuable books. The Rev. William Whately, Vicar of Banbury, in which town he was born, May, 1583, removed from Christ's College, Cambridge, to St. Edmund Hall. Wood says, "He was an excellent preacher; but, being a Calvinist, and much frequented by precise and busy people there and in the neighbourhood for his too frequent preaching, laid such a foundation of faction in that place, that it will never be easily removed." Whately published some remarkable sermons, one being "The Bride-Bush, or Wedding Sermon," from Ephesians v. 23—"For the husband is the head of the wife." For issuing this volume he was summoned before a High Commission, when he recalled his statements. Whately died May 10, 1639. Buried in Banbury Churchyard. A monument was placed above the grave, having a most peculiar English and Latin epitaph in verse, a Latin and English Anagram, and a double Chronogram. The tomb was removed at the restoration of Banbury Church (St. Mary's), 1789-97. The epitaph is reproduced as a curiosity:—

"The body of WILL. Whately, Lecturer in this Church 35, Vicar 29, years, was laid into bed, May 14, 1639.

"Lege. Luge.

"Clauditur hoc tumulo pia cœla pectore clausit
In cœlo cuius mens pia clausa manet
Prodiga lingue benigna manus disperit abunde,
Divitas cœli, divitiarq; secl.
Duns meditans, orans, exortans, fata, peregit,
Eheu! quam multos fœbilibs ille cadit.

"Whatsoe'er thou'lt say who passest by,
Why here's inshrined celestiall dust;
His bones, whose name and fame can't dye,
These stones, as fœcees, weepe in trust.
It's William Whately that here lyes,
Who swamme to 's tomb in people's eyes.

"Death was his crowne, but our crosse;
If not a great man, yet ile say
A good man sure: the greater losse
Is fallen in Israell this day.
Both learned in arts and hearts. O can
Whole ages give us such a man!

"Nor prayers, nor teares, nor meanes, nor men,

Nor his own grace, and partes so knowne,
Could save from death, though many then
For his life would have pawned their own.
Read this, O man, and rightly know,
That one day thou must lay as low.

Anagramma duplex:—

"Guilielmus Whately:
Hui luges! Ellum Vita.

"William Whately:
What { I ly } well
What { I am } well

Chronogramma duplex:—

Anulus { 1639. Ven Vati s Vnt pedes eiVs
Duc. { qVie Vange Lizat]sal V te M.
1639. VsqVe qVas Veni DoMI ne
JesV CVr nan] Venia.

"Ætatis ejus 56 { LVge bis.
Looke on hIs yeares, then
poVre forth teares."

Bishop Wilson, one of the most earnest Metropolitans of India, matriculated at St. Edmund Hall, November, 1798. He gained the prize for the English Essay on "Common Sense," 1803. When Wilson recited his Essay at the Commemoration, he was succeeded on the rostrum by Reginald Heber (Bishop of Calcutta), who recited the Newdigate Prize Poem on "Palestine," which he gained. Adjoining St. Edmund Hall is

St. Peter-in-the-East Church, according to Wood, "the first Church of stone that appeared in these parts." Considerable doubt exists as to the period of erection, some historians avering the ninth century, and others the twelfth. The latter appears to be the more correct—about 1150. Style of building, Early Norman, many portions of which yet remain. The *Crypt*, commonly called "Grymbald's Crypt," is the most remarkable part of the Church. It is beneath the chancel. Length, 36ft.; width, 20ft.; height, 10ft. The arches are supported by two rows of short Saxon columns, having well-executed capitals. It is certainly the most ancient part of the building. The north aisle dates from 1350. The chancel is a fine specimen of the reign of Henry II. The Norman entrance-door is almost perfect—the outer-door having some of the original ironwork yet preserved. The tower (remarkable for its inward sloping) was erected in the fourteenth century. In the south

wall of the nave a memorial window (grisaille glass) to the Rev. W. Adams, author of the "Shadow of the Cross," is placed. He was Vicar for a short period. The large west and south windows were inserted 1501. The north window has fragments of painted glass, inserted 1533, by Vincent Wyking, Vicar, a symbol of "The Trinity," containing in small compass the principal points of the Athanasian Creed. The east lancet windows were filled with stained glass, 1839. The pulpit, formerly standing opposite, near a pillar, had two entrances, one from the pillar for University preachers only. Five of the bells in the tower bear the date 1700, the other recast by Rudhall, 1753, and small sanctus bell, 1777. The whole length of the edifice is 76ft., width 42ft. The chain ornament of the roof is typical of the chains of St. Peter. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Value of living, about £200. Population of parish, 1,200. The University Lenten Sermons were formerly preached in St. Peter's, but discontinued 1827. A malefactor was executed at the Church door in Queen Mary's reign, and the staple from which the cord hung remained for many years. Several University dignitaries have been interred in the Church and Churchyard, including Dr. Gerard Langbaine, Provost of Queen's College, one of the most eminent men of his age, died February, 1657; Dr. Arthur Charlett, Master of University College, famed for his immense correspondence; Philip Randall, M.A., Principal of Hart Hall (now Hertford College), fifty years (March 9, 1549, to March 11, 1599); Dillenius, Professor of Botany; Thomas Hearne, antiquary, and others. The original epitaph on Hearne's tomb (restored 1845, when it was slightly altered, he being described as "Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall"), portraying the man noted as "the minute annalist," and an equally curious one (now obliterated) to the memory of Dr. Rawlinson's two daughters, will interest visitors:—

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Hearne, M.A., who studied and preserved antiquities. He died June 10th, 1735, aged 57 years.

"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations; ask thy father, and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee."—Deut. xxxii. 7.

"Inquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers: for we are but of yesterday, and know nothing; because thy days upon earth are a shadow. Shall not they teach thee, and tell thee, and utter words out of their heart."—Job viii. 8, 9, 10.

"Here lyeth Dr. Rawlinson's two younger Daughters, Elizabeth, who died May ye 21, 1624, and Dorothy, who dyed Jan. 10, 1629.

"Two little sisters ly under this stone, Their Mothers were two, their Fathers but one. At 5 quarters old departed the younger, The older lived 9 years 5 days, and no longer. Learn hence, ye young gallants, to cast away laughter,

As soon comes ye lamb as ye sheep to the slaughter."

There is a tomb of Petworth marble in the interior of the Church to the memory of Sir R. Atkinson, knight, died 1574, "four times Mayor of Oxford, husband of two wives, and father of eleven children." Departing from the Church, visitors will observe, on the opposite side, the *first entrance* to Queen's College (1345), above which was the chamber in which Henry V. studied, Cardinal Beaufort being his tutor (see pp. 28-9). Passing into the High Street, a few steps farther on will take visitors to the principal entrance of

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, founded January 18, 1340, as "Aula Scholarium Reginæ de Oxon," by Robert de Eglesfeld, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, Rector of Burgh, Westmoreland, and Warden of St. Julian's Hospital, Southampton (see No. 6, p. 99). Named Queen's College, or "Hall of Queen's Scholars," in compliment to Philippa, Queen of Edward III., who consented to be designated Foundress, and celebrated as such in the Latin epitaph on her tomb in Westminster Abbey, from which an extract (translated):—

"Fair Philippa, William Hennaldes' child, and youngest daughter dear,
Of roseate hue and beauty bright, in tomb lies killed here.

A careful nurse to students all, at Oxford she did found
Queen's College and Dame Pallas' school, that did her fame resound."

The foundation was for a Provost and twelve Fellows. The first scholars were drafted in from Merton College. Temple Hall, on the site of the College stables, formed the first residence of the students. Eglesfeld died May 31, 1349, aged 43, and was buried in the College Chapel. The present buildings (300ft. length, 250ft. width, divided into two courts) date from 1672-94, with the exception of the Grand Front, built 1750-6. Income (University Commissioners' Report), £15,286 18s. 10d.; Provost, £887 17s. 4d.; Fellows (eighteen), £4,212 5s. 3d.—old foundation, £374 each; Michel foundation, £133; ditto, consolidated foundation, £254, exclusive of commons, rooms, &c.; Tutorships, £390; Scholarships, £90. The College owns 10,530 acres of land, producing annually £10,094 11s. 7d.; house property, £567; tithe-rent charges, £3,361 7s. 11d. The society presents to thirty-one benefices. Undergraduates (1877), 100; members on books, 448. The list of eminent men of the foundation is numerous, a limited number are extracted:—

Henry V. and Edward the Black Prince.
Cardinal Beaufort, tutor to Henry V.
Archbishop Lamplugh, York.
Archbishop Thomson, York.
Archbishop Nicholson, Cashel.
Bishop Guy Carleton, Chichester and Bristol.
Bishop Tanner, St. Asaph.
Bishops Compton and Gibson, London.
Bishop Van Mildert, Durham.
Bishop Feild, Newfoundland.
John Wicliff, translator of the Bible, 1340.
Addison, essayist and poet (also of Magdalen).

Rev. Robert Cecil, eloquent theologian.
Rev. Samuel Annesley, J. Wesley's grandfather.
Rev. Bernard Galpin, "Apostle of the North."
Rev. Benj. Ingham, "Yorkshire Evangelist."
Rev. Henry Bate, founder of *Morning Herald*.
Richard Rallingson, fortifier of Oxford, 1644.
Dr. John Mill, eminent Greek scholar.
Dr. Burn, author of "Burn's Justice."
Dr. Hugh Todd, antiquary.
Dr. Jer-Blake, Head Master of Rugby School.
Sir Thomas Overbury, statesman (poisoned).
Shaw, traveller and explorer.

Above the entrance-gateway (under a cupola) is a statue of Queen Caroline, consort of George II. Her Majesty gave £1,000 towards the eastern wing. The western wing was destroyed by fire, December 18, 1778. Restored at cost of £6,286 6s. 4d., towards which Queen Charlotte gave £1,000, and the Duke of Montague and Lord Godolphin, £500 each. The statues on the summit represent Jupiter and Apollo (on pediments), and Geography, Mathematics, Medicine, and Religion (typified). Crossing the large Quadrangle (140ft. by 130ft., designed by Sir Christopher Wren, 1710), visitors enter

THE CHAPEL (100ft. by 30ft.), foundation-stone laid February 6, 1714; dedicated on All Saints'-day, November 1, 1719. The illuminated windows, by Van Ligne, very old (1635), and in good preservation, were removed from the first Chapel (1349). They consist of scenes in the life of Christ, &c. The ceiling (by Sir James Thornhill) represents "The Adoration." The altar-piece is a copy (by Mengs) of Correggio's "La Notte"—"The Night," from the Dresden Gallery, presented by Mr. Robson. The brass lectern (an eagle), dated 1662, bears an inscription, "Regina avium, avis Reginensium"—"The bird of Queen's is the queen of birds." The screen (by Grinlin Gibbons), supported by eight columns, formed of fine polished Norman oak, is very handsome. The massive marble pillars, near the altar, are capital specimens of art workmanship. The organ (by Wallis), erected 1837, is one of the most powerful in Oxford. The chairs of the Provost and Vice-Provost are valuable examples of antique carving. The windows of the Ante-Chapel, brasses, and memorials should be inspected. Visitors next proceed into

THE HALL, 60ft. by 30ft., (built 1704-14), designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The marble chimney piece supports a fine bust of Aristotle. The walls are surrounded with a series of magnificent portraits of the College benefactors, including Henry V., Henry VI., and Charles I.; Queens Philippa, Henrietta,

Caroline, and Charlotte; Edward the Black Prince; Robert de Eglesfeld; several of the Provosts of the College, and others. In the windows above the portraits are illuminations of Edward III. and Queen, Charles I. and Queen, Charles II. and Queen, &c. In the gallery at the west-end are portraits of Queens Elizabeth, Henrietta, Catherine, and Anne of England; Margaret and Mary of Scotland; and a number of ancient paintings and prints. The olden academical system of dining is yet preserved at this College—the Provost in the centre, with the Fellows and Scholars on either side. They are called to dinner by trumpet, by a taberdar—a member of the foundation. The custom is peculiar to this College. Formerly a taberdum or tabard was worn by the taberdar—whence the name. In ancient times thirteen beggars, blind, deaf, dumb, or maimed, were brought daily into the Hall to receive a dole of bread, beer, pottage, and fish. In the Hall is celebrated the renowned

Boar's Head Feſtivity. “a ryght merrie jouste of ye olden tyme,” taking place every Christmas-Day at five p.m., strangers being admitted. A large Boar's Head, weighing between sixty and seventy pounds, surmounted by a crown, wreathed with gilded sprays of laurel and bay, mistletoe and rosemary, with small banners surrounding, is brought into the Hall by three bearers, whose entry is announced by trumpet. A procession of the Provost and Fellows precedes the entry of the Boar's Head. The bearers are accompanied by the precentor, who chants an old English carol, the Latin refrain being joined in by those present. At the close, the banners and ornaments are presented to the spectators. Four versions of the carol are given, the first being “The Original Carole” from “Christmasse Carolles newly emprinted at London in ye flete strete, at ye sygne of ye Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde. The yere of our Lorde, m.d.xxi.”—

“A CAROLE, BRYNGYNG IN YE BORE'S HEED.

“Caput apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

“The bore's heed in hande brynge I,
With garlans gay and rosemary;
And I pray you all sygne merely,
Qui estis in convivio.

“The bore's heed, I understande,
Is the chefe service in this lande;
Loke whereever it be fande,
Servite cum cantico.

“Be gladde, lordes, both more and lasse,
For this hath ordeyned our stewarde,
To chere you all this Christmasse.
The bore's heed with mustarde.”

The second is the Carol used at the present time:—

“The boar's head in hand bear I
Bedecked with bays and rosemary;
And, I pray you, masters, merry be!
Quotquot estis in convivio
Caput apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

“The boar's head, as I understand,
Is the bravest dish in all the land;

Being thus bedecked with a gay garland,
Let us servire cantico.

Caput apri, &c.

“Our steward hath provided this,
In honour of the King of Bliss,
Which on this day to be served is
In Regimensi Atrio.

Caput apri,” &c.

The third is very rare, from the Balliol MSS., No. 354:—

“Caput apri refero,
Resonans laudes Domino.

“The boris hed in honde I brynge,
With garlandes gay and byrde syngynge,
I pray you all help me to sygne,
Qui estis in convivio.

“The boris hed, I understand,
Ys chiefly sirved in this londe,
Wher so ever it may be fonde,
Cervitur cum sinapio.

“The boris hed, I dare well say,
Anon after the xvth day
He taketh hys leve and goth away,
Exiit de patra.”

The fourth version is yet more ancient—from the Porkington MSS., a fifteenth-century collection. It commences,—

“Hey, hey, hey, hey, the borrys hede is army'd
gaye;
The borrys hede in hond I brynge,
The boris hede ye furst mes.

“The berfs hede, as I yow say,
He takes his leyfe, and gothe his way,
Gone after the xij tweylfyt day,
With hey.”

The legend attached to the ceremonial, ascribing its origin, is extremely fanciful. Five hundred years since (*circa* 1376), a student (*taberdar*) of Queen's College, was perusing Aristotle in Shetover Forest (four miles from Oxford). Whilst thus engaged, he was savagely attacked by a wild boar; and, in self-defence, closing with his porcine opponent, he thrust the volume down its capacious throat, exclaiming "*Græcum est*"—"It's Greek!" so suffocating the animal. Thus far tradition. But to render it more probable, in the College is preserved the picture of a saint, having a boar's head transfixed on a spear, with a mystic inscription under,—"*Copcot*." There is a similar representation in an illuminated window in Horspath Church, near the locality where the alleged incident happened. To celebrate the traditional escape of the student from the savage onslaught of the boar the custom at Queen's College was introduced. A boar's head forms the cognisance of the Gordon, Chetwode, and Nigel families, and members of each family have matriculated at Queen's College, and the legend might have been founded on the fact that a member of the Gordon family slew a wild boar in Huntley Wood, 1193, in self-defence. But, undoubtedly, the custom takes its rise from an ancient *Babylonish Sun Festival*, during which a wild boar was sacrificed to Adonis, or Tammuz, the Sun god, because Adonis (also known as Nimrod) was said to have been killed by the tusk of a boar—a boar's head being always served up at the festival. Egyptians, Germans, Greeks, Indians, Massagetes, Persians, Romans, Scandinavians, &c., alike held their sun festivals, at each of which an offering of the boar took place at Yule-tide (Yule signifying un-wheel). The festival of the Druids in honour of the Thor, was called *Ieul* or *Yeol*, whence the derivation Yule. Christmas was introduced as a festival so late as the fourth century—taking to a great extent the place of the Yule observance. In other words, what is still celebrated at Queen's College, Oxford, St. John's College, Cambridge (December 27), and in a few other places, is but a survival of what was formerly a regular and almost universal rite—*Sun Worship at the winter solstice*.

"Then the grim boar's head frowned on high,
Crested with bays and rosemary."

Who lists may in the mumming see
Traces of ancient mystery."

The *New Year's Day Custom* at Queen's College is a second peculiar observance. The Bursar, having as many needles threaded as there are members staying in the College (several, as may be imagined, being absent during the Christmas vacation), when dinner is ended, goes to each in succession, presenting a needle, with its accompanying thread, addressing him with the pithy sentence, "*Aiguille et fil*" (needle and thread)—"Take this and be thrifty"—which being sounded similar to the Founder's name forms a rebus.

THE LIBRARY (1692-4)—one of the most noted in the University—is 123ft. long, 30ft. broad, and 55ft. high. The first books were left by the will of Bishop Barlow, 1691. The number of books comprised in the whole of the Upper and Lower Libraries is about 70,000. In 1841 Robert Mason, D.D., formerly a member of the College, bequeathed £30,000, for the purchase of books, as well as a valuable collection of Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and other antiquities, cabinets of shells, a portrait of Mr. Belzoni, &c., to the foundation. To contain these, and the increasing number of books, a second room became necessary, and the space beneath the Library was fitted up for the purpose, under the direction of C. R. Cockerell, R.A. (architect of the University Galleries and Taylor Building). There is a valuable collection in MS. of heraldic visitations contained in a richly ornamented cabinet, the carving by the celebrated Grinlin Gibbons. The Library is exceedingly rich in the theology of the Pro-Reformation period, Greek and Latin Fathers, and

continental literature. There are four remarkable letters preserved—the challenge, &c., of Lord Edward Bruce to Sir Edward Sackville, and the acceptance by the latter. The duel was fought at Bergen-op-Zoom, August, 1613, Bruce being killed. The cause of the quarrel has never been detected, but the encounter was most sanguinary. The delicately carved bookcases are beautiful, and the ceiling tastefully stuccoed. The doorway at the south end of the room is elegant; above it is a highly-ornamented stone arch, supported by fluted Corinthian pillars. At each end of the arch is a female figure, emblematical of Geography and Astronomy, having by their side the instruments used in the cultivation of those sciences. Over the arch are the arms of the College, illuminated, carved in alto-relievo. In the north windows are the original portraits of Henry V. and Cardinal Beaufort, restored to the Society by Alderman Fletcher, Oxford, who rescued the former from the chamber in which the Prince lodged. One portrait has an inscription (see p. 29). The cast of the Florentine Boar, presented by Sir Roger Newdigate, will attract attention, also the large Orrery, given by six gentlemen-commoners of the College. Portraits of Charles I., Queen Charlotte, Dr. Crakanthorpe, Dr. Lancaster, &c., are in the room. The facade of the garden front of the Library is notable. The basement story is decorated with eight statues in niches, including the Founder, Edward III., Queen Philippa, Charles I., Queen Henrietta, Archbishop Lamplugh, Bishop Barlow, and Sir Joseph Williamson. Queen's College has probably a larger number of ancient deeds (about 30,000) than any other, and many of them not only throw great light on the history of the College, but also on many other places, some on the continent; there is also a document of Richard I., in excellent preservation, relating to some property belonging to the College at Southampton. In the BUTTERY is one of the curiosities of Oxford—an ancient *Wassail* or *Drinking Cup*, said to have been presented by Queen Philippa, above 500 years since. In shape it resembles a powder horn, and holds two quarts. Richly ornamented with silver-gilt, lid bearing a silver eagle of curious workmanship, supported by eagle's claws. The Saxon phrase, "Wacceyl" (good health) is inscribed on several parts. There is also the *Trumpet* used to call the students to dinner since the Founder's time; the *Memorial Brass* of Robert De Eglesferd (Founder); and the curious *Cocoa-Nut Cup of Provost Bost*, resting on four lions. Making their exit from Queen's College, visitors cross the road to

University College, to which a fabulous account is attached of foundation by Alfred the Great in 872 (see pp. 19 and 99). The members celebrated the alleged millenary, June, 1872. The legal title of the College is "*Collegium Magnæ Almæ Universitatis*." Tradition says that the schools of Oxford were fostered and endowed by Alfred the Great, but there is no existing record to prove that Alfred bestowed assistance upon any College or Hall; in fact, Oxford is not mentioned either as University or City until 912, and only then in the "*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*," which says that in that year "King Edward took possession of London and Oxford." However, on the ground that the College is a supposed royal foundation, the Crown vests its right to the patronage of visitation, a claim decided in favour of the royal prerogative by Court of King's Bench, 1726. First benefactor to the College, William of Durham, died 1249, bequeathing a sum of money (310 marks) for permanent endowment. The members first met in a small hall in School Street (by the Bodleian Library), purchased with Durham's benefaction, 1253; removing to present locality, 1343. The first statutes date from 1280. A more enlarged body of statutes was granted 1292, and subsequently, 1311,

1380, 1475, and 1478, and the College recognised by an order of Parliament, 1384, in answer to a petition from the College, directing a case to be heard in the King's Council. An endorsed copy is preserved in the muniments. The present buildings were erected 1634-74, designed by Mr. Greenwood, a Fellow, the first stone being laid (west-side) April 14, 1634. The north side was commenced June 19, 1635, from a bequest (£5,000) by Sir Simon Bennet—the east-side being completed 1674.

Income of College (University Commissioners' Report), £11,526 11s. 2d.; Master, £1,119 19s. 2d.; eleven Fellows, £2,924 (about £270 each, exclusive of allowance for rooms); Scholars and Exhibitioners, £1,191; Tutorships, £315 to £415. Expenditure, £11,395 19s. 2d. The College owns 7,604 acres of land—5,436 corporate and 2,168 on trust. Annual rent of house property, £2,140. Tithe-rent charges, £1,012 10s. 8d. Ten advowsons are held. Undergraduates (1877), 109; Members on books, 429. Among the noted men of the foundation are,—

Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, 1405.
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.
Richard Flemmyng, founder of Lincoln College.
Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal.
Sir Edward West, Chief Justice of Bombay.
Sir William Jones, Chief Justice of Calcutta.
Lord Eldon, Chancellor of England.
Lord Stowell, brother of Lord Eldon.

Rev. F. W. Faber, poet, &c.
Percy Bysshe Shelley, author of "Queen Mab."
Dr. Radcliffe, Royal Physician.
Archbp. Sheldon, donor of Sheldonian Theatre.
Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, freethinker.
Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
Bishop Oxenden, Metropolitan of Canada.
Rev. E. Bradley, author of "Verdant Green."

The statues over the entrances are those of Queen Anne (east) and Queen Mary (west). Those in the interior are James II. and Dr. Radcliffe. That of James II. presented by Dr. Obadiah Walker (Master, 1676-87), who was removed because of his Popish proclivities. There is but one more statue of James II. known in England, the one of brass (by Gibbons) behind the banqueting-house, Whitehall, London. The present front of the College (three storeys high, and 260ft. long) was ingeniously substituted, from Dr. Griffith's design, in 1800; restored (partially) 1877. The embattled turrets and uniform ranges of windows give the building quite a castellated appearance. "Its numerous Gothic ornaments," remarks Mr. Chalmers, "especially when contrasted with the airy grandeur of its opposite neighbour (Queen's), serve to perpetuate the notion that this is the eldest daughter of Alma Mater." There are two entrances to the College. By the western entrance visitors proceed into the Great Quadrangle, in which the Chapel and Hall are situate. In this Quadrangle a curious custom was formerly observed on Easter Sunday, but it is now obsolete, called "Chopping at the Tree," the real origin of which cannot be traced. The representation of a tree, dressed up with evergreens and flowers, was placed on the turf, and each resident member, on leaving the Hall after dinner, chopped at the tree with a cleaver. The cook waited by with a plate for contributions, the Master giving 10s. 6d.; Fellows, 5s., and Members, 2s. 6d. each.

THE CHAPEL (1639-65) is very handsome. The interior was restored, at great expense, by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., 1862. The carved work (oak screen and cedar wainscot enclosing the altar) in the style Gibbons, has been preserved. The great proportion of the work was executed by Robert Barker, London, 1695. The lectern dates from 1838. There are several fine monuments, amongst which is that by Flaxman in memory of Sir William Jones, the eminent Indian judge. The bas-relief represents Sir William in the act of translating and forming a digest of the Indian laws from the Sacred Books or Vedas, which the Hindoos appear to be reading to him. It is supported by tigers' heads, emblems of Bengal, and surmounted by Grecian and Hindoo Lyres and Caduceus, typical of eloquence. Another monument is to the

memory of Mr. Thomas Musgrave, youngest son of Sir J. C. Musgrave, Bart., drowned in the Thames, Oxford, June 5, 1822. The north and south windows (brilliant in colour) are the work of Van Ligne, 1641. The subjects are—Jacob's Vision,—Ascent of Elijah,—Jonah and the Whale,—Lot's Escape from Sodom,—The Nativity (over altar),—Fall and Expulsion from Eden,—Adam and Eve lamenting their Fall, and Abraham Entertaining the Angels,—Abraham Sacrificing Isaac,—Christ with Martha and Mary.

THE HALL (one of the most complete refectories in the University) was commenced 1640 ; completed, 1657. The former Hall was built about 1450. The interior of the present Hall, with decorations of peculiar elegance, was refitted in 1766, at the expense of members of the foundation. Previously a grate for burning charcoal, according to the custom of the time, stood in the centre of the room. The floor is Danish and Swedish marble. The splendid marble chimney-piece was presented by Sir Roger Newdigate, founder of the University Prize for the Poem bearing his name. Several portraits adorn the walls, including Dr. Radcliffe, donor of Radcliffe Library, Infirmary, and Observatory ; Sir Simon Bennet ; Sir Roger Newdigate ; Charles Jenkinson, first Earl of Liverpool ; Sir W. Jones, Chief Justice, Bengal ; Earl of Radnor ; Marquis of Hastings, a Governor General of India ; Sir J. Richardson, Judge of Common Pleas ; Sir R. Chambers, Chief Justice, Bengal ; Lord Stowell, Judge of Admiralty ; Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor ; Archbishop Abbot, Master, 1597-1609 ; Archbishop Bancroft, Master, 1609-32 ; Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls ; W. Windham, Esq., M.P. ; Bishop Horne ; Archbishop Potter ; and the late Dr. Plumtre, Master, 1836-70.

THE LIBRARY has been thrice erected. The first donor of books was Bishop Walter Skirlaw, Durham (died 1406). Dr. G. Abbot, Master, 1597-1609, was also a liberal donor to the Library. The second Library was built, 1669, and newly-erected, 1860 (design by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A.) Two fine statues of the brothers Lords Eldon and Stowell, Fellows of the foundation, are in the room ; there is also an unique (imperfect copy) of the *Hereford Missal*, a great rarity (either in manuscript or print), but one edition of each being known, the printed one dated 1502, only four copies of which have been recognised, and but one of which is perfect. The *Common Room* has a few features of interest, including portraits of Henry IV. and Robert Dudley (Earl of Leicester), burnt in wood by Dr. Griffith, a thorough master of this peculiar art ; also some engravings of Sir W. Jones and Dr. Johnson. The *New Buildings* (west) were erected in 1841, from designs by Sir Charles Barry. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., late Chancellor of the Exchequer matriculated at University, graduating in first-class honours, 1833 ; and elected Fellow of Magdalen College, 1835 ; subsequently becoming a well-known tutor in the University. Born at Bingham, Nottinghamshire, 1811. Went to Australia, 1842, and elected member of the Council of the Colony 1843, which he held till 1850. Returned to England, 1851. M.P. for Kidderminster, 1852-59, when he was elected for Calne. Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General, 1855. The following epitaph on Mr. Lowe (with its rejoinder) excited merriment at the period of appearance :—

" Here lie the bones of Robert Lowe,
Where he's gone to, I don't know ;
If to the realms of peace and love,

Farewell to happiness above.
If haply to some lower level,
We can't congratulate the Devil."

" There's an epitaph written on Robert Lowe,
Who it was that wrote it I don't know ;
But they say that the writer's gone below,

And has reaped the reward he was always
seeking.—
The reward that attends upon evil speaking.
His abuse in his own sour throat is sticking,
But our jolly friend Lowe is alive & kicking."

Sir Robert Newdigate was a member of University College; and at his death (1806) left a legacy for the continuation of the University Prize Poem, before only awarded at indefinite periods (see p. 122). The Prize Poem was first competed for in 1768, when Middleton Howard, of Wadham College, was successful—subject, “Conquest of Quebec.” The Rev. Frederic W. Faber, late Superior of the Oratory, Brompton, was also of University. Born 1814, died September, 1863. Faber gained the Newdigate Prize in 1836—subject, “The Knights of St. John.” Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet, born at Field Place, near Horsham, Sussex, was expelled from University College, 1812, on account of the bold opinions set forth by him in “Queen Mab,” a comparatively youthful effusion. His rooms were on the first floor of the staircase to the right of the Hall, and are thus described: “Their contents were eminently heterogeneous, including papers, boots, philosophical instruments, books, clothes, linen, pistols, crockery, bags, and boxes, which were scattered on the floor in every direction. Tables and carpets were stained with large fire-spots. There was an electric machine, an air pump, and a solar microscope; two piles of books supported the tongs, and a small glass retort above an Argand lamp, which soon boiled over, added fresh stains to the table and rose in disagreeable fumes.” He used to love a walk in the woods, to stroll on the banks of the Thames, but especially to wander about Shotover Hill. Shelley was accidentally drowned in the Gulf of Larici, Italy, during a violent storm, July 8, 1822. His body was recovered, and consumed by fire, by Lord Byron, the ashes being deposited in the cemetery at Rome. Leaving University College, visitors again cross the High Street, and enter

All Souls’ College, a monument of Agincourt, styled “*Collegium omnium animarum fidelium defunctorum de Oxon*” (“College of the Souls of all the faithful people deceased at Oxford”), so called from an obligation under which the Society lay, to offer up prayers for the good estate of Henry VI. and the Founder during their lives; and for the souls not only of the King and the Archbishop after their decease, but of all subjects who had fallen in the war with France, and of all faithful deceased. Founded February 10, 1437 (the license dated March 20), by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, born at Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, 1360, and in his early days a shepherd boy. Tradition relates that whilst he was tending his father’s flock, near his birthplace, he was noticed by William of Wykeham, Founder of New College, who, amazed with the lad’s intelligence, took him under his favour, sent him to Winchester School, and New College, of which foundation he became one of the first Fellows. His promotion in Holy Orders became rapid. Chichele was frequently employed as a diplomatist by Henrys IV., V., and VI. His knowledge of architecture was thorough; he was a fluent speaker, and a great patron of learning and learned men. When at Sienna (1407) as embassy, Pope Gregory XII. consecrated him Bishop of St. David’s. He was transferred to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, July 29, 1414, which he held for twenty-nine years. The Archbishop was full of energy, firmness, prudence, and discretion, it being remarked that he “stood in the sanctuary of God as a firm wall, which neither heresy could shake, nor simony undermine; that he was the darling of the people, and the foster-parent of the clergy,” so mentioned in a letter to Pope Martin V., dated from the Old Congregation House, Oxford, July 25, 1427. He received the offer of a Cardinal’s hat, but declined its acceptance. In 1441 the Archbishop presided at the trial of the Duchess Eleanor, wife of good Duke Humphrey (Balliol Coll.) Eleanor was tried at Leeds Castle for sorcery and witchcraft. He died April 12, 1443, aged 80, and was buried on the north side of the choir

of Canterbury Cathedral. The first purchase of land for All Souls' College was made December 14, 1437, and Chichele laid the foundation-stone, February 10, 1438. The building occupied about six years in erection, the expense being about £5,000. Above £4,000 was also expended for books, furniture, &c. Henry VI., at the request of Chichele, assumed the name of Founder in the charter, and, by special bull from Pope (Eugenius IV.), the College was exempted from all jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincoln, in whose See Oxford was situated. It was also made extra-parochial as regarded its situation in St. Mary-the-Virgin parish, paying, as an indemnification, 200 marks to Oriel College (1443). The statutes, framed by the Founder, for the College government, were modelled on those of New College, with one exception—that in the choice of Fellows a preference was always to be given to the next of kin descended from Chichele or his brother. Such a provision led to great litigation, in consequence of the difficulty of proving consanguinity in remote periods. In 1765 the collateral descendants of Chichele were to be traced through nearly 1,200 families. Besides founding All Souls' College, he established and endowed St. Bernard's College, 1437 (now St. John's), for Scholars of the Cistercian order, and a Collegiate Church, Grammar School, and a Hospital for twelve poor men in his native town. He founded a Library at Canterbury Cathedral, and contributed freely to the improvement of the Archbishopal Palace at Lambeth, Croydon Church, and Rochester Bridge. The Lollards' Tower, Lambeth Palace, was also built at his expense 1434-5.

Income of College (University Commissioners' Report), £18,086 18s. 9d. 10,218 acres of land are attached, producing £15,353 11s. 11d., and tithes-rents, £2,218 6s. 2d. The Society has also eighteen benefices in its gift. Warden's income (including £430 14s. 8d. from East Lockinge Rectory), £1,401 3s. 6d.; twenty-seven Fellows, £6,037 1s. 6d. (Doctor-Fellow, £413 14s. 6d.—M.A. Fellow, £237 14s. 6d.—B.A. Fellow, £213 14s. 6d. each, exclusive of Hall Dinners); University Professors, £1,699 10s. Bible Clerks (1877), 6. Number of Bible Clerks on books, 116. All Souls has had many leaders of science, art, and literature in its guild, among whom are noted:—

Linsere, physician to Henry VIII.
Leland, antiquary, the "Walking Library."
Jeremy Taylor ("Holy Living and Dying").
Dr. Edward Young, poet ("Night Thoughts").
Sir William Blackstone, celebrated lawyer.
Sir Christopher Wren, architect.
Sir John Mason, Henry VIII.'s ambassador.
Dr. Key, an early Oxford Historian.

Dr. John Ayliffe, author of "History of University," (see p. 94).
Sir William Petre, Secretary of State in four reigns.
Dr. Sydenham, a famous botanist.
Lord High Chancellor Talbot, &c.
Sir F. H. Doyle, Professor of Poetry.
F. Maximilian Müller, philologist (Germany)

The wages of the workmen at the College erection were as follow:—Carpenters and sawyers, 6d. per day; masons, 8d. ditto; labourers, 4½d. ditto; master carpenters, 3s. 4d. per week; image makers and carvers, 3s. 8d. ditto, besides bed and board. The windows glazed at 1s. per foot. The principal front (194ft. length) has been restored and faced with Bath stone. Above the entrance are statues of Henry VI. and the Founder, and a tall richly-decorated canopied niche, containing a group of figures (bas-relief) the "Resurrection of the Dead." The first Quadrangle (124ft. length, 72ft. breadth) is remarkable as being nearly in the same state as left by Chichele. In it is Wren's Dial, constructed by Sir Christopher, whilst a Fellow of the College. It shows time to a minute—having two half-rays and one whole ray to each hour, and the minutes marked on side of rays, fifteen on each side. Passing through the eastern gateway,

THE CHAPEL (70ft. long, 30ft. width) almost faces the visitors. Great expense was incurred in the erection of the edifice. And it was consecrated, in the name of St. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome, by the Founder in his eightieth year, May 12, 1442. It had no less than eight altars, each provided with costly furniture. Archbishop Stratford, the successor of Chichele, granted forty days' indulgence to all Christians within the province of Canterbury, who would visit this Chapel to make intercession for the departed. In 1457, when Lady Isabella Shottesbrook was interred, there was a charge for 4,900 wafers, used by communicants. Previous to the restoration (1872-6), several attempts were made to beautify the Chapel. Streater, the court artist, painted a fresco of the "Last Judgment." Evelyn went "to see ye picture on the wall over ye altar of All Souls, being the largest piece of fresco painting in England not ill-designed, but it seems too full of naked for a Chapel. I fear it will not last long." In 1715-7 this was covered over by Sir James Thornhill's "Assumption of the Founder;" and in 1769 the altar piece was the "Noli me Tangere," ("Touch me not"), Our Saviour's appearance to Mary Magdalene, after His Resurrection. It cost 300 guineas, and was painted at Rome, by Raphael Mengs, supposed to be the most beautiful production of his famous pencil, the colouring being exquisite. Subsequently sombre dinginess prevailed. In 1871 a thorough restoration was decided upon, when not only the forgotten remains of Streater's fresco were discovered, but enough of the original reredos to warrant a renewal. Special attention to

THE REREDOS,* the most magnificent in England, will delight students of architectural beauty. The restoration, beautifully executed, cost £5,000, the largest proportion contributed by Earl Bathurst, a Fellow. The reredos consists of thirty-five statues (in three tiers), and nearly 100 statuettes, each of the statues standing in an elaborate canopied niche. There is also a sculpture of "The Crucifixion." The subjects of the principal statues are:—

First Tier. SS. Jude, Simon, Philip, Bartholomew, Andrew, Peter, Michael, Paul, James, Matthew, James-the-Leas, and Matthias.

Second Tier. Duke of York; John Talbot, of Shrewsbury, planting his flag under the walls of Rouen; Michael, Earl of Suffolk; John, Duke of Bedford; SS. Jerome, Gregory, John-the-Baptist, Augustine, and Ambrose; Thomas, Duke of Clarence; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; an archer; and Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

Third Tier. Earl Bathurst (Senior Fellow of All Souls', and munificent donor of the reredos); Catherine of France; Henry V.; Margaret of Anjou; Archbishop Chichele; Group of "The Crucifixion"; Henry VI.; Bishop Warham; John O'Gaunt; Bishop Goldwell; and Cardinal Beaufort.

The tympanum of the reredos has a group representing "The Day of Judgment." The statuettes comprise all the leading characters in the Old and New Testament history, &c.

The statues, &c., were executed by E. C. Geffowski, an eminent London sculptor. Architect of restoration, Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. The floor of the Chapel is of polished Purbeck marble. The building is entered through a fine vaulted porch. From an outlet in the north transept of the Chapel visitors pass into

THE HALL, a spacious refectory, commenced 1729, from Dr. Clarke's design. There is a large picture by Sir James Thornhill over the fire-

* Photographs of the Reredos, or the Statues separately, the interior and exterior of the Chapel, the Library, &c., may be had of the publishers of this Handbook.

place, representing "The Finding of the Law—King Josiah Rending his Robe." Several fine portraits of distinguished men adorn the walls, including Henry VI.; Archbishops Chichele (Canterbury), Sheldon (Canterbury), and Vernon-Harcourt (York); Bishops Legge and Bagot (Oxford), Stuart (Quebec), Heber (Calcutta), Thomas (Winchester), Taylor (Down and Connor), Trevor (Durham), Tanner (St. Asaph), &c.; Viscount Tracy (Warden); Lords Salisbury and Northington; Sirs Nathaniel Lloyd, C. R. Vaughan, W. Blackstone, W. Heathcote, Christopher Wren, and John Newbolt; John Linacre, Founder of the Royal College of Physicians; Chancellor Talbot; Wardens Isham and Leighton; Dr. Clarke; Colonel Codrington; Young the poet, and others. Busts of Chichele and Heber also adorn the room. In the Hall was formerly celebrated the

All Souls' Mallard Festivity, a singular custom, on January 14, yearly, to commemorate the discovery of a very large Mallard or Drake in a drain, when clearing for the foundation. On College Gaudies the following merry old song (set to ancient music) was formerly trolled in chorus:—

"The Roman* once admired a gander;
More than they did their chief commander,
Because he saved, if some don't fool us,
The place that is call'd from the head of Tolus
Oh, by the blood of King Edward!
It was a swapping, swapping Mallard.

"The poets feign Jove turned a swan,
But let them prove it if they can;
As for our proof, 'tis not at all hard,
For it was a swapping, swapping Mallard.
Oh, by the blood of King Edward!
It was a swapping, swapping Mallard.

"Swapping he was, from bill to eye;
Swapping he was, from wing to thigh;
His swapping mode of generation
Out-swapped all the winged creation.
Oh, by the blood of King Edward!
It was a swapping, swapping Mallard.

"Therefore let us sing, and dance a galliard,
To the remembrance of the Mallard:
And, as the Mallard dives in pool,
Let us dabble, duck, and dive in bowl.
Oh, by the blood of King Edward!
It was a swapping, swapping Mallard."

The Rev. Mr. Pointer, in his "History of Oxford," gave offence by asserting the Mallard was only a "Goose." This insinuation produced a reply from Dr. Buckler, full of humour and fun, entitled a "Complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls from the Injurious Suggestions of the Rev. Mr. Pointer." Pointer retaliated by issuing "Proposals for Republishing a Complete History of the Mallardians," with the figure of a cat prefixed, said to have been found starved in the College Library. From the Hall, visitors proceed into the second Quadrangle (172ft. by 152ft.). On the east are the beautiful Gothic "Twin Towers," by Hawksmoor.

THE LIBRARY (the second) was commenced June 20, 1720; completed 1760, from a bequest of £10,000, by Col. Christopher Codrington, a Fellow of All Souls, and Governor of Leeward Islands, who was born and died at Barbadoes, his body being brought to Oxford, and interred in the Ante-Chapel of the College, June 19, 1716. Col. Codrington also left a legacy of books, value £6,000. The Library contains above 60,000 volumes. Over the bookcases are twenty-four busts of eminent All Souls' Worthies, executed in bronze, by Sir Henry Cheere. The statue of Col. Codrington is also by Cheere. In the centre of the room stands a PLANETARIUM (kept in motion by machinery). A Corinthian Tripod (presented 1771, by Anthony Lefroy, Esq.) is in the Ante-Library, in which will also be noticed some ancient illuminated glass, coeval with the foundation, having portraits of Kings Alfred, Athelstan, and Henry VI., and Archbishop Chichele. An original sketch of the "Head of our Saviour," by Mengs, and drawings by Sir Christopher Wren, are also preserved here. The Library is very rich in Jurisprudence, an additional room having been added (1867) to contain such works. Italian and other foreign literature is likewise abundant. There is a copy of the famed work of typographist-discussion—"St. Hieronymi

Expositio in Symbolum Apostolorum" (the only other copy in the city is in the Bodleian Library), alleged to have been printed in Oxford in 1468, NINE YEARS BEFORE CAXTON PRINTED in the precincts of Westminster Abbey. The acquisition of new and rare books is kept up by a handsome yearly allowance; and the Library (with its adjuncts) is open for study to accredited readers. The Old Library (converted into rooms for students) possesses a curiously carved and painted ceiling. In the printing office of the Plantin Moretus Museum, at Antwerp—the city which gave to Britain its FIRST English Bible and its FIRST Royal Exchange—are enshrined nearly two thousand MSS., purchased by the Plantin family from Fellows of All Souls' College, when they were exiled by Henry VIII. The building of the Plantins was purchased from the owners in 1877 by the municipality of Antwerp for public advantage. It contains 10,000 rare volumes, choice editions, not one which has been added since 1775—there are also 10,000 wood engravings and two hundred on copper.

THE BUTTERY at All Souls adjoins the Hall. The peculiar arched fretted roof, designed by Dr. Clarke, will command attention. The *Founder's Salt Cellar*, 18in. high, alike remarkable and rich; a drum from the Battle of Sedgemoor; a portrait of Charles I., known as the "Oxford Charles;" a marble statue (by Bacon) of Sir William Blackstone (M.P. for Wallingford, Berks, Principal of New Inn Hall, 1761-66, and Fellow of All Souls'), and also other curiosities, are preserved in the College. Separated from All Souls' College by Cat Street (derived from *Catarum*) is the

UNIVERSITY CHURCH OF ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN, originally a Norman edifice, built circa 1139. Tower and spire added 1300; Chancel, 1460; Nave, 1488. The height of the spire has been given by some authorities at 180ft.; by others, 207ft.; but by the Ordnance Survey, 1876, 189ft. 6in. It was completed in the reign of Edward II., in honour of Eleanor of Castile, the King's mother. The panels and gables are lined with a profusion of pomegranates. The spire was severely injured in a violent tempest, 1607, after which it was lowered 3ft. The upper part and pinnacles were restored, and portions rebuilt in 1850 and 1856. The architect of the modern Church was Sir Reginald Bray, High Steward of the University in the earlier part of the reign of Henry VII. Amongst those who contributed towards the expense were Henry VII., Charles VIII. (France), Prince Arthur (Wales), Prince Henry (Duke of York—subsequently Henry VIII.), and nearly all the Bishops. The Church was reopened in 1488. The interior was thoroughly restored in 1827-8, by Mr. Thomas Plowman (who died before the work was completed), architect of St. Martin's (Carfax) Church, and the exterior in 1862, by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. In April, 1876, it was again determined to restore the building at a cost of £20,000—the University giving £1,000. There is a superb peal of six bells in the tower, including one with the notes of a musical composition stamped around its shoulders, cast by Newcombe (Leicester), 1612. Bells thus marked are very rare. The *Remarkable Porch*, in the Italian style, is attractive. Erected 1637, by Nicholas Stone, at the expense (£230) of Dr. Morgan Owen, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud. Owen subsequently became Bishop of Llandaff. The twisted columns of the Porch at the sides are peculiar. In the centre of the upper part is a statue of the Virgin Mary, with Jesus in her arms, and a small crucifix. This savoured so strongly of Romanism in the minds of the Puritans, that they attributed the design to Archbishop Laud, and it was included in the articles of impeachment at his trial. The Porch was restored in 1865. The arms of the University are also on the upper part, with the

motto, "Dominus est illuminatio mea" ("The Lord is my light.") Over the inner door of the tower porch is a curious fifteenth-century tomb to the memory of Edmond Croston, of Lancaster, died December, 1507. Adam de Brome's Chapel is on the west side of this porch, containing his altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, with an ancient matrix of a brass in it. Brome was the first Provost and Founder of Oriel College, and also Vicar of St. Mary's Church. This Chapel is used as the Bishop of Oxford's court, and is also the Doctors' robing-room. The organ is a noble instrument, the earlier part being the work of the noted Father Smith, the latter parts by John Byfield, jun., and Mr. Bishop. The large west window is a fine example of the perpendicular style, and has been greatly admired. There are two memorial windows in the south aisles, by Wailes, of Newcastle. Some remains of the original reredos can be seen under the east window. The admeasurements of the Church are—nave, including aisles, 94ft. by 54ft.; chancel, 68ft. by 24ft.; height of nave, 70ft.; aisles, 50ft. Services in the Church during Term, 11.35 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Vacations, 11 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m. Population of the parish about 400.

The *Bampton Lectures and Lenten and University Sermons* are preached in this Church by the most famous theologians of the Church of England (see pp. 77-8). When the preacher is a noted man the galleries are crowded with undergraduates, while the body of the edifice is filled to overflowing with the "dons" of the University and citizens. The historical and biographical associations of the Church are of great interest, and strikingly illustrate the important part taken by Oxford in the ecclesiastical and religious life of the nation. John Wicliff, the "Morning Star of the Reformation" (see p. 27), denounced the erroneous follies of his day in the edifice. Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were cited to the chancel, April 14, 1554, for disputation with the doctors of Oxford and Cambridge, on the "presence, substance, and sacrifice of the Sacrament." On September 7, 1555, the same prelates were tried before a commission appointed by Cardinal Pole; and Archbishop Cranmer made his memorable recantation, March 21, 1556, concluding his address to the bystanders in these words:—"Forasmuch as my hand offended in writing contrary to my heart, my hand therefore shall first be punished; for, if I may come to the fire, it shall be the first burnt. As for the Pope, I utterly refuse his false doctrines; and as for the Sacrament, I believe as I have taught in my book against the Bishop of Winchester, which my book teacheth so true a doctrine of the Sacrament, that it shall stand at the last day before the judgment of God, when the Papistical doctrine contrary thereto shall be ashamed to show its face." Murmurs of discontent arose at his boldness. Cranmer faltered not. Then followed great uproar, the preacher shouting, "Stop the heretic's mouth!" And then—from the Church to the stake. (See pp. 41-3.) Previous to his visiting America (1735), John Wesley preached in the edifice, June 16, 1734. The sermon "smacked of treason," and Charles Wesley noted it thus:—"My brother has been much mauled, and threatened more, for his Jacobite sermon in St. Mary's. But he was wise enough to get the Vice-Chancellor to read and approve it before he preached it, and may therefore bid Wadham, Exeter, and Christ Church do their worst." Several eminent persons have been interred in St. Mary's Church, including Adam de Brome, Founder of Oriel College; Dr. Radcliffe, Founder of Radcliffe Library (buried December 3, 1714, at the base of the organ loft), &c. In 1819 Dr. Radcliffe's coffin was accidentally discovered whilst alterations were being made, deposited under the pavement, no stone or tablet marking the spot where this munificent benefactor to

the University was buried. There is now an inscription. There is also a marble tablet (by Flaxman) to Sir William Jones, Indian Judge, near the font. John Nixon, founder of the Freeman's School, was also interred here, with this epitaph :—

"John Nixon, Alderman of this City, ended that race he 73 years had ran, in April, 1662 :

<p>No merits he Owned but Christ's ; yet by its fruit the tree Is to be known : Twice twenty free school boys Immortalise his name ; and, with less noise,</p>	<p>Far greater bounties were dispersed, unknown. May many more this worthy pattern eye, A fair good copie for posterity !"</p>
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Amy Robsart, the unhappy wife of the Earl of Leicester, was buried at the east-end, her body being brought to Oxford from Cumnor Hall. It is averred that she was brutally murdered by direction of her husband (see p. 47). The Vice-Chancellor's seat, and the stalls of the University dignitaries, when filled with occupants in their robes (scarlet preponderating), is a striking spectacle, which visitors, if possible, should witness. One old writer remarks (1695), that "all the services were sung, accompanied with violins and harpsichords," winning the *admiration* of Mr. Pepys, but plain people thought it "very like Popery." In July, 1834, Dr. J. H. Newman (then Vicar) refused to marry a lady of the parish because she was a Baptist, and therefore not baptised according to the rites of the Established Church. Curious to note, Dr. Newman was rebaptised when he joined the Church of Rome.

THE OLD CONGREGATION HOUSE, a curious relic of antiquity, attached to the north-east end of the Church, is deserving inspection. Formerly called the *Semlyhows* (Assembly-house), and said by Hearne to have been built by a scholar of the University about 1000. Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave fifty marks to Oriel Coll. to part with their right to Congregation House, and to receive one penny per year, so that it should hereafter belong to the University. A deed of 1201 mentions the House of Congregation ; and in the Tower of London, among the Patent Rolls, 1409, is preserved a confirmation of the original use of the building for the congregation of all the scholars of the University. The chamber above is used for academical purposes, the Vinerian Professor of Law reading his lectures in it. The lower part, from whence the Chancellor issues decrees, refitted (1871), forms a

Chapel for the Unattached Students, admitted to the privileges of the University 1868 (see p. 103). In 1367 the first University Library was inaugurated in the upper rooms, to contain the bequest of Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, presented 1320. Proceeding up the High Street, two minutes' walk brings visitors to

All Saints' Church (formerly known as All Hallows or Allha Howen, called in St. Frideswide's Chartulary "Omnium Sanctorum of Certhull), outwardly much decayed, but interior thoroughly restored. Built of inferior Headington stone, accounting for the age-worn appearance. In 1122 Henry I. presented All Hallows to the Canons of St. Frideswide, with two other Churches. All Hallows was created a vicarage in 1190. Edward II. presented the Church to Henry Burghersh, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1327, who retained it, in conjunction with his successors, until Bishop Flemmyng settled it upon Lincoln College, thus making the Church both collegiate and parochial. It is related that as St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the reputed founder of St. Edmund Hall, was one day preaching in the churchyard, a violent thunderstorm came on, the congregation deserting the preacher, affrighted by the war of the elements, but St. Edmund desired them to remain, praying that he might be allowed to

finish his discourse without interruption. After which, although the rain washed down the High Street in torrents, not a drop fell in the churchyard. How St. Edmund "Preached in All Halewene Churchyard" is described in a manuscript ballad of the reign of Edward I. On Sunday, March 8, 1699, the spire of the ancient Church fell through the centre of the edifice, destroying nearly the whole building, rendering the entire rebuilding necessary. A memorial on the south side of the font thus relates the event :—

"In memory of Henry Aldrich, D.D., Dean of Christ Church, the architect of this Church, died 1710. The ancient Church of All Saints fell down on Sunday, 8 March, 1699, at 1 p.m. Rebuilt 1706."

The present edifice was erected in 1706-8. Amongst the contributors to the rebuilding were the University, £50; the Fellows of Lincoln College, £50; the Rector of Lincoln College, £100; Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, £400; the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, one hundred loads of timber and £225 in money; the Master and Company of Cooks, £20; the Stewards of the Oxfordshire Feast, £60; and the "players," £40. Some gifts were in kind—Mr. Strong, a London mason, giving the stone for the columns of the south porch; Sir John Walter, the glazing of the Church; and Mr. Sergeant Thurbarn's lady, two folio Common Prayer Books, "well guilt and bound." The silver flagon upon the altar bears the following inscription :—

"To the service of Almighty God and the use of All Saints' Parish in the City of Oxford. The gift of the Right Honourable Susanna Baroness Grey, of Ruthven. In memory that the body of her generous, Loyal, and Religious Father, Charles Longueville, Baron Grey, of Ruthven, who, being in his Majesty's service, in the time of the late Rebellion, and dying in the City, was deposited in this Church till such time as it was removed to Easton, in the County of Northampton, where it now rests, expecting a joyful resurrection."

The covered chalice, a capital specimen of *repousse* work, was presented (1620) by Dr. Richard Kilbye, Rector of Lincoln College, 1590-1620. The roof of the Church is remarkable for its extent of span unsupported by pillar. The ceiling is richly ornamented with Grecian fret-work, around which are painted the arms of Queen Anne, &c. The stone altar, cost £500 (coloured in imitation of marble), was presented by Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham. The Greco-Gothic spire and tower forms one of the most successful specimens of that style in England. The Tower was taken down, through decay, 1872; restored 1874. Population of the parish, about 300. Service on Sundays (11 a.m. and 7 p.m.). Value of living (in the gift of Lincoln College), £137 per annum. In the Vestry is the tomb of Dr. Edward Tatham, Rector of Lincoln College, 1792-1834, erected 1843, at a cost of £400. Under the upper window (south side) is a table monument to Alderman Levins (Levinz), five times Mayor of Oxford, who died a centenarian. The monument was hidden for a long period, until the restoration of the Church in 1865, when it was uncovered. The effigy of Levins, excellently sculptured, in armour, and with an alderman's gown, surmounts the tomb. There is a sword by the side of the effigy, with Levins' arms on the hilt—argent on a bend sable, with three escalloons of the first. The following inscription is on the tomb :—

"What others singly wish, Age, Wisdome,
Health,
Children to propagate their Names and
Blood,
Chief place in city off't, unphisickt Health,
And that which seasons all, the name of
good,
In Levins were all mixt, but all are gon
Only the good name lasts, that look upon."

"Quis me quis miserum redinet de corpore
mortis?
Substravit mortem mors mihi Christo tua
Sic oculos sic ille manus, sic brachia
tendens,
Ad cælum flexit te duce Christo viam"

"In hope of the Resurrection, here lyes the body of William Levins, Alderman, and five times Mayor of this City, obiit April 12, 1616, Ætatis 140. With whom lyeth interred his beloved wife, Ursula, by whom he had issue five sons and six daughters. Obijt 1570, Ætatis 43."

There were also several curious epitaphs in the former Church, including that of John De Beresford, five times Mayor of Oxford. The original brass to his memory bore the following inscription :—

“John de Beresford, and Agnes his first wife, lye here. God on their souls have mercy. He that shall pray for the soul of the said John shall have 620 days of pardon.”

The present inscription (on south side of font) runs thus :—

“In memory of John de Beresford, Alderman of this City, Mayor 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1854. He was Captain of the citizens, and Prime Promoter of the Great Conflict on St. Scholastica's day 1854. Died 1861.”

(An account of the riot is given on p. 25.) In the former Church were many monuments and brasses, including those of the Freres, one of which family was eight times Mayor of Oxford (1530-1, 1535-6, 1641, &c.) The brasses (112 lbs. weight) were torn from their position during the Commonwealth and sold to a Mr. Payne for £2 ls. There are several tablets in the edifice to notable citizens, including three Mayors on whom knighthood was conferred—Sir Robert Harrison (twice Mayor), Sir Daniel Webb (four times Mayor), and Sir Joseph Lock (Mayor, 1814). Opposite All Saints' Church is a noble pile of building for the Oxford branch of the

London and County Bank, erected 1866, at the cost of £10,000. At the bottom corner of thoroughfare leading from the Bank is the

Oxford Gymnasium, built 1858, replete with all the modern appliances for the practice of athletes. In the centre of this street is the

City Masonic Hall, in which the Alfred, Bertie, and Churchill Lodges, the Alfred Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons, and the Preceptory of Cœur de Lion meet. In the High Street, just beyond the Bank, are several diverse styles of the ancient dwellings of Oxford, interesting to antiquarians. The

Oxford Police Station, containing sleeping accommodation for fourteen men, forms part of one of the earliest University buildings, known as Kempe Hall. The University and City Forces were formerly distinct, but were amalgamated January, 1870. Opposite to the Police Station are the three High Street entrances to the

Oxford Market, occupying a large area of ground, and forming one of the best provincial Markets in the kingdom. The Market was opened on St. Thomas's Day, 1774. Retracing our steps down the High Street, passing All Saints' Church, proceeding to St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, and turning up Radcliffe Street, Radcliffe Square is entered, in which are many noble buildings—*Brasenose College*, the *Camera Bodleiana*, *Bodleian Library*, &c. “The assemblage of buildings in this quarter,” observed Horace Walpole, “though no single one is beautiful, always struck me with a singular pleasure, as it conveys such a vision of edifices, unbroken by private houses, as the mind is apt to entertain of cities that exist no longer.” In the centre is the

CAMERA BODLEIANA, formerly *Radcliffe Library*, erected 1737-49, by the munificence of Dr. Radcliffe (Lincoln and University Colleges), Royal Physician, at a cost of £40,000. Mr. James Gibbs, F.R.S., was the architect of the edifice. The donor added to his gift £150 a-year for Librarian's salary, £100 per annum for purchase of books, and a similar sum for repairs. A cupola surmounts the building, which is fireproof, and lighted with gas. Height, 140ft. The basement is double-octagon (100ft. diameter), the superstructure being perfectly cylindrical, adorned with three-quarter Corinthian columns. The Camera was originally named the *Physic Library*, the utility of studying natural science, &c., being well-known to the donor. In 1861 the books on medicine and science were removed to the University Museum in the Parks (hereafter described), and the name was changed to the

Camera Bodleiana, forming a reading-room, open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. (but closed on certain days during the year) for members of the University and citizens. The latter must obtain an introduction from an M.A. before reading privileges are given. The publications on the various tables are classified, and are retained on the tables for twelve months, for easy reference. Strangers pay an entrance-fee of threepence at each time of visitation. The northern entrance leads visitors direct into the reading-room, by ascending a well-designed staircase, at the top of which is a bust of the architect by Rysbrack. Above the doorway is a portrait of the Founder by Sir Godfrey Kneller (said to be the only original known). The elegance of the room, beauty of proportion, and tasteful decoration, elicit general approval. Height of dome from the floor of this room, 46ft. Amongst the many fine casts ornamenting the room may be mentioned those of Alexander, Antoninus, Apollo Belvidere, Bacchante, Clyte (or Isis), Cupid, Diana and Fawn, Diana robing, Discobolus, Fighting Gladiator, Homer, Niobe, the Boxers, the Laocoon, Townley Venus, &c., busts of Æsculapius, Aristotle, Cuvier, Galen, Hippocrates, Isis, Pliny, and Dr. Radcliffe; the Warwick Vase (presented by J. S. and P. B. Duncan, Fellows of New College), &c. The latter gentleman also gave a fine wax model of the "Death of Count Ugolino and his Four Children," from Dante's "Inferno," by Michael Angelo, brought from Italy, by Prince Hoare, Esq. The two beautiful Roman Candelabra, found at Tivoli, in the ruins of the Emperor Hadrian's Villa, were presented by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. In cases under the gallery are deposited the Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits (thousands in number, including scenes in France during the disastrous Franco-German War, portraits of Generals, the murders of the Archbishop of France, Generals Leconte and Thomas, &c.); the Corsi Marbles; and several specimens of Italian and other marbles. In this room and another in the base of the building are deposited above 50,000 volumes of the Bodleian Library. The stone pavement, in alternate squares, is formed of material from the Hartz Forest and the Isle of Portland. On June 14, 1814, the Prince Regent, the Allied Sovereigns, and a large number of noblemen and dignitaries of the University, partook of a sumptuous banquet in this room. When the British Association held its meeting in Oxford (1847) the conversaziones were held here. Before quitting the building, visitors should

"Ascend the Radcliffe's darkly winding coil | Of countless steps, nor murmur at the task," and they will be amply repaid by the splendid *Panoramic View of Oxford* obtained from the summit, the collegiate buildings standing out in bold relief, backed by beautiful woodland scenery. Height from whence this view is obtained 100ft., and walk around the building, 170 yards. On the western side of the Camera Bodleiana is

BRASENOSE COLLEGE, or "King's Hall and College of Brasenose," founded "for the study of Philosophy and Sacred Theology, to the praise and honour of Almighty God," June 1, 1509, by Bishop Smyth (Lincoln) and Sir Richard Sutton (Prestbury, Cheshire). Charter dated January 15, 1512. The establishment originally consisted of a Principal and sixty Scholars, changed in 1521 to a Principal and twelve Fellows. There are now a Principal, Vice-Principal, thirteen Fellows, two Tutors, twenty-four Scholars, and twenty Exhibitioners. Undergraduates (1877), 131; Members on books, 537. Income (University Commissioners' Report), £12,681 6s. 5d.; Expenditure, £12,346 15s. 11d. Principal, £1,439 8s. 9d.; Fellows, £2,925 19s. 4d. (two Seniors, £366 4s.—New Fellows, £200, exclusive of rooms and commons); Scholars, £852; Tutors, £510 and £470. The College has patronage of

twenty-four benefices, and there are also twenty-nine in the gift of Mr. Hulme's trustees, to those who have been Hulme Exhibitioners. These exhibitions are seventeen in number (originally four, founded by Mr. W. Hulme, Kearsley, Lancaster, 1691). Value each, £135 per annum, and £20 for books. Among the many learned men who have studied under the shadow of the Bodleian in "B.N.C." have been :—

Abp. Hugh Curwen, Dublin (2nd Bp. of Oxford).
Elias Ashmole, Founder of Ashmolean Museum.
John Foxe, author of "Book of Martyrs."
Robert Burton ("Anatomy of Melancholy.")
Bp. Miles Smith, Gloucester, Bible translator.
Sir W. Petty, Professor of Anatomy and Music.
Thos. Cottam, Romanist, hung at Tyburn, 1582.
Sir Robert Nowell, Attorney General.
Rev. G. Muirgrave, translator of Hebrew Psalter.
Dr. Caldwell, President of College of Physicians.

Bishop Reginald Heber, Calcutta.
Dean Milman, historian and dramatist.
Right Rev. W. Alexander, Bishop of Derry.
Rev. F. W. Robertson, St. Ebbe's and Brighton.
Rev. R. H. Barham, ("Ingoldsby Legends").
Dean Champneys, a Founder of Ragged Schools.
Charles Scott, son of Sir Walter Scott.
Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, "S.G.O."
Rev. G. N. Wright, ("London Encyclopædia").
Bishop Macrorie, Maritzburg, Africa.

Bishop Smyth, Founder, was fourth son of Robert Smyth, Prescott, Lancashire. Educated at Lincoln College, Dean of Westminster, Bishop of Lichfield. Translated to the See of Lincoln, 1495, which he held until his death (1514). He was Chancellor of the University, 1500. Sir Richard Sutton, co-founder, was of Prestbury, near Macclesfield, Cheshire. He was a lawyer, Governor of the Inner Temple, London, and Steward to the Monastery of Syon. He published a splendid work, entitled the "Orchard of Syon." The College stands upon the site of eight ancient Halls, of which one was Brasenose, perpetuated in name of foundation. Over the gateway (restored 1866) are statues of SS. Chad and Hugh, and the Virgin and Child. Note on the gate the massive "brazen nose," from which the College is supposed to take its name, although the real derivation is from a Brasinium, or Brasen-huis, a Brewery, said to have been attached to Brasenose Hall by King Alfred. The error of its being named from the "brazen-nose" arose from an incident in connection with the temporary University at Stamford, to which a portion of the students removed on the occasion of a disagreeable occurrence at Oxford, where the iron ring of a knocker was fixed in a nose of brass. The society apparently cling to the latter idea, if the "nose" on the College-gate and on the College-boat be suggestive, forming a rebus on its name. Passing through the entrance, visitors are in the

GREAT QUADRANGLE, the centre having a grass-plot. Hearne, the antiquary, notes October 25, 1727—"Brasenose College.—Last week they cut down the fine pleasant garden in the College Quadrangle, which was not only a great ornament to it, and was agreeable to the Quadrangle of our old monasteries, but was a delightful and pleasant shade in summer time; and made the rooms in hot seasons much cooler than they otherwise would have been. This was done by the direction of the Principal and some others, purely to turn it into a grass-plot, and erect some silly statue there." The group of statuary in centre represents two figures in violent contest. It is supposed to be by Gerard Hoet, and has been named "Cain and Abel," and "Samson Slaying the Philistine with the Jawbone of an Ass." Probably the latter is correct. The authorities who name it "Cain and Abel," cite Shakspeare's *Hamlet*, to justify their assertion, "How the knaves jowl it to the ground, as if it were Cain's jawbone that did the first murder." Purchased in London (1679), by Dr. George Clarke, a member of the College.

THE HALL (south side) is entered from a curious hollow porch, over which are busts of King Alfred and John Erigena, Reader in Logic, Arithmetic, and Music, of whom it is traditionally said King Alfred was a pupil. In the windows are the arms of the Founders and benefactors.

The massive chimney-piece was presented (1760) by the Hon. Asheton Curzon, D.C.L., subsequently Lord Curzon. Previously the Hall was warmed by a fire made on the hearth in centre, a practice in use in this College later than in any other. The walls are embellished with some fine portraits, including those of the Founders; King Alfred; Mrs. Joyce Frankland (who resided at the Rye House, Herts, famous for the noted "Rye House Plot," she is represented with a watch in her hand, and is said to be the first English lady that carried one, *circa* 1580); Dr. Burton (author of "Anatomy of Melancholy," afterwards of Christ Church, and Vicar of St. Thomas); Lord Chancellor Ellesmere; Dean Nowell (St. Paul's, London); Principals Samuel Radcliffe, 1614-48 (forcibly ejected by Cromwell's Commissioners); Thomas Yate, 1648-81 (a few months only excepted, when Daniel Greenwood was appointed); Francis Yarborough, 1745-70; William Cleaver, 1785-1809 (elevated successively to Bishopricks of Chester, 1788—Bangor, 1800—St. Asaph, 1806—died 1815); Frodsham Hodson, 1809-22; Ashhurst Turner Gilbert, 1822-42 (Bishop of Chichester); Duchess of Somerset; Marquis of Buckingham; Lord Mordaunt, &c.

THE LIBRARY (second erected) is in the inner Quadrangle. Designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Completed 1663; restored (by Mr. Wyatt) 1780. It contains rare bibliographical treasures (MSS. and books), including an *Old French Poem* (*circa* 1348), by the herald of Edward the Black Prince, whose achievements are related in uncouth verse; Archbishop Parker's Metrical Version of the Psalms, with music by Thomas Tallis, the famous organist; rare copies of Nowell's Catechism (second edition of which was edited by Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity, and Bishop of Chester). There is a bust of Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University in 1809, which post he obtained after a severe contest with Lord Eldon and Earl Beaufort. The numbers were—Grenville, 406; Eldon, 393; Beaufort, 238. Contests for this position are very rare. There is likewise a bust of Bishop Kaye, Bristol and Lincoln, by Chantrey. The custom of chaining books to the shelves and desks was retained in this Library until 1780, a later year than in any other Library. The foundation-stone of

THE CHAPEL was laid June 26, 1656; completed November 17, 1666. Exterior restored 1874. It is limited in area (52ft. by 26ft.) Dedicated to SS. Hugh and Chad. The rich fan-work of the roof was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, who (it is said) brought in a portion of the old oaken roof belonging to St. Mary's College, in New-Inn-Hall Street. It was painted blue and gold, 1860. The windows are Gothic, the east window (a really elegant specimen of that order) is filled with an illuminated medallion by Hardman, Birmingham (1855), representing the principal events in "Our Lord's Life on Earth," the background being rich diaper work. The west window (by Pearson) was given by Dr. Ralph Crawley. 1776. Under the west window is "The Entombing of Christ," attributed to the pencil of Spagnoletti. On the north is the Robertson Memorial Window, in remembrance of the Rev. F. W. Robertson, of this College, Curate of St. Ebbe's Church, Oxford, and afterwards Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, died 1853 (see p. 138). There are other memorial windows to Richard Harrington, 1853; J. Barlow, 1859; and P. Haines, who fell at Lucknow, 1859. The window above the entrance contains a memorial to Mr. Pocklington, many years distinguished in University rowing matches. A remarkable effect may be observed on a summer evening when viewed from Radcliffe Square, the sun being level with the west window shines directly through the whole length of the Chapel, brilliantly lighting up the stained glass of the east

window. The Sacramental Plate dates from 1608. The candlesticks (1677) of the communion table are of silver gilt. The noble brass eagle lectern, given by T. L. Dummer, Esq., Swathling, Hants, 1731. The monuments in the Ante-Chapel comprise those to the memory of President Shippen, died 1745 (the bust a good likeness); Dr. William Cleaver (died 1815), editor of the splendid edition of Homer, printed in Oxford for the Grenville family; Dr. Hodson, Principal, by Manning; Rev. Hugh Cholmondeley, Dean of Chester, by Chantrey; Rev. James Smith, Vice-Principal, died October 1838, erected by the students. Figures of a Commoner and Bachelor of Arts, in their academical costume, are on the monument. Over the common-room door in the First Quadrangle is the Original Foundation Stone, bearing the following inscription:—"Anno Xti, 1509, et Reg. Hen. VIII. primo, Nomine divino Lincoln Presul, quoque Sutton, Hanc posuere petram regis ad imperium primo die Junii." In the first Quadrangle, visitors should note that Bishop Heber, the "gentle Reginald," occupied rooms in right-hand corner, "No. 4 staircase," shadowed by the magnificent chestnut tree in Exeter College Gardens—"the dear old tree, whose spreading boughs such grateful shadows cast." Heber was named the "Christian Atticus," from the sweetness of his muse. Amongst his compositions is that favourite mission lyric, "From Greenland's icy mountains," written at Wrexham, Wales, 1819, in a few hours, and used the next day (Sunday) in St. Asaph Cathedral. Other favourite hymns from his pen are "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty," "Lord of mercy and of might," &c. He gained the Newdigate, 1803, with "Palestine," and English Prize Essay, 1806. He accepted the See of Calcutta, 1823. Unfortunately drowned in his bath at Trinchinopoly, 1829. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's, London, on which are two verses, commencing, "Thou art gone to the grave." The strange eventful history (briefly related) of the ancestor of the Shelburne family will form a fitting epilogue to a visit to Brasenose College. William Petty was born at Romsey, Hampshire, May 26, 1623, eldest son of Anthony Petty, a poor dyer. He went to sea as a common sailor boy. He seems to have made about £60, principally by traffic in his seafaring expeditions, by the time he was twenty-two years old. On this money he determined to go into the Netherlands to study, and he kept himself upon it for three years. He seems to have had plenty of trouble, and was thrown into prison for debt. After this he commenced the study of medicine and anatomy at Paris, with great application. He came to Oxford, 1647, and held the post of Deputy-Professor of Anatomy. He was created Doctor of Physic, March 7, 1649, and also admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians. A Fellowship of Brasenose College was bestowed on him, 1650, in which year he brought Anne Green to life after her body had been hanging for half-an-hour, and stamped upon by friends to make sure that life was extinct, before the knife of the dissector touched the body. She was executed in Oxford Castle Yard, December 14, 1650, for the murder of her bastard child. Anne Green lived for some years after her restoration (see p. 66). In January, 1651, Petty became Professor of Anatomy. In addition to his knowledge of medicine, he was skilled in music, attaining to the Professorship of that faculty, at Gresham College, London. In 1652 he was appointed to Ireland as a surveyor, accumulating a large fortune. In 1658 he was elected M.P. for Westloe, Cornwall; and on April 11, 1661, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1663 Petty invented a double-bottomed vessel, an unsuccessful experiment to an extent, being destroyed in a severe gale, July, 1663. He employed his mind largely, writing treatises on almost every point of medical science, music, political

economy, navigation, &c., about thirty works emanating from his pen. His general appearance was prepossessing; his manner thoroughly courteous; his conversational powers brilliant. Charles II. was exceedingly fond of Petty, and several times preferred his company to that of wits and rouses of the Court. Petty was distantly allied to the Lansdowne family. His death (December 16, 1687) was deeply regretted, and it was felt that sufficient honour had not been accorded to him during his life, his son was therefore raised to the peerage, by title of Earl of Shelburne. The descendants still inherit this title: a noble memento of the Romsey lad who ran away to sea, and thriftily accumulated a sum of money to qualify himself to take a high rank in the medical profession of the day. From Brasenose College, Radcliffe Square is crossed north-east, and the Quadrangle of

THE FIRST UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS (built 1439, re-built 1613-18) is entered from a narrow passage (see pp. 52-3). Note the various rooms for students' examinations. Over each door is inscribed the particular use of the room: "Natural Philosophy;" "Jurisprudence, Medicine, Astronomy, and Rhetoric;" "Music;" "Grammar and History;" "Hebrew, Greek, Geometry, and Arithmetic;" and "Metaphysics." The room on the north side contains a portion of the *Arundel Marbles* (the remainder are under the Ashmolean Museum). Observe the Five Orders Gate (east), so called from its five orders of architecture. In the Corinthian compartment is a statue of James I. on his throne, presenting copies of his works to Fame and the University, Fame sounding her trumpet. The other figures are emblematic of Justice, Peace, and Plenty. Four rooms over the gateway form part of the Picture Gallery and Library, and the muniment room of the University, in which are deposited archives and documents. The statue over the south entrance is William, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University. In the Middle Ages the Schools were not merely places for holding the disputations, which answered the purpose of our present Examinations, but also Lecture Rooms; and special School was assigned to each of the sciences then taught in the University. The place of honour was given to the School of Divinity, next to that of Medicine, thirdly to that of Law. Less honourably placed, and far more numerous, were the Schools belonging to the great faculty of Arts. Lectures and Exercises in Divinity, before the erection of the present magnificent building in the fifteenth century, took place in St. Mary's Church, and in various religious houses. There were several Schools of Physic; and there were numerous Schools of Law, the principal part being in the Jews' Quarter, St. Aldate Street. The Schools of Art (to the number of thirty-two in 1408) were mainly in School Street (running between St. Mary's and Brasenose College), until (1439) the Abbot of Osney, *ad captandum benevolentiam universatis*, built the block of Art Schools which gradually superseded the rest. It contained ten rooms, one for each of the seven arts and the three sciences. These "New Schools," as they were called, stood in front of, and transversely to, the Divinity School. They were purchased in 1554 by the University, who in 1557 placed appropriate inscriptions over the door of each School; over that of Grammar *litteras doce*; of Dialectics, *imposturas fuge*; of Rhetoric, *persuadent mores*; of Arithmetic, *numeris omnia constant*; of Music, *ne tibi disideas*; of Geometry, *cura quæ domi sunt*; of Astrology, *altiora ne præstieris*. It may be observed that though these Art Schools were pulled down in order to complete the Quadrangle of which Bodley's Library formed the western side, their arrangements were substantially reproduced in the grander edifice which rose in their place. The architect was Mr. Thomas Holt, of York, who revived

the Gothic architecture. He died in 1624, and was buried in Holywell Churchyard. (See pp. 180-1 for an account of the New Schools, erected 1877-9). In the south-western corner is the entrance to the world-famed

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, originally founded in north-eastern corner of St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, by Roger de Lisle, Dean of York. In 1320 Bishop Cobham, Worcester, presented his collection of books. The first actual University Library was commenced about 1367, and named the "Cobham Library." It was firmly established 1409. The Librarian was Chaplain to the University. Henry IV. endowed it with half-a-mark yearly, and with £5 from the assize of bread and ale, and he also contributed largely to its completion. The regal grant continued until 1856, when the revised code of statutes came into operation. The University commenced the portion now used as the Divinity School in 1426; and in 1435 the officers addressed a special letter to Duke Humphrey, stating a wish to erect a more suitable building for the Library, asking his aid, and offering him the title of Founder. The Duke responded; the building was commenced 1445, and finished 1480, forming the centre portion of the great Reading-Room. About 130 volumes and 600 MSS. were given by the Duke between 1439-46. He died 1447. The Duke was followed in the improvement of the Library by Bishop Thomas Kemp, 1487. In 1513 the Librarian and Chaplain was Adam Kirkebote. The Library was visited in 1550, and greatly damaged, by the Commissioners deputed by Edward VI. They were ordered to search out and confiscate all MSS. having traces of Romanism, either in illumination or rubricated initials. The task of vandalism was thoroughly carried out,—the valuable gatherings of years being burnt and sold, and in 1556 Duke Humphrey's Library became a timber-yard. The restoration and rebuilding of the Library at Sir Thomas Bodley's expense, 1598-1602, is described on p. 52. On December 12, 1610, the Stationers' Company of London entered into an agreement with Bodley, by which a copy of every work published in connection with them was added to the Library. The indenture, being deficient, was redrawn the following year. On July 11, 1637, the Star Chamber ratified the Grant. In 1709 the "Copyright Act" was passed requiring a copy of all books published, and entered in Stationers' Hall, to be deposited in nine Libraries—now reduced to five, viz., British Museum, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin. The number of Books in the Library at the present time closely approaches 400,000. The annual increase, apart from the accession of entire collections and purchases, averages about 6,000, exclusive of magazines and periodicals. Two-thirds of these come through the Stationers' Grant. Should this rate continue, and, taking into consideration the rapid issue from the press of the nineteenth century, in 1900 the Library will possess about half-a-million books, of all classes of literature. It has also nearly 26,000 MSS. The funds of the Library are kept up from the bequest of £40,000 by Dr. Robert Mason (1842); a grant by Convocation from the University Press profits; by a portion of the fees paid by all University Members, and by numerous legacies. The Library is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in April, May, June, and July; from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. in February, March, September, and October; and from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m. in January, November, and December. It is closed from Christmas to the Feast of Circumcision; on Epiphany and Good Friday; the whole of Easter Week; on Holy Thursday, Whit-Monday and Tuesday, and Commemoration Day; from October 1 to 7 (after cleaning); and on November 6 and 7 (Visitation). On Saints' Days (recognised) it is opened about 11 a.m., immediately after the University Sermon. Strangers are admitted by letters of introduction; by paying a fee of threepence; or on being accompanied by

a Master of Arts or higher graduate. It is governed by a Board of Curators, thirteen in number, including the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, &c. The building was restored 1877-8. Passing up a staircase, easy of ascent, visitors reach the landing from which the Library is entered. Here are a number of portraits of College Founders and dignitaries, also a large Map of London, in the seventeenth century. The principal portion consists of three rooms, in the shape of the letter H. A capital portrait of Bodley (by Jansen) faces visitors on entering the first room; and portraits of the principal Librarians are arranged on the walls. The first Librarian was Thomas James. M.A., 1598. It is noteworthy that three of the Librarians held office for the long space of 113 years, viz., Dr. Humphrey Owen (Jesus College), twenty-one years, 1747-1768; Dr. Price (Trinity College), forty-five years, 1768-1813; Dr. Bandinel (New Coll.), forty-seven years, 1813-60. In the Library are busts of Charles I. and Sir Thomas Bodley, and portraits of Selden, Humphrey Wanley (the noted Librarian to the Earl of Oxford), Napoleon I. (profile), &c.; also an unique and curious painting of the Zodiac, from the Temple of Tentyra, Egypt. It is impossible to give a list of the many valuable treasures contained in the Library, a few only are enumerated. In the various glass cases are:—

The Apocalypse, a specimen of early Block Books in use before invention of moveable types.

Exposition of St. Jerome, printed in Latin. The earliest production of the art of printing in England. Issued from the Oxford press of Corsellis, December, 1468, nine years previously to Caxton's first work from Westminster Abbey. The authenticity of date is doubted.

History of Troy, printed by Caxton, at Bruges, about 1472. First Book printed in the English language.

Caxton's Pilgrimage of ye Soul. Translated from the French, 1400. Printed 1483. Similar to the "Pilgrim's Progress."

English Bible, translated by Miles Coverdale, from the Vulgate. Printed abroad, about 1535. The first complete Bible printed in the English language. Most perfect copy known, wanting title only.

German Bible, printed 1541, having the signatures of Luther and Melancthon.

Latin Bible, printed by Guttenberg, at Mentz, about 1455. First Book printed from moveable types.

Caxton Memorial Bible, the quickest ever printed, produced in twelve hours, bound complete, 1,052 pages. Printed on Saturday, June 30, 1877, for the Caxton Quarcentenary, London.

Book of Proverbs, dated 1599, written by Mrs. Esther Inglis, every chapter in a different and beautiful style of caligraphy.

Anglo-Saxon Paraphrase of Genesis. Caedmon's Version. He died in 680. This copy is supposed to date from about A.D. 1000. Illustrated with very curious drawings.

Gospels, Latin. Written in eleventh century.

Gospels, MSS. Thought to be one of the two copies sent by St. Gregory to St. Augustine, when the latter was in Britain. In double columns.

New Testament, bound in a piece of a waistcoat worn by Charles I.

First New Testament Printed at Cambridge, 1628. The binding is covered with silver filigree work. Purchased 1859 for £5 5s.

Hours, Psalters, and Breviaries. Twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. Also Queen Mary's Missal.

Italian Sermon, by Bernard Ochini. Translated by Queen Elizabeth (whilst Princess) into Latin. In her own handwriting.

Koran (The), on a long narrow roll, elegantly written in minute characters. Given by Archbishop Laud. Also an illuminated Koran, very fine, from the Library of Tippoo Saib, Seringapatam.

Latin Exercise Books of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth.

Natural History of Beasts. Illustrated with curious drawings of twelfth century, *Pliny's Natural History*, printed 1476.

Season of Spring, written at Lahore, in 1575, by Muhammed Hussein. Illustrated by sixteen painters. Prose and verse, in Persian language.

Pastoral of Gregory the Great, transcribed in Anglo-Saxon by King Alfred.

Specimen of Ornamental Writing: Chapters from Old and New Testaments, in Arabic, Chaldee, and Turkish, beautifully written in form of two angels supporting a cross, within a border. Executed in forty-eight hours, by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, 1849. This gentleman was held in captivity by the late Emperor Theodore, in Abyssinia, for some years. Released 1868.

Historical Roll of the Descent of English Kings to the accession of Edward I. 1272. Above 13ft. in length.

Papyrus Rolls from Herculaneum. Four in number. Burnt to a cinder.

Trilugu Almanack, 1630, written on palm leaves.

Wooden Clog Almanacks (Two), one in the shape of a walking-stick, the other an oblong block with a handle. Also a pocket edition of a "Clog Almanack," on eight small wooden tablets, with quaint figures.

Ivory Triptych. North Italian work. Fifteenth century. 11in. high.

Metal Work, including an English Pocket Almanac, 1454-79, with tidal tables, compass, &c. On one side of the case, "Aske me not, for ye Gett me not.—R. P." Copper Figure of Christ, robed and crowned, with arms extended. Found in the Gardens of St. Frideswide's Nunnery, Oxford.

Piece of Wood of Greensted Church, Essex, built 1013.

Collections of Coins (The), commencing 1636, by Laud's benefaction, are unique. There are Coins of remote and modern periods; Napoleon Medals, Ashmole Coins, Brown Willis' Coins, "Gun-money" of James II., Warren Collection of Byzantine, Jewish, Roman, and Saracenic Coins, &c. The Coins are not shown to more than two visitors at a time, unless two of the officials are present. Examination by handling not permitted.

Oxford and Other Tokens, about 1,200 in number, including seventy-one issued by Oxford tradesmen. The first of the Oxford Tokens dated 1652. It is supposed that about 10,000 different Tokens were issued in various towns between 1648-72. Seventy-four varieties were coined for Oxford tradesmen.

MS. Collection of Deeds, Charters of Incorporation, &c., formerly belonging to Cathedrals. Monasteries, Churches, Colleges, &c. Supposed to be the most complete in the world.

Sir F. Madden's Curious Bequest, a sealed box of Private Journals, from 1819-72, not to be opened until January, 1920. Sir Frederic died March, 1873.

In various parts of the Library visitors will observe :—

Map of Oxford, 1573. By Ralph Aggas.

Map of Cambridge, 1592, 3ft. by 4ft.

Map of London in the seventeenth century.

Map of England and Scotland, fourteenth century, on parchment.

Map of the Holy Land. 7ft. in length. Early part of the fifteenth century.

Atlas of England, formerly the property of the regicide, John Bradshaw.

Design for a Cup. Drawing by Holbein. Executed for Queen Jane Seymour. Carried into Spain by the Duke of Buckingham.

Oxford Almanacks (several) decorate the middle of the room, and many paintings, drawings, busts, &c., are dispersed about the Library.

There is a large collection of Town and County Directories, alphabetically arranged, near the Librarian's chair. The noble east window is enriched with some very curious and interesting relics of stained glass, presented (1797) by Alderman Fletcher, a zealous local antiquary. The three principal fragments represent Henry II. stripped naked before the Shrine of Thomas a Beckett, receiving flagellation at the hands of two monks; Marriage of Henry VI. with Margaret of Anjou; and William, King of Scotland, with his

Abbots and Barons, doing homage to Henry II. in York Minster, 1171. The *Librarian's Chair*, high-backed, formed of the oak of the old Library roof, is noteworthy. There is an engraving in the Picture Gallery representing the room before the alteration. The Reading Cells and Curtained Cages, in which readers sit, are curious. It is said that an enthusiastic Hebrew student some years since bestowed a peculiar but appropriate name on them—"Bowers of Paradise." Bodley's Bell (cast by William Yare, Reading), given by Sir Thomas, 1611, will interest visitors. Lost for many years, but found in July, 1866, under a staircase. Restored by Messrs. White, Appleton, Berks. It daily gives the signal for closing. Entering the room over the Divinity School (the centre of the letter H, forming shape of Library), note the beautiful painted roof, divided into square compartments, on each of which are painted the "Arms of the University"—the open Bible with seven seals, with the motto "*Dominus illuminatio mea*," whilst the intervening bosses between each compartment bear the Arms of Bodley, quartered with the Arms of Home (his mother's family). viz., five martlets with a crescent for a difference, two bars wavy between three billets; on a chief the three ducal crowns of the University shield. Motto—"*Quarum meriti gloriam ab Academia derivavit*." The striking motto, "*Quata perennis erit*," was assigned to Bodley at the same time with this academic augmentation. A similar roof was added to the eastern wing of the Library (1610), and also to the Picture Gallery (erected 1613-19, but the latter decaying was replaced (1831) by a plaster roof, divided into compartments). A few panels of this roof are preserved, one bearing the figures of two cats, a centre panel the portrait of Sir Thomas, and a series bearing the letters composing Sir Thomas's name. Amongst the valuable and rare bibliographical curiosities are:—

First Catalogue of the Library, published 1605. 655 pages. Compiled by Thomas James.

First Book from the Stationers' Grant, December, 1610, entitled "The Christian Religion Substantially, Methodically, Plainly, and Profitably Treatised."

First Catalogue of Chinese Works, finished 1876. Three early Chinese Works, purchased 1606.

Academical Dissertations (about 60,000), by learned men of various nationalities.

Almanacks. A curious series in 175 volumes, from 1607-1747. Sent to Library 1752, by Dr. Rawlinson. There is also a Series of Almanacks in "Ashmole's Collection," 1571-1663. The Library possesses likewise a curious little Almanack, printed by Wynkin de Worde, 1508, after the latitude of Oxenforde," 48mo. (2½ in. by 1½ in.); two copies of a Sheet Almanack for 1551, by Simon Heuringius, printed by John Throck, London; a variety of Clog Almanacks, Brass Calendar, and the Oxford Almanacks, from 1674 to present time.

Anthony a Wood Collection, given to Ashmolean Museum by Wood, 1695, consisting of 130 MSS. and 970 printed volumes. The MSS. are extremely valuable for histories of Oxford and neighbourhood. Removed to Bodleian 1858.

American Psalters (Two), printed at Boston: the "Massachusetts Psalter," 1709; the other 1718. Blank verse, with tunes. Also a Collection of 300 American Tracts, on the War of Independence, in forty-one vols. The Library is likewise very rich in other American works.

Arabian Nights' MSS. in Arabic, written 1764-5. A complete collection of the Thousand-and-One Tales. It is unique, and but rarely met with. Purchased 1808 for £50. The original Eastern manuscript.

Ashmole Collection, 2136 vols. including 850 MSS., chiefly heraldic, genealogical, and astrological works. Left to Museum by Ashmole, transferred to Bodleian, 1858.

Athens Ozoniensis. Twenty-five volumes of Miscellaneous Collections for Rawlinson's projected continuation of Wood's famous work.

Bible Collection (The) embraces almost every known version, in above two hundred

languages, including:—The Bishops' (1568); the Bohemian (1438); the Breeches (1579—so called from the rendering of Genesis iii. 7, "The eyes of them bothe were opened" . . . and they sewed figge-tree leaves together, and made themselves breeches"); Caxton Memorial Bible (1877); Coverdale's; Cranmer's (1540); Douay (Catholic); Erasmus's; Faust's; Guttenberg's; King James' (1613); Luther's (1541, with autograph); Matthews' Bible (Tyndal's version, published fictitiously, 1537); Parker's; Radzivil Polish Bible (Socinian, 1563); First Scotch (1579); Vinegar Bible (Oxford, 1717—so called from heading to Luke xx., "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of Vineyard); the Vulgate; the Wicked Bible (1632—so named from the word *not* being omitted in the seventh commandment, rendering it, "Thou shalt commit adultery"); the Biblia Pauperum (poor man's Bible—a series of illuminated illustrations); the Pentateuch and New Testament, printed at Wittenberg, 1529; and many others.

Breviarium Illerdense, a book of great rarity. Printed by Henry Botel, at Lerida, Spain, 1479, at "sole expense of the bell-ringer of the Cathedral!" Purchased 1867, for £36.

Barocci's (Giacomo) Greek MSS. above 200. Added 1629, by Earl of Pembroke.

Bridges' (John) Antiquities of Northamptonshire, thirty-nine MSS. volumes, 1724. Condensed into two printed volumes, 1791.

Browne Willis' MSS. Cathedral Histories, fifty-eight folio volumes, forty-eight quarto, and a number of 8vos. Personally collected.

Bruce Collection of rare and valuable Oriental MSS., ninety-six volumes. Purchased, 1843, for £1,000. Includes one of the three known copies of the Book of Enoch, the only copies known in Europe. In Ethiopic tongue, written on forty leaves of vellum, triple columns.

Canonici Collection of MSS., formed by Matheo Luigi Canonici, Venetian Jesuit. Purchased 1817 for £5,444. There are about 2,045 MSS. in Greek, Hebrew, Latin, including a copy of Maimonides' "Commentary on the Law" date 1366.

Caxton Collection, a gathering of the books printed by William Caxton. Very valuable.

Clarke's MSS. of Travels. Very curious and interesting.

Churches of France, part of the "Gough Collection." About 2,000 drawings of Churches, in all parts of France, in sixteen volumes. Fac-similes were taken, by special permission, by the French Government, 1860, it having no other resource, for many of the monuments, described and illustrated, were destroyed by revolutionary mobs.

Dickens' (Chas.) "Sunday under Three Heads," with illustrations by Phiz (H. K. Browne). The name of "Timothy Sparks" appears instead of Dickens, who it is supposed wrote the sketch, 1836. Very rare.

Domesday Book, reprinted by order of Government. Six volumes, including introduction by Sir Henry Ellis.

Douce Collection, bequeathed 1834, consisting of 393 MSS., ninety-eight charters, 16,480 volumes, large gathering of early prints and drawings, rare coins, &c. There is amongst them a Psalter, on purple vellum, ninth century, from the old Royal Library of France, known as "Charlemagne's Psalter;" also a copy of Archbishop Parker's "Metrical Psalter," very rare; and a large quantity of Common Prayers, Bibles, Psalters, &c. There is likewise included a collection of Old French Songs (thirteenth century), 295 in number, formerly the property of the Norman family of De Gornay. In addition there are 311 specimens of fifteenth-century typography, two volumes of black-letter ballads, a very large quantity of Chapbooks, Children's Primers of last and commencement of present century; a large number of fragments of early English printers—Caxton, Wynkin de Worde, Theodoric Rood, &c.

Dugdale Collection, principally MSS. Dugdale was the author of the "Monasticon Anglicanum."

First Book printed in New South Wales, at Hobart Town, 1818, entitled "Michael Howe: Scenes in the Life of a Notorious Bushranger."

Grote Collection, a number of MSS. and annotations, including the original MS. of Aristotle.

Gough Collection (left by will, 1809). Deposited in Civil Law School. Consists of upwards of 3,700 volumes in topography, Saxon and Northern Literature, Maps, Natural History, Service Books (chiefly Missals and Hours), copper plates of the "Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain," &c.

Hearne's Daily Diary and Note Books, 150 volumes, all written, each having a complete index, ranging from July, 1705, until June 4, 1735. Hearne died June 10, 1735. Full of anecdote, history, antiquarian gleanings, amusing gossip, &c. A selection has been published by Dr. Bliss, entitled, "*Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*," three vols. Hearne was Janitor of the Library, 1691, and Sub-Librarian, 1712, quitting the post, 1715, for refusing to take oath of loyalty.

Hope Collection of Newspapers and Pamphlets of the eighteenth century, 760 in number. Bequeathed 1862.

Kapsali's Turkish History and *Katiah's Life of Mohammed*, and *History of the Jews in Turkey*. Very rare and valuable.

King James I. Works, in Latin, printed 1619. Bound in crimson velvet, ornamented with royal arms. Presented by the King.

Laud Collection, 1,300 MSS. in many languages, five cabinets of coins (gold, silver, and brass), two idols, bust of King Charles I., &c. Presented 1635-6-7.

Malone Collection of Dramatic Works, 800 in number. Bequeathed 1821, containing works of many of the earlier and modern dramatic writers of repute.

Marsh (Archbishop) Collection. Bequeathed 1713. Consists of 714 volumes of Oriental MSS., &c. No notice was taken of this gift in any of the Library registers of the time, it being a death-bed legacy. It was mentioned by Hearne in a preface to Camden's "*Elizabeth*," and thus its acquisition became known.

Michael Collection, 862 volumes of Hebrew MSS., numbering 1,300 distinct works, including 110 on vellum, written between 1240-1450. Purchased at Hamburg 1848, for £1,030. The possessor (Herman Joseph Michael) spent fifty-four years in gathering the collection—1792-1846.

Midrashim Collection, including Chaldee-text of Book of Tobit and Commentary of Targum on the Prophets. An unique treasure.

Milton's (John) Poems, English and Latin. Presented by the Poet, 1620.

Oppenheimer Hebrew Collection. The most valuable and extensive known, consisting of 5,000 volumes. Purchased at Hamburg, 1829, for £2,080. David Oppenheimer was Chief Rabbi at Prague, and devoted more than fifty years to the gathering of the collection.

Ormesby Psalter. A splendid specimen of fourteenth-century work. The brilliancy of colouring, fertile designs, and grotesque figures bespeak the artist, who spent nearly a lifetime over it.

Persian and Arabic MSS. (twenty). Presented 1611; and the *Elliott Collection* (above 1,000). Presented 1859.

Rawlinson Collection. Presented 1754. Consists of 4,800 MSS., 1,900 volumes of books, a number of old charters and deeds, &c. The collection includes:—A gathering of the Broad-sides issued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; 200 Sermons (MS.), and several printed sermons, one entirely in bright red ink, founded on Psalm iv. 7., preached before Charles I. at Oxford; Heraldry and Genealogy, 520 volumes, including 12 volumes of Pedigrees, 1647-81; the "*Life of St. Columbia*," written 1532; Law History, Theological, and Medical, 989 MSS.; Religious Controversy, Biography, Travels, &c.; 1,400 volumes, including two vols. of autographs, cut from various books and mounted; Missals, Hours, and other Service Books, about 130 vols.; nearly 65 vols. Statutes; and large collection of copper plates, steel matrices, &c.

Romance of Alexander, in French. Given by Sir Thomas Bodley at the foundation. A beautiful volume. Decorated with a large number of paintings (grotesque and quaint in design) of the customs, dress, amusements, trades, &c., of the period, on a chequered back-ground of gold and colour.

Selden Collection of above 8,000 vols. Presented by John Selden's executors, 1654. Very valuable and rare volumes.

Shaksperian Collection. The first folio, published 1623; one of only two known copies of "Venus and Adonis"; also many single plays published at different periods and a genuine autograph of the poet, found in a volume of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* printed by Aldus, Venice, 1502. It is supposed that this volume belonged to Shakspeare.

Sutherland Collection of Drawings and Prints, including the six volumes of Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," "Life," and Bishop Burnett's "History of his Own Times," illustrated with the large number of 19,234 portraits and views of persons and places connected with the works, including 309 views of London, 166 of Westminster, 184 portraits of James I., 743 of Charles I., 373 of Cromwell, 552 of Charles II., 267 of James II., 431 of William III., 175 of Queen Mary II., &c. Presented 1837.

System of Divinity, by the Rev. W. Davy (died 1826), Vicar of Lustleigh, Devon. This is a curiosity, in twenty-six volumes, only fourteen copies being printed, two pages at a time, by the author himself, between the years 1795-1807. The work is roughly executed, and has many slip additions inserted in better type than the rest. Purchased for £10 10s. Three other works, written and printed in a similar manner, one by Rev. Thomas Brown, of Southwick, Northamptonshire, are in the Library, of which only nine copies were printed; "A Dictionary of English Words of Difficult Etymology;" and "Notes from a Catalogue of Pamphlets in Worcester College Library." Only twenty-five copies of the latter were printed by Rev. C. H. O. Daniel at his private press, Worcester College, 1874. Its motley contents illustrate the diversities of religious fanaticism which distracted the Commonwealth.

Vernon Collection of Early English Poetry. A "vast massive volume of MSS.," written on 412 stout vellum leaves, in triple columns. Each page measures 22½ in. by 15 in., length of written text 17½ in. by 12½ in. It includes about 800 lines on the "Early History of the Holy Grail," in alliterative verse, without beginning or end. Date, fourteenth century. Presented 1677, by Col. Edward Vernon, of Trinity College, and North Aston, Oxon.

Worked Samplers, a volume of curious early specimens of the art. Presented by Rawlinson. Humorously lettered on the back, "Works of Learned Ladies."

In Monteith's "History of the Troubles" it is stated that the Jews in 1649 offered to purchase the Bodleian Library and St. Paul's Cathedral, London, for £600,000, but their offer was refused. It was, however, related that for £800,000 they could have possessed them. They desired to turn St. Paul's into a Synagogue, and the Bodleian into a Bourse. In 1762 the chained books were set free. On February 5, 1776, Marat, the French demagogue, robbed the Library (see p. 77). In 1795 four cabinets of English Coins were presented by Thomas Knight, Esq., Godmersham, Kent, amongst which was the "Hampden Ornament" (in glass case near entrance), said to have been worn by John Hampden, when he fell on Chalgrove Field. It is plain cornelian, set in silver, bearing the following inscription:—

"Against my King I do not fight, | But for my King and kingdom's right."

In November, 1877, a scheme was devised by Mr. C. H. Roberts, Fellow of All Souls' College, to amalgamate the Bodleian Library with All Souls' College, by which the necessary space required by the Library would be provided. The scheme, presenting great facilities, was recognised by the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Sewell, New College), and proposals to effect the contemplated extension were laid before the University Commissioners. Departing from the Library, visitors pass up a few steps to the right, and enter the

See pp. 23, 28, 30, 31, 44, 49, 52, 69, 73, 77, 85, and 107, for other interesting notes relative to the Bodleian Library.

Picture Gallery. The north and south sides are 129½ ft. length, by 24½ ft. breadth—the east side 158½ ft. by 24 ft. The ceiling was at one period similarly painted to that of the Library, but altered some years since. The portraits (nearly 200) are by the best masters, including Gibson, Holbein, Kneller, Lely, Rembrant, Reynolds, Vandyke, West, Zuccherro, &c., and represent several of the sovereigns of England, founders of University institutions, and distinguished men in literature, science, and art. A complete catalogue can be purchased, price one shilling. Amongst a few of the most remarkable may be mentioned those of Sir Philip Sydney, pyrographic, burnt in wood, by Dr. Griffith, Master of University College; Handel, the composer (supposed to be the only one he sat for); Lord Burleigh, riding to Parliament on a mule; the unfortunate Earl of Stratford (beheaded); Mary, Queen of Scots (beheaded); Dr. Plot, antiquary, author of “Natural History of Oxfordshire”; Martin Luther, Reformer; Isaac Casaubon; John Foxe, author of “Book of Martyrs”; Isaac Fuller (said to have been taken by himself, when intoxicated); Josiah Pullen, who daily walked to Headington Hill (one mile), and there planted the tree, known as “Joe Pullen’s Tree”; Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, who died a centenarian; the Duke of Wellington (the last he ever sat for); the Earl of Derby, and other Chancellors of the University, &c. John Hawkins, a noted highwayman, damaged several of the paintings in 1720 (see p. 73). Beneath the portraits are cases containing books belonging to the Bodleian Library. There are also several busts and models exhibited in the Gallery, interesting to visitors, including:—

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Premier of England, M.P. for the University, July, 1847 to July, 1865 (see p. 110).

William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, a brass statue, weighing about 1,600 lbs. Presented by the seventh Earl of Pembroke, 1723. Cast by Hubert le Sœur. Herbert was Chancellor from 1617-1630, and contributed several MSS. to the Library.

Rev. F. W. Robertson, Brasenose College and Trinity Chapel, Brighton. Known for his famous sermons (see p. 138).

There are also busts of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Isaac Newton, John Duke of Marlborough, Homer, Cicero, Apollo, Venus de Medici, &c.; and a Bacchante, by Hon. Mrs. Damer.

MODELS.

Arch of Constantine, Rome.

Cathedral of Calcutta, by Van Lint.

Eleanor Cross, Waltham. Presented by Rev. Vaughan Thomas.

Martyrs’ Memorial, Oxford, in papier-mache. Presented by Rev. Vaughan Thomas.

Lantern of Demosthenes, or Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. A building supposed to have been erected 330 B.C.

Maison Carrée, of Nîmes. Surrounded by thirty columns. One of the most beautiful buildings in the ancient world.

Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, 6½ ft. high. Built 400 A.C.

Subterranean Palace, Guzarat, India. Carved in teak wood by natives. A building 200 ft. long and 90 ft. deep, at the bottom of which is an extensive reservoir. There are five storeys of rooms supported by arches. Presented by Sir J. W. Awdry, 1842.

Temple of Fortuna Virilis, Rome. Erected by Servius Tullius, in recognition of his position—born a slave, died a king.

Temple of Minerva Polias, Athens, with the Erectheum and Pandroseum.

Temple of Neptune, Paestum, Italy. Made by Mr. T. Wyatt, Oxford, from a cork model brought from Naples.

Temple of the Sybil, Tivoli. An exquisite model, perfect in proportion.

Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem. Presented by Dr. Mason.

Theatre of Herculaneum. In perfect preservation. The town was swallowed up by an earthquake.

Model of the Royal Yacht, 1697.

Death Warrant of Charles I. (facsimile).

Guido Faux's Lantern, with a copy of the letter divulging the plot, and portraits of the Conspirators. Presented 1641, by Robert Heywood, M.A., Brasenose, Proctor of the University, 1639. There is a Latin inscription upon it. It was exposed openly at one time; but being injured, was placed in a glass case.

Bodley's Iron Chest, for the preservation of the moneys of the Library. The beauty of the iron-work of the locks, covering the whole of the inside of lid, will elicit admiration.

Elgin Marbles. Models of those in the British Museum.

Russian translation of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers." Found half-burned in the Redan, at storming of Sebastopol, 1855.

Chinese Rolls and Figures, shewing various sports and ranks of the Chinese.

Portrait of an Emperor of China, with autograph. Brought from Summer Palace, Pekin, after the late war.

Indian Weapons, a Collection.

Chair of Henry VIII. Ancient relic of the King.

A curious Chair, made from a portion of Drake's ship, "The Golden Hind," in which he circumnavigated the world. Presented to the Library, 1668, by J. Davis, Esq., King's Commissioner, Deptford. It bears a plate, having the following lines by Cowley, 1662 (almost illegible), inscribed on it:—

"To this great ship which round the globe has
run,
And matched in race the chariot of the sun,
This Pythagorean ship (for it may claim,
Without presumption, so deserved a name,
By knowledge once, and transformation now)

"In her new shape this sacred part allow.
Drake and his ship could not have wished
from Fate
A happier station, or more blest estate;
For lo! a seat of endless rest is given
To her in Oxford, and to him in heaven."

Collection of Curious Wooden Platters or Trenchers. Each has a scriptural or humorous quotation. One set belonged to Queen Elizabeth.

Descending into the Schools Quadrangle, and proceeding along the south side, visitors enter the

Music School, a room seldom inspected. Examinations for Degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music are held in this room. There are several fine portraits of Professors of Music on the walls, including those of Drs. Boyce, John Bull, Burney, Child, Croft, Chas. Gibbons, Orlando Gibbons, Heather, Hesletine, Pepusah, Tudway, Wilson, &c.; also Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Crewe, Sir J. Hawkins, Handel, Corelli, Lanier, and many others. Dr. John Bull was one of the reputed authors of "God save the Queen." Date of portrait, 1589. On the frame is the following quaint distich:—

"The Bull by force in field doth raigne, | But Bull by skill good will doth gaine."

Quitting the Schools Quadrangle by the Proscholium, or Pig-market, as commonly termed (from a market of swine being held there during the Reformation), by the western side, visitors arrive at the

Divinity School, commenced 1445, finished 1480, forming the basement storey of the first or Duke Humphrey's Library. The splendid roof, with its exquisite stone pendants and small figures, forms a special attraction. Restored by Sir Christopher Wren, 1669. The splendour of the School was greatly enhanced when the large windows were filled with illuminated glass, including the saints and fathers of the Church, and arms of University benefactors. These were destroyed in the reign of Edward VI., for partaking of the superstitious doctrines of Rome. The fittings of the interior, and even the lead from the roof, were pillaged; nettles and brambles grew through crevices in the walls, and pens for cattle and a timber-yard were in immediate

proximity. In 1555, during the reign of Mary, Convocation determined to sell the remaining seats and fittings. In spite of these wilful depredations, the groined roof was preserved, and remains with its rich mouldings, bosses, and shields of arms, a noble remnant of the architecture of the fifteenth century. It was repaired to an extent in 1625, when the House of Commons, driven from London by the ravages of the plague, held their sittings here; the House of Lords meeting in the north end of the Picture Gallery at the same period, and the Privy Council assembled in Christ Church Hall. During the Civil War and the Siege of Oxford it was used as a storehouse for corn and provisions. Bishops Latimer and Ridley appeared before the appointed Commissioners in the School, September 30, 1555, charged with holding "sundry erroneous opinions," for which they were condemned (see pp. 41-3). When the Town Hall was rebuilding in 1752, the Assizes were held here, noted especially for the condemnation of Miss Blandy, the parricide, who poisoned her father at Henley-on-Thames. She was executed at Greenditch without the north gate (see p. 74). The purposes of the School are denoted by its name. It is divided by a rail into two divisions: the upper part containing elevated pulpits for the Professors, desks for disputants, &c. The auditory occupies the lower part. The Divinity School is left by a door at western-end, conveying visitors into the

Convocation House, erected 1639. The only attractive features are the roof-tracery and oak wainscoting. The voting for University Burgesses and declaration of the poll take place here. The Vice-Chancellor presides, and the two Proctors are scrutators. The elections, &c., are fully described at p. 110. In the outer room the

Vice-Chancellor's Court is held, in which causes in connection with the University are decided. A separate Police Force was maintained for many years by the University authorities, but by special Act of Parliament was incorporated with the City Police, January 1, 1869. The Proctors have still, however, their special powers of arrest (see p. 110). Leaving the Divinity School and Convocation House, visitors cross to the

Clarendon Building, completed 1713, said to have been built under direction of Vanbrugh, architect of Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, partly from the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," a work presented by Clarendon's son; but the architect was Nicholas Hawksmoor, one of Wren's pupils, and the builder Mr. Townsend, Oxford. The front is Doric. The statue over the south entrance is that of Lord Clarendon. The building is two storeys in height, and 115ft. in length. The site of the Clarendon Building was intended by Bishop Fell for a University Church to outrival St. Mary's. The work of the University Press was carried on in this building for one hundred and sixteen years (1713-1830). The first sheet of printed matter worked off at the press was signature L in third alphabet of Leland's "Collectanea," then in course of publication, under the editorship of Thomas Hearne, antiquary, at that period Sub-Librarian in the Bodleian. The business of the University Press is now carried on in Walton Street. The Clarendon Building furnishes space for the Registrar of the University, the Council Chamber, Lecture Rooms for Professors, and Proctorial Rooms. A few steps from the Clarendon Building is the

Sheldonian Theatre, named from the founder, Archbishop Sheldon (Canterbury), and Chancellor of the University, who contributed the money necessary for the erection (£15,000), and added a further sum of £2,000, for repairs. Dr. Wills, Warden of Wadham College, gave a further sum of £1,000. Five years were occupied in erection (1664-9). Opened with great

ceremony. The design was furnished by Sir Christopher Wren, who had the superintendence of the work. The building is one of the principal ornaments of Oxford. The Broad Street front is protected by a dwarf wall, intersected by twelve square pillars, on which stand the "Heads of the Twelve Cæsars," commonly so called, but typical of sages of antiquity. Carefully restored in 1868-9. The south side of the building (opposite the Divinity School) is of fine elevation, adorned with Corinthian pillars of decorative sculpture. The statues (in niches) represent Archbishop Sheldon (donor) and the Duke of Ormond, successive Chancellors of the University. The entrance on this side is used by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and University authorities on state occasions. The public entrance, above which is a statue of Charles II., in Broad Street, is also handsome. The interior of the building, 80ft. by 70ft., is exceedingly beautiful. Constructed to seat 3,000 persons.

The Encenia, or Commemoration of Founders, is held annually in June, when there is a gathering of notabilities of the day, graduates, undergraduates, and citizens. At this celebration the Prizes are recited, and Honorary Degrees conferred upon persons who have distinguished themselves in art, science, or politics. The scene on such occasions is one ever to be remembered. His Excellency Kuo Ta-jen, the Chinese Ambassador, and suite visited Oxford on Wednesday, November 28, 1877; and in the afternoon were present in the Sheldonian Theatre to hear the lecture by the Professor of Chinese (the Rev. James Legge, M.A.) on "Imperial Confucianism, or the Sixteen Maxims of the K'ang-hsi Sacred Edict." The Ambassador remained on Thursday, inspecting the chief University buildings during his visit. The ceiling of the Theatre was painted by Streater (painter to Charles II.), and represents allegorically the "Triumph of Religion, Art, and Science over their enemies, Envy, Ignorance, and Rapine." Honour, Pleasure, Prudence, Fortitude, Eloquence, Truth, Theology, History, Poesy, Music, Logic, Rhetoric, Law, Justice, Astronomy, Geography, Comedy, Tragedy, Printing, &c., are represented in the heavens, attended by genii, disclosed by the withdrawn drapery (sustained by gilt cordage), the usual covering of ancient amphitheatres. The fading colours were restored by Mr. Kettle, in 1762, at cost of £1,000. In 1826 the ceiling and building were again renovated. The roof rests upon the side walls, without cross-beams, a style now common to architects, but a novelty in the day of erection. Renewed 1802. The ground-plan was taken from the Theatre of Marcellus. Rome, and resembles that of Herculeum. The first organ was built by Mr. Byfield, jun., in 1768, and occupied its position until 1877, when an entirely new instrument superseded the "old box of whistles," a title derisively bestowed on Byfield's craftsmanship. The present organ (one of the best in England) was erected by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, London; and opened on Thursday, November 29, 1877. The exterior carving (remarkably fine) was designed by Mr. T. G. Jackson, architect of the New Examination Schools (see pp. 180-1). The list of stops in the New Organ is as follows:—*Great Organ*.—1. Bourdon, 16ft.; 2. Open Diapason, 8ft.; 3. Gamba, 8ft.; 4. Clarabella, 8ft.; 5. Principal, 4ft.; 6. Harmonic Flute, 4ft.; 7. Twelfth, 2½ft.; 8. Fifteenth, 2ft.; 9. Mixture, 4 ranks; 10. Trumpet, 8ft. *Swell Organ*.—1. Bourdon, 16ft.; 2. Open Diapason, 8ft.; 3. Stopped Diapason, 8ft.; 4. Principal, 4ft.; 5. Mixture; 6. Cornopean, 8ft.; 7. Hautboy, 8ft.; 8. Clarion, 4ft. *Solo Organ*.—1. Harmonic Flute, 8ft.; 2. Harmonic Flute, 4ft.; 3. Clarionet, 8ft.; 4. Orchestral Oboe, 8ft.; 5. Tuba Mirabilis, 8ft. *Pedal Organ*.—1. Violoni, 16ft.; 2. Open Diapason, 16ft.; 3. Ophicleide, 16ft.

Six composition pedals. Around the walls of the building are several portraits of sovereigns and eminent personages. The Theatre Dome (40ft. high from roof, 17½ft. diameter) was added 1838, designed by Mr. Blore. Exterior covered with copper, painted and sanded to imitate stone. From the Dome windows an excellent *Bird's-Eye View of Oxford* can be obtained, which visitors should not overlook. To reach this elevation, tourists proceed through an apartment having especial interest, being the one used as the *First Printing Office of the University*, 1669-1712. Works are sometimes seen (there are many in the Bodleian) having a view of the building without the cupola on their title-pages, with the words "Oxonii: E Theatro Sheldoniano." These books were printed in this room. From the Theatre, visitors proceed into the

Ashmolean Museum, founded by Elias Ashmole, who, in 1679, offered his curiosities to the University, conditionally that an edifice should be erected especially for their accommodation. The offer was accepted, and the Museum built 1679-83. The design is commonly attributed to Sir Christopher Wren, but the architect and builder was Mr. Thomas Wood. The collection in the Museum was commenced by John Tradescant (a Dutchman), noted as a botanist, who first visited England, 1600, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and in 1629, bore the title of gardener to Charles I. He resided at Lambeth, and having travelled in various parts of Europe, and in North Africa, he collected a great number of curiosities. He died in 1638. His son greatly improved the collection by the addition of many botanical and natural curiosities. He was one of the earliest travellers to Virginia, and died in 1662. John Tradescant, his son, and father, were buried in Lambeth Churchyard, London, with the following epitaph on their tomb:—

"Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone

Lye John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son;
The last dyed in his spring: the other two
Lived till they had travelled Art and Nature
through;

As by their choice collection may appear,
Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air;
Whilst they (as Homer's 'Iliad' in a nut)

A world of wonders in one closet shut;
These famous antiquarians that had been
Both gardeners to the 'Rose and Lily Queen,'
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here, and
when
Angels shall with their trumpets wake men.
And fire shall purge the world, these hence
shall rise,
And change this garden for a Paradise."

The "Rose and Lily Queen" alluded to was Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I. The Tradescant Collection was the most popular and curious show of the day, and attracted many visitors. It was named the "Museum Tradescantianum," or "Tradescant's Ark." Elias Ashmole lodged with Tradescant at Lambeth, and Tradescant bequeathed the Museum to him. When Ashmole gained possession of the Museum he added many varieties to it, including coins, MSS., medals, paintings, and the Library of Lilly, the celebrated astrologer, which he purchased for £50. Ashmole was the son of a saddler at Lichfield, born, according to his own statement, "at near half-an-hour after three o'clock in the morning, on the 23rd day of May, 1617." He was successively a solicitor in Chancery, an attorney in the Common Pleas a gentleman in the Ordnance (when Oxford was garrisoned by a royal army), an exciseman, a freemason, astrologer, botanist, chemist, anatomist, physician, and a learned herald. Heraldry seems to have been his forte, and astrology his foible. He was the author of the "History of the Garter." In 1669 he received the honour of "Doctor of Phisick" at Oxford, the diploma being presented by Dr. Yates, Principal of Brasenose College. The Museum has been greatly improved by several valuable donations at different periods. Since the opening of the New Museum in the Parks, the principal portion of the natural history specimens have been removed there. Over the north door

of the Museum in Broad Street is the following inscription, now almost illegible :—"Museum Ashomoleanum, Schola Naturalis Historiæ, Officina Chymica." Among the curiosities in the Museum are :—

The Alfred Jewel. Found in Newton Park, Somersetshire, 1639. Enamelled in gold, with Anglo-Saxon inscription around, "Alfred ordered me to be made." Alfred died 901. Presented by Thomas Palmer, Esq., Fairfield, Somerset, 1718.

Henry the Seventh's Pall, 12ft. by 8ft. Used in St. Mary-the-Virgin Church when the anniversary of the King's funeral was observed, in accordance with a sum of money left for that purpose. Made of cloth-of-gold; the ground covered with fine gold thread, bearing a crimson velvet cross, extending the whole length and breadth, with the Royal arms, and the Rose and Portcullis, the Tudor badges, worked in gold. By its side are several pieces of a blue-coloured texture, supposed to have been the hangings of the pulpit.

Sword, presented by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. Very curious. Hilt in crystal, set in silver.

King Henry VIII.'s Hawking Glove, same sort of leather as used by hedgecutters.

Queen Elizabeth's Riding Boots, made of soft flexible leather resembling thick chamois. The sole is thick and strongly made, 9in. long. The Queen wore high heels, 2in. high, 15in. from heel to top.

Lady's Shoe, time of Queen Anne. High-heeled, 8in. long by 2½in. at sole.

A still smaller shoe, black satin, 8in. long, 1½in. wide. Duchess of York's.

Boots of Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester.

Waistcoat, Breeches, and Stockings (the two latter in one piece) of Jeffery Hudson, a dwarf, 18in. high. The portions of the dress preserved are of blue satin, the waistcoat being striped and puffed with figured white silk. The following particulars are gleaned from works by John Timbs, antiquary—Hudson was the son of John Hudson, of Oakham, Rutlandshire, who "kept and ordered the baiting bulls for George, Duke of Buckingham." Jeffery was born 1619; died 1682, aged 63. He was known as "Lord Minimus." After he was thirty years old he shot up to three feet three inches, more than double his original height. Sir William Davenant, a native of Oxford, wrote a poem in two cantos relative to this dwarf, entitled "Jefferidos," in which he described him engaged in a battle with a turkey-cock, and, being in danger, was rescued by a midwife. The poet writes of the dwarf as hidden

"Beneath a spick-

And-almost-span-new penter candlestick."

He was twice taken prisoner—once by a Flemish privateer whilst on his way home from France, and again by a Turkish rover, when he was conveyed to Barbary, and sold as a slave, remaining so for many years. Hudson was imprisoned in Westminster Gatehouse for alleged complicity in the Popish Plot. Whilst in the royal service he had a fellow servant named William Evans, 6ft. 6in. high, who used to carry little Jeffery in his pocket.

A large Shoe, made of about 1,000 pieces of leather. Belonged to John Bigg, the "Dinton Hermit," Clerk to Judge Simon Mayne, one of the Judges who sentenced Charles I. to death. The shoe (the other being preserved at Dinton Hall) is made of small patches of leather, in some parts six or more thicknesses, fastened together with nails; and the whole of his clothes, consisting of trousers, coat, and a kind of cloak, with a hood to cover his head, were made in a like manner and of many materials. No part of the original shoe is visible except the remains of the inner sole. The shoe, measured on the bottom, is 13in. long, and 6in. broad. Its weight, in its present dry condition, is 4½lb. After Mayne's attainder in 1660, Bigg grew melancholy, and retired to a cave near his old master's house at Dinton, where, and in the woods at Kemble, he lived thirty or forty years. He lived upon charity, or anything he could collect, "but never asked for anything excepting leather," and when he got any of that article, his amusement was to patch it upon his already overlaid shoes. People brought him food and ale and milk. He carried about with him three bottles, probably also of leather.

- Articles of Japanese Dress. Extremely curious.
Queen Elizabeth's Watch and Chain.
Oliver Cromwell's Watch, constantly worn by him.
Collection of Antique Watches.
Curious Small Silver Penny, coined in the reign of Alfred the Great. The name of the city is engraved "Osnaforda"—"Osa" being at the top, and "forda" below, followed by the name of Alfred. The obverse has the coiner's name.
Seal of St. Mary Magdalen Hospital, Tavistock. Mentioned by Dugdale in his "Monasticon."
Pair of Bellows, belonged to Charles II., beautifully inlaid.
Pewter Plate off which Charles II. dined the day before the Battle of Worcester.
Two of Ashmole's Gold Chains. One of beautiful filigree work. Presented to Ashmole on the publication of "History of the Order of the Garter."
Small picture of the "Via Dolorosa," or Road to Calvary, formerly supposed to have been made of humming-birds' feathers, now pronounced by the best authorities to be made of transparent enamel. Said to be the finest specimen of the kind known. This valuable picture belonged to the Queen of James II.
A marvellous picture of the Battle of Pavia, 1525. The soldiers are all in very heavy armour. The artillery of the period is most interesting.
Portrait of "Old Parr," at age of 152; Portraits of the Tradescant Family; Lilly the astrologer; Dr. Dee, astrologer; Dr. Plot, first Keeper of the Museum; Thomas, Earl of Arundel; Elias Ashmole, the Founder, &c.
Portrait of the Head of King Charles I. (died 1649), taken immediately after the coffin was opened in the vaults of Windsor Castle, 1813. By it is the printed description of what happened on the occasion, written by Sir H. Halford.
Magnificent Collection of Photographs (3,200) of Rome, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine. Presented by James Parker, Esq., C.B.
Fine old Painting of the Dodo, now extinct. Painted 1651.
Druidical Temple at Abury.
Stonehenge Druidical Temple in original state.
Same in present state.
Model of ancient British village, discovered at Standlake, nine miles from Oxford, 1857. Ancient Britons lived in circular holes in the ground, 5ft. across by 4ft. deep.
Romano-British Quern, or Hand Corn-Mill, found in Oxford, 1871. 14in. diameter.
A supposed portion of the Stake used when Latimer and Ridley and Cranmer were burnt outside the Bocardo Gate at Oxford, 1555-6, near the place now marked by an iron cross let into the street opposite Balliol College. The lower end of the Stake is pointed, the upper end charred and burnt (see pp. 41-3).
Key of the Bocardo Prison, in which Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were confined.
Oxford Collection of Curious Pottery and Implements, found in various parts of the city, during excavations.
British and Roman Pottery, Swords, &c.
Egyptian and Etruscan Collections (Roman and Italio-Greek), donations from trustees of Christy Collection, by John Henderson and Greville J. Chester, Esqs.
Several fine Models of Ships.
Model of a Chinese Junk.
Helmet and Cuirass worn by the Pikemen in reign of Charles I.
Ancient Basket-hilted Sword, a large portion completely enveloped and grown over by the root of an old tree.
Rolls of Clay, used formerly for making the curls in wigs, when worn by everybody.
Egyptian Mummy, upwards of 2,000 years old. Presented by Alderman Fletcher.
Fragments from the Catacombs of Egypt, collected by Belzoni.
Sketch of the Grave Stone of Manlius Caelius, showing the use of Phalero.
Sculptured Marble Slab, from Pergamus; and a Roman Altar, with an inscription, from Bath.
Bilingual Inscription from Palmyra, the only specimen of Palmyrene in England.

Inscription on a Young Man, who, in returning from an evening party at Athens, caught cold from not putting on his cloak, and died in consequence.

Articles from Ancient Peruvian Graves in the neighbourhood of Arica, obtained on the spot by Lieut. M. J. Harrison, R.N., 1868, after the great earthquake, when an enormous wave, 50ft or 60ft. in depth, swept over the coast, and left bare the graves of thousands of the ancient inhabitants, in which, from the effects of nitre in the soil, the bodies were in a mummified state, with the tools, toys, &c., which they had used when alive.

Large British Cinerary Urn, one of the largest and finest in England.

Collection of Sepulchral Remains discovered at Brighthampton, 1859.

Specimen of the Ribbon Mosaic work of the Cosmati family, from an arcade of the porch of the Church of St. Lorenzo, outside the walls of Rome, destroyed 1865, during the restoration of the Church. Date, 1230.

Roman Brick Stamps. Various dates.

Collections from Barrows in Berks, Kent, Oxon, and Sussex.

Head of a New Zealand Chief, killed in battle, dried by the natives.

Curious Calendar Stone, weighing five tons, found under the celebrated Temple of the Sun, Mexico.

Anglo-Saxon Staffordshire Clog Almanack—a stick divided by lines and notches.

Large Magnet, supporting a weight of 160lbs.

Collection of Danish Flint Implements.

Collection of Spears, &c., from Peru.

Similar Collection from Fernando Po.

Curious Malabar and Burmese MSS.

Collection of Burmese Idols.

African Instruments and Dresses.

Equimaux Collection of Implements of War, &c. Rare.

Ancient Peg Tankard. Used at festivals and drinking parties.

Head of a very ancient Crosier.

Quantity of Nails fused together by lightning.

Lantern of the twelfth century, ornamented with crystals.

Hat worn by President Bradshaw, when he condemned Charles I. to death. Made of leather. Brim 3in. wide. Space for the head 35in. round. Inside the leather is an iron cage, a round iron plate protecting the top of the head, slips of iron protect the sides.

Small Horn, said to have grown on the head (over the ear) of an old woman, named Mary Davis, living in Cheshire. About 3in. long, curved like a sheep's horn.

Portrait, representing the above.

Lock of Hair of Edward IV., taken from his head when his remains were examined in the Chapel Royal, Windsor, March, 1789. The colour quite faded. Edward died 1483. An instance of how long human hair will resist decay.

Scold's Gag, for confining the tongues of chattering females. Last used at Congleton, 1824.

Net made for catching Seals and Porpoises, made of Walrus-hide, cut in thin strips. The net is 150ft. long, 9ft. deep, mesh 6in. from knot to knot.

Ingeniously-contrived Implement used by natives of the Polynesian Islands to catch Cuttle Fish and Octopus.

Three Specimens of Man Traps, most formidable.

Spring Gun on pivot, used for Poachers. Contrived to only fire direct at the Poacher. Spring Guns were made illegal about 1826. The lock is admirably protected from wet by wood.

Many other curiosities may also be inspected. No catalogue is published.

The Museum is open daily from 11 till 4 (the hours from 11 till 2 are generally allotted to strangers), *free of charge*. In the basement of the building are deposited (1714) the celebrated *Arundel and Selden Marbles*, &c. The *Arundel Marbles* (130) form a "history in stone" of the once celebrated

Grecian kingdom. Collected in Asia, by Sir W. Petty (see p. 202), for Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. Presented to the University by the grandson of the Earl (Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, subsequently Duke of Norfolk), 1677. They include the *Parian Chronicle* and many epochs of Grecian history, especially those of 9th, 10th, and 40th, representing the *Table of the Centaurs*, *Burning of Bodies*, &c. The Collection is not perfect, for many valuable portions were stolen during the Earl's visit to India (1641) and cut up by the masons for building purposes. Selden published a perfect catalogue of the collection, when it was in the possession of the Earl, 1628. The *Selden Marbles* are very valuable. The dedication-stone of Oxford Castle is preserved here, also the foundation-stone of Deerhurst Church, Gloucestershire, built by Duke Odda in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and a series of casts, exhibiting architectural progress in ornament from the Norman to the Perpendicular style, are carefully kept in a small room. Leaving the range of University buildings just traversed, on the opposite side of the road stands a picturesque erection of the seventeenth century known as

Kettel Hall (formerly Perles, or Peverels, but corrupted to Perilous Hall), founded by Dr. Ralph Kettel, President of Trinity College, 1615, as a subsidiary building for Trinity College. It is now used as a private dwelling-house. The front is covered with ivy. Visitors should note the magnificent group of buildings in this locality, forming a *tout à fait* seldom to be rivalled. Continuing progress down Broad Street, tourists cross the road, and reach

St. Catherine's Hall, the club room of the *Unattached Students*, formerly an academical Hall (see pp. 90, 106, 116, and 118, for additional information appertaining to Unattached Students). Notice above the entrance of the Hall an ancient sculpture of the "Annunciation," in alto-relievo. From St. Catherine's Hall, visitors in a few steps arrive at

Hertford College (formerly Magdalen Hall), known in the thirteenth century as Hart or Hertford Hall. Erected circa 1284, at the expense of Elias de Hertford. John de Ducklington (Oxford) purchased it from the son of the Founder for £20, in 1301. Walter de Stapledon, Founder of Exeter College, organised his society in this Hall, 1312, preparatory to building the larger foundation. In 1314 Arthur Hall was joined with Hart Hall by royal licence, twelve students being on the establishment. William of Wykeham, Founder of New College, met with his scholars at Hart Hall, 1369, whilst the plans for his College were being matured. The Hall, however, remained in the possession of Exeter College, who named the Principals. The list of Principals from 1284 till the present time is complete. In 1740 Dr. Newton, Principal, obtained a royal charter for converting the Hall into a perpetual College, the Society to consist of a Principal, four senior and eight junior Fellows, eight probationary students, twenty-four actual students, and four scholars. By the desire of Dr. Newton it was named Hertford College; but he framed such a peculiar body of statutes for its government, that they had the effect of preventing the office of Principal being accepted after the death of Dr. Hodgson, 1805. Thus the foundation became extinct. By royal letters patent (1818), the small amount of its endowment was granted for life to the Rev. Richard Hewett, the only remaining Fellow, which, on his demise, fell to the University. In 1834 another statute gave the endowment annually to an undergraduate of two years' standing for proficiency in Latin literature. This endowment was a rent-charge left by a knight named Bignell, to provide a yearly exhibition for ten scholars from the Grammar School, Glastonbury Abbey. In 1816 the authorities of Magdalen Hall, finding that increased accommodation was necessary, obtained a special

Act of Parliament to enable them to acquire the extinct Hertford College. Old Magdalen Hall (founded 1448—see pp. 89, 100, and 173) was destroyed by fire, January 9, and Hertford College was occupied, and re-named Magdalen Hall. In 1874 another special Act of Parliament was obtained by the society of Magdalen Hall, restoring its title to *Hertford College*, transferring the endowments held in trust by the University to the revived foundation. Number of Fellows (1877), 11; Scholars, 17; Undergraduates, 69; Members on books, 312. Six benefices are attached—annual value, £3,235. The papers relating to the earlier history of Hertford College were mysteriously purloined some years ago. Dean Swift was incorporated at Hart Hall from Dublin, June 14, 1692. His "*Gulliver's Travels*," first published 1727, has handed his name down to posterity. The fineness of its humour, the strength of its satire, the savage nature of its invective, took the world by surprise, and it at once gained the reputation it has ever since enjoyed. The present buildings of Hertford College were erected by Mr. Evans (Oxford), 1820-2, from design by Mr. Garbett. The expense wholly borne by Magdalen College. The refectory and buttery, the President's lodgings, &c., are relics of the foundation of Elias de Hertford. The College will be re-erected as soon as a necessary site can be secured.

Among the eminent men of Hertford College and Magdalen Hall in anterior days may be mentioned :—

Dr. William Fuller, Bishop of Limerick, 1663.
 Dr. Joseph Henshaw, Bp. of Peterborough, 1663.
 Dr. John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, 1663.
 Dr. Nathaniel Wilson, Bishop of Limerick, 1690.
 Dr. Aubrey Geo. Spencer, Bp. of Jamaica, 1843.
 Dr. F. T. MacDougall, Bishop of Labuan.
 Dr. R. Courtenay, Bishop of Kingston.
 Dr. W. Williams, Bishop of Waipau, 1859.
 Dr. Smith, Bishop of Victoria.
 Dr. Smith, Bishop of Jamaica.
 John Tyndale, Bible translator and martyr, 1536.

Sir Matthew Hale, celebrated Judge, 1626.
 Lord Chancellor Clarendon, author of the
 "History of the Rebellion."
 John Selden, lawyer and statesman.
 Thomas Hobbes, metaphysician, 1602.
 Sir Wm. Waller, Parliamentary General, 1612.
 Edward Lye, Saxon lexicographer.
 Sir Harry Vane (1630), beheaded.
 Dean Swift, author of "*Gulliver's Travels*."
 John Thadens Delane, chief editor of the *Times*.
 Dr. Hunt, Professor of Arabic.

THE HALL, a spacious well-arranged room, contains several portraits, including those of Tyndale, translator of the New Testament; Lord Clarendon, author of the "*History of the Rebellion*"; Dr. Sydenham; Dr. Smith, Bishop of Victoria; Doctor Smith, Bishop of Jamaica; Dr. Josiah Pullen, Vice-Principal, died 1714, aged 83 years, fifty-seven years Vice-Principal of the Hall and thirty-nine years Vicar of St. Peter-in-the-East Church. It was his custom to walk to Headington Hill twice daily (occupying half-an-hour each way) to enjoy a really fine view of English scenery, and there he planted an elm tree, still called "*Joe Pullen's Tree*." There is also an ancient painting of "*Early German Church Reformers*," in the Hall.

THE CHAPEL was consecrated November 25, 1716 (St. Katherine's-day), by Bishop Potter (Oxford, 1715-27), subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury (see p. 146). An engraving of the Chapel, by Vertue, was attached to the Oxford Almanack, 1740.

THE LIBRARY (north side) contains a very extensive collection of books. The original Library of Hertford College was over the old gate-house. Retiring from Hertford College, visitors turn to the right, and proceed direct to

NEW COLLEGE (site purchased, 1369), one of the prettiest and finest among the semi-monastic collegiate structures of the University. Instituted and endowed by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England, 1379. The Charter of Incorporation dated June 30, and College named "*Seinte Mary of Wynchester, Oxenford*." Founded for a Warden, seventy Fellows and Scholars, ten Chaplains, three

Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. The Fellows were to have been Scholars previously, and elected from Winchester School. There are now forty Fellows (fifteen Wykehamists), forty Scholars (thirty from Winchester School), three Chaplains, eighty Lay Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. Income (University Commissioners' Report) £30,441 17s. 5d.; Trust-funds, £1,007 3s. 2d.; Tution-fund, £2,220 5s. Expenditure,—£30,376 16s 3d. The foundation possesses 17,057 acres of land; annual revenue, £14,485 9s. 4d.; tithe-rent charges, £9,825 7s.; house property, £491 17s. 11d. Warden's income, £2,111; Fellows', £9,382 4s. 4d. (varying from £230 to £260, with allowance); Scholars and Exhibitioners, £3,000; Senior Tutor, £534; Second Tutor, £349; Third Tutor, £261. Undergraduates (1877), not including unmatriculated members of the choir, 130; Members on books, 379. The College presents to forty-one benefices; annual value, £20,331 2s. 8d. The College was commenced in 1379, Wykeham supplying the designs. Foundation-stone laid March 5, 1380. The College occupied six years in construction. The buildings are grand in stability and simplicity, remaining substantially the same as first erected, although five centuries have passed away since that period. On April 14, 1386 (vigil of Palm Sunday), the first Warden (Richard de Tonworthe) and Fellows entered the College at nine o'clock in the morning, "with solemn processions and litanies, commending themselves and studies to the care and protection of Almighty God." A remarkable coincidence occurred in connection with the sister-foundation of New College—Winchester College. It occupied the same time in construction—six years. Founded by Wykeham March 26, 1387. With respect to the name of *New College*—although so ancient a foundation—Dr. Ingram, in his "*Memorials of Oxford*," remarks that "It is not without reason that the popular appellation given to this establishment, soon after its foundation, has adhered to it ever since. It forms indeed a *new* era in our academical annals. Walter de Merton had, a century before, opened a prospect more extensive than that of the aularian system; but the University as then constituted continued still in a state of transition. Before the time of William of Wykeham, the six earlier Colleges, though distinguished by peculiar statutes and endowments, were very little more than Halls upon a larger scale, and were most frequently called by that name (even in legal documents); but the designs of the *New College* were so grand, and the principal buildings upon the whole so much superior to those which preceded them, that the collegiate system may be said to be completely established by the formation of this society, which served as a model, more or less, to subsequent Founders of Colleges, both here and at Cambridge."

The Founder of New College was a notable man of his age, "everything was done by him, and nothing was done without him," says Froissart. He was born at Wykeham (now Wickham), Hants, 1324, receiving his education at Winchester School. The surname of his family is stated by some authorities to have been Longe, but he preferred to adopt the name of his native village. Wykeham's genius being great, his knowledge extensive, and his judgment sound, he speedily attained distinction, gaining successive emoluments from Edward III., becoming Chief Warden and Surveyor of the principal royal Castles, Manors, and Parks, with full powers to repair and rebuild (if necessary). In October, 1356, he was appointed directing architect of Windsor Castle, at a retaining-fee of one shilling a day; and when on journeys, two shillings. The scarcity of labour being great, in addition to his other duties, he was ordered to *impress* masons and other necessary workmen at certain fixed wages. Windsor Castle was finished 1374. Fuller, in his "*Church*

History," quaintly remarks of Wykeham, "Now as Solomon, when about to build his house at Milo, seeing Jeroboam to be an industrious man, made him master of his fabric, so Edward III., discovering a like sufficiency in this great clerk, employed him in all his stately structures. Witness this motto at Windsor Castle: 'This made William of Wykeham.'" Wykeham entered holy orders; and, on the death of William de Edyngton, Bishop of Winchester, 1366, became his successor. Consecrated October 10, 1366, by Simon Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury. Edyngton had commenced the rebuilding of Winchester Cathedral a short period before his death, and Wykeham completed the building. Richard II. made him Lord High Chancellor of England. The peace of the kingdom was subsequently disturbed by the frequent quarrels between the royal brothers, Edward the Black Prince and John o'Gaunt. Wykeham upheld the Black Prince; and, as one or the other of the brothers made a successful stroke in court intrigue, so the Bishop rose and fell in favour. Tired of the unsatisfactory nature of such a life, he resigned the Chancellorship, and retired from active life until the death of Edward, 1376. Wykeham was afterwards impeached for illegal conduct in the performance of his many duties, and deprived of his revenues, being forbidden to come within twenty miles of the Court. After the King's death, Wykeham was pardoned, but mulcted in a penalty—having to equip three ships of war and provide three hundred trained soldiers. He rapidly rose again in position, and regained nearly all his former revenues. Wykeham died September 23, 1404, aged eighty, and was interred in Winchester Cathedral, in a chantry constructed at his expense, bearing the following inscription (in black letter):—

"Here, overthrown by Death, lies William, surnamed Wykeham;
He was Bishop of this Church, which he repaired;
He was unbounded in his hospitality, as rich and poor alike can prove;
He was an able politician, and a Councillor of State.
By the Colleges which he founded his piety is made known:
The first of which was at Oxford, and the second at Winchester.
You who behold this tomb cease not to pray
That for such great merits he may enjoy everlasting life."

Before proceeding to inspect the College buildings, a selection from the archives of the foundation of notable men who have studied within its walls will interest visitors:—

Dr. William of Wykeham, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1366, Founder of New College.
Dr. Henry Chichele, Abp. of Canterbury, 1414;
Founder of St. Bernard and All Souls' Colls.
Dr. Henry Deane, Abp. of Canterbury, 1501.
Dr. William Warham, Abp. of Canterbury, 1504.
Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1548.
Dr. Cranleigh, Archbishop of Dublin, 1396
Dr. Hugh Inge, Archbishop of Dublin, 1521.
Dr. T. Beckington, Bp. of Bath and Wells, 1443.
Dr. Richard Mayhew, Bishop of Hereford, 1480.
Dr. Thomas Jane, Bishop of Norwich, 1498.
Dr. R. Sherbourne, Bishop of St. David's, 1505.
Dr. T. Wellys, Suffragan Bp. of Canterbury, 1510.
Dr. John Young, Bp. of Gallipoli, Thrace, 1517.
Dr. William Knight, Bp. of Bath and Wells, 1541.
Dr. John Holyman, Bishop of Bristol, 1554.
Dr. John Whyte, Bishop of Lincoln, 1554.
Dr. James Turbervyle, Bishop of Exeter, 1555.
Dr. Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Worcester, 1566.
Dr. Alexander Hyde, Bishop of Salisbury, 1665.
Dr. Peter Gunning, first Bp. of Chichester, 1669.
Dr. William le Beaw, Bishop of Llandaff, 1679.
Dr. Francis Turner, Bishop of Rochester, 1683.

Dr. Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1684, author of Morning and Evening Hymns
Bishop Bisse, 1721. Bishop Tremmel, 1723.
Dr. Robert Louth, 21st Bishop of Oxford, 1766.
Bishops Lipscomb, Huntingford (1832), Bathurst (1837), and Shuttleworth (1842).
Archdeacon Philpot, burnt at Smithfield, 1555.
Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of University, 1648.
Lord Redesdale.
Sir William Erle, judge.
Venerable Lord Saye and Sele.
Canon Sidney Smith, clergyman and wit.
Rev. Dr. Holmes, collator of the Septuagint
Rev. Richard Haydock, the "sleeping preacher."
Rev. T. Lydiatt, astronomer and mathematician.
Rev. Augustus C. P. Hare.
Dr. Bruno Ryves, editor of earliest newspapers.
Thomas Neale, early University historian.
Dr. Crotch, celebrated music composer.
Thomas Stevens, the first Englishman who visited India.
William Grocyn, "a singular light of learning."
Thomas James, first Bodleian Librarian.
A. Ridding, well-known athlete.

Dr. Nicholas Saunders (New College), a rebel, perished from hunger, in Ireland, 1581.

The College entrance is not prepossessing—but the charm of the interior reverses exterior disappointment. Over the gateway are exquisite gems of the sculptor's art—statues of the Founder, the Virgin Mary, and the Angel Gabriel.

THE TOWER, built on one of the bastions of the ancient city wall, and intended for the double purpose of defence and a belfry, is an attractive feature. It is supposed that it formed the completion of Wykeham's work. It consists of four horizontal compartments, and is ascended by a winding staircase. The base is 6ft. thick. In the Civil War the Tower was fortified and occupied both by Royalists and Parliamentarians. A dark story is told of the days of Henry VIII., when certain Protestant members of the College were imprisoned within the Tower, and allowed to die of cold and starvation. In the Muniment Room in the Tower are preserved Wykeham's Mitre, Gloves, Ring, Sandals, a Letter of the Founder's (the only one known, apart from his signature), as well as a large collection of Plate and Jewels, including three ancient cups, with covers and three nuts set in silver, one of great antiquity, representing a vine running up the cup, hedged in with a rude paling of silver. Another (not so old) rests on small sculptured angels. The third is of the year 1660. There is a fine peal of ten Bells in the Belfry, although three only were placed at first, and consecrated with great ceremony October 19, 1400, by the Bishop of Dunkeld, Scotland. Several others were added at various periods. In 1869 the bells were taken down, repaired, and rehung, by Messrs. White (Appleton, Berks), the well-known bell-restorers and ringers. The following inscriptions are on the bells:—Treble, "Manners maketh man, A.R., 1712" (the initials refer to Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester, who cast the bell in that year); second bell, "Manners maketh man, W.W., A.R."; third bell, "Michael Darbie made me, W.W., 1655"; fourth bell, "Manners maketh man, W.W., A.R., 1703"; fifth bell, "Michael Darbie made me, W.W., 1655"; sixth bell, "Henry Knight, of Reading, made mee, 1672"; seventh bell, "Prosperity to New College, A.R., 1712"; eighth bell, "Michael Darbie made me, W.W., 1655"; ninth bell, "Manners maketh man, A.R., 1723"; Tenor, "Michael Darbie made me, W.W., 1655." There are several tablets on the walls in the Belfry, relating achievements of the ringers, that of Easter Monday, in the "Year of Waterloo," 1815, notifying that a peal of "Grandsire Quaters," 10,008, rung in 6 hours 42 min., by the "Oxford Cumberland Youths," being the greatest number ever rung in the University. Among noted bell-ringers of New College was the late Rev. Henry East Havergill, a musical clergyman, matriculated 1842. As Vicar of Caple, Northamptonshire, he played many parts—bell-ringer, organist, and preacher—chiming the bells for service, playing a voluntary on the organ, and proceeding to the desk, he read the lessons, returning to the organ to accompany the hymns and canticles, and finally entered the pulpit and preached. His musical abilities were fourfold—he built the organ for the Church with his own hands; played the trumpet; and once sang alto in Dr. Crotch's oratorio of "Palestine," playing double bass at the same time. Visitors should obtain permission to view the fine panorama of Oxford buildings from the summit of the Tower. Passing through the groined gateway, visitors enter

THE GREAT QUADRANGLE (168ft. by 129ft.), designed by Wykeham. The buildings were only two storeys in height when erected, the third storey being added in 1674. Turning to the left, and entering a small cloister, tourists proceed into the

ANTE-CHAPEL (8ft. by 36ft.), elegantly proportioned, supported by two beautiful staff-moulded pillars, and possessing also the *Original Painted Window*. The figures in the large West Window (seven compartments) were designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1777, and executed by Jervais. They represent the four Cardinal and three Christian virtues—*Temperance*, *Fortitude*, *Faith*, *Charity*, *Hope*, *Justice*, and *Prudence*. *Temperance*, moderate even in water, which she is pouring from a larger vessel into a smaller. *Fortitude*, a fine figure, replete with expression, her hand resting on a broken column, erect, though in fragments. *Faith*, firmly fixed on both feet, and bearing a cross. *Charity* occupies the central compartment, and is allegorised by a female figure, in the act of taking children to her shelter. The maternal attitude is beneficence itself, and the suppliant fondness of the children irresistably engaging. *Hope*, glancing towards heaven, and scarcely touching the earth through eagerness of anticipation. *Justice*, looking through the shade, which her own arm casts over her face. A steelyard is substituted for the usual accompaniment of scales, a more picturesque appendage, but detracting from the dignity of the allegory. *Prudence*, having on her right arm an arrow joined with a remora, the emblems of speed and obstruction. The original sketches for this window were sold in 1821, by Messrs. Christie, London, for £7,229 5s. One of these, "Charity," is in the University Galleries, St. Giles Street, in the Chambers-Hall Collection. Above the figures in the window is the "Nativity of Christ," a composition of thirteen figures and a group of quadrupeds. In the clouds an angel is contemplating the scene, and a scroll, with a Greek inscription, is thus translated—"Mysteries which the angels themselves desire to look into." In the second left-hand compartment are portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Jervais, as adoring shepherds. Visitors should notice the brasses of members of the foundation, including those of former Wardens—Thomas de Cranleigh (1389-95) in full pontificals, Archbishop of Dublin, died 1417; Richard Malford (1395-1403), Nicholas Osylbury (1435-53), Walter Hyll (1475-94), John Rede (1520-1), John Young (Bishop of Gallipoli, Turkey, 1517—Warden, 1521-6, laid down by him while living, but date of death never filled in); W. Fryth, civilian, 1420; W. Holmegh, 1434; P. Caermarden, 1446; T. Gascoigne, 1457; T. Flemmyng, 1472; W. Hautrive, 1481; H. Wrattlesley, 1486; W. Bailey, 1582; A. Aylworth, M.D., 1619, &c. Several of the most beautiful monuments and brasses were destroyed during the Civil War (1642-60). Those remaining were restored in 1802. From the Ante-Chapel, visitors pass into

THE CHAPEL (forming with the Ante-Chapel the shape of the letter T), acknowledged to be one of the best in the University. Brewer, the historian, says, "All that piety could dictate, or affection and taste effect, was done by Wykeham in regard to the ornaments of the interior of the Chapel." The Sacramental Plate was presented in 1602. The *alto-relievos* (by Westmacott) above the altar represent "The Salutation," "The Nativity," "The Descent from the Cross," "The Resurrection," and "The Ascension." The organ, of modern construction, and alike powerful and melodious, was built in 1875, by Mr. H. Willis, London. It possesses thirty-three stops, and nearly 3,000 pipes—the longest 16ft. The first organ was erected by Robert Dallam, Lincolnshire; and improved by Green and Byfield. The choir occupies a space of 100ft. by 35ft., having a height of 65ft. The magnificent *Illuminated Windows* form a special attraction to visitors, from their richness of colour and age. The windows on the south side are Flemish, supposed to have been executed by the pupils of Rubens. Repaired 1740, by William Price, and

purchased by the College. Those on the north side are by Peckett, York, painted 1765 and 1774, and represent (commencing from the entrance) :—

First Window (top)—Baruch, Micah, Daniel, Hosea ; (bottom)—Adam, Eve, Seth, Enoch. *Second Window* (top)—Amos, Joel, Obadiah, Jonah ; (bottom)—Methuselah, Noah, Abel, Isaac. *Third Window* (top)—Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Ezekiel ; (bottom)—Jacob, Judah, Moses, Aaron. *Fourth Window* (top)—James (minor), Thomas, Simon, Matthew ; (bottom)—John, Jesus, Mary, Peter. *Fifth Window* (top)—Philip, James (major), Andrew, Bartholomew ; (bottom)—Paul, Barnabas, Judas, Matthias.

The small lights in the window-heads retain the original painted glass (1386), adorned with curious figures of the various degrees in the angelic world—cherubim, archangels, and angels. At the east end of the Chapel is preserved, carefully enclosed in the wall, *Wykeham's Crozier*, nearly 7ft. high, formed of silver-gilt, embellished with Gothic ornaments of elaborate workmanship. Instead of the Holy Lamb, the figure of Wykeham, kneeling, is introduced. Bequeathed to the College by Wykeham. *Full Choral Service* is performed in the Chapel daily at five o'clock ; and it is open to visitors from two till four p.m. (no fee required). The interior of the edifice was restored (1878-80) at considerable expense. The *College Seals* (the earliest), some other records of nearly the same age, and a few old pictures of saints (removed from the Chapel), &c., are preserved in the College Audit Room. Returning into the Ante-Chapel, visitors proceed into

THE CLOISTERS (130ft. by 85ft.), erected, on completion of the College, on the sites of Mayden, More, Hamer, and Schelde Halls. Consecrated by Robert Calder, Bishop of Dunkeld, Scotland, October 19, 1400. The ribbed roof (formed of Spanish chestnut wood) is a curious specimen of ancient craftsmanship, resembling the bottom of a boat. The ancient High Altar (stone) and an old pulpit are also to be seen. The Cloisters were used as a store during the Civil War. There is a remarkable echo reverberating eight or nine times. Returning into the Quadrangle, visitors enter

THE HALL (adjoining the Chapel) by a flight of steps. It is the largest, with one exception (Christ Church), in Oxford, 79ft. by 33ft. ; height, 50ft. Originally erected 1386. Restored by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., 1866. The screen and wainscot, presented by Archbishop Warham (Canterbury, 1504) early in the sixteenth century, are capital examples of the linen panel. Above the screen is an excellent specimen of the Carracci school of painting, the "Adoration of the Shepherds," formerly in the Chapel, presented by Playdell Bouverie, Earl of Radnor. Around the Hall are portraits of William of Wykeham, Founder, 1404 ; Archbishop Chichele, Founder of All Souls', 1443 ; William of Waynflete, Founder of Magdalen, 1486 ; Archbishop Warham, 1532 ; Bishop Lake, 1626 ; Bishop Ken, 1684 ; Bishop Turner, 1691 ; Bishop Bisse, 1721 ; Bishop Trimnel, 1723 ; Bishop Louth, 1787 ; Bishop Lipscomb ; Bishop Huntingford, 1832 ; Bishop Bathurst, 1837 ; Bishop Shuttleworth, 1842 ; Rev. Sidney Smith, 1843 ; Archbishop Howley, 1848 ; Sir William Erle, the Judge ; Dr. Martin Wall ; and Messrs. John and Philip Duncan, Fellows of the College, and extensive donors to the Radcliffe Library and Ashmolean Museum. The windows and wainscot are decorated with the arms of the Founder and benefactors. In the head of each is a small half-length figure representing Edward III., Richard II., Henry VI., Victoria, William of Wykeham, Archbishop Chichele, and Bishop Waynflete. The windows themselves, though nominally belonging to the Perpendicular style, are very different in character from the ordinary works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries classed under the same name, and for boldness, simplicity,

and elegance compare favourably with the works of any period of architecture. The illuminated glass for the windows was supplied by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. In the spandrels of the roof are emblazoned the coats of arms (beautifully carved) of the Bishops of Winchester, visitors of the College since the foundation. The whole of the carving, admirably executed by Mr. Chapman, Oxford, is cut in the solid wood, and finished with great care. The greater proportion of the timber (English oak) was felled in the College woods. It included nine great beams, 36ft. long. The largest of them, holding the post of honour in the centre of the roof, reigned for many a year as the "King Oak" in the woods of Great Horwood, Bucks. The Hall is lighted by ten handsome gas brackets. The cost of restoration was above £6,000. The Warden's Chair (presented by Mr. Scott) is made from wood grown at Port Jackson, Botany Bay, New South Wales. On August 29, 1605, James I. and his consort, the Prince of Wales, and a considerable number of the nobility dined in the Hall, a sumptuous banquet being provided.

THE MONUMENT TOWER, THE KITCHEN, AND BURSARY remain nearly in their original state. The large fireplaces and open timber roof of the Kitchen are noteworthy features. There is a curious rebus in the Bursary window; a very old painting of a bird, known as the "pewit" (pay-it), and in old English characters over it, "Redde quod debes." The books of the Hall and Kitchen Stewards are replete with curious entries of our ancestors' customs, for instance—in 1402, "Father Quarley and the Warden's cook dined with the Fellows," and "On Sunday, W. Brown, the stonemason, dined with the Fellows," &c. The rise of Thomas Beckington from the position of lowest scholar in the College to those of Dean of Arches and Bishop of Bath and Wells (1443) has been traced from the above books. Beckington was a large benefactor to Lincoln College—a rebus on his name being yet observable on the walls of that College: a *beacon* and a *tun*.

THE LIBRARY (70ft. by 22ft.) consists of two elegant apartments, over the archway separating the ancient and modern portions of the College. Among the treasures is an unique and complete copy of the *Aldine Aristotle* (five volumes), 1495-8, on vellum—the first volume not known elsewhere; also a large quantity of valuable MSS., coins, &c. About one hundred volumes of books were presented by Bishop Rede, Chichester, Founder of Merton Library. In 1675 Dr. Woodward bequeathed five hundred folio volumes, besides an annual sum for additions, &c.

THE GARDEN QUADRANGLE was commenced 1682, finished 1684. The first stone of this portion of the College was laid by Henry Beeston, LL.D., Master of Winchester School, subsequently Warden of the College (1679-1701). The Founder's motto, "Manners makyeth man," appears over the elegant iron gates leading from this Court. The iron palisading is 130ft. in length. From the Quadrangle, visitors proceed into

THE GARDENS attached to the College. They are charmingly retired, presenting pleasing views of some of the buildings of the University. On the south is the tower of St. Peter-in-the-East Church, one of the oldest ecclesiastical edifices in the City. Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American, author of the "Scarlet Letter," &c., was enchanted with these Gardens, and speaks of them in "English Notes," a posthumous work, edited by his widow—"The Gardens of New College are indescribably beautiful—lawns of the richest green and softest velvet grass, shadowed over by ancient trees, which have been nursed and tended with such care, and so sheltered from rude winds that certainly they must have been the happiest of all trees. Such a sweet, sacred, stately seclusion, so long ago as this has been, and I hope will continue to be,

cannot exist anywhere else." At the south end is an *Ionic Temple* brought from Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, near Edgeware, Middlesex. On the north and east sides of the Gardens are the

OLD CITY WALLS AND BASTIONS, battered by marks of Cromwell's artillery. An original document is preserved among the muniments of the City, the agreement made by Wykeham with the City authorities, at the foundation of the College, by which the institution was bound to keep the walls in good repair for ever. The bastions, with their loopholes for arrows, commanded the postern-gate. A fine view of the Tower and the Walls may be obtained from the "Slip," a piece of ground on the north side of the College, entered from the Gardens. Opposite the Old Walls are the

NEW BUILDINGS, erected 1872-5, four storeys high (75ft.) from designs by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., affording accommodation for thirty-six students and two Fellows. Erected by Messrs. Jackson and Shaw, Westminster, London. Cost, £20,000. Frontage (Holywell Street) 273ft. The interior side of the buildings will be extended into a third Quadrangle. New College had some *Peculiar Customs*, now honoured in the breach, including :—

Dinner Call.—The members were assembled together at meal time, one and seven o'clock daily, by a chorister, sent from the Chapel door to the Garden gate, crying, "A manger tous seigneurs," which was afterwards curiously corrupted into "Eat-mancheat-toast-seni-oat."

Carol Singing and Mirabilia Mundi on extraordinary occasions. The Mirabilia were metrical accounts of the wonders, partly true and partly fabulous, seen by crusaders in the eastern countries. One of these accounts is preserved in the Bodleian Library, a vellum MS., richly decorated with paintings.

In November, 1868, one of the undergraduates rendered himself unpopular to his fellow-students. In return, they broke the windows of his rooms ; and, refusing to give up the names of the principal aggressors, the whole of the undergraduates were put under the *peine forte et dure* of "rustication"—exiled for the term—a course of action which called forth severe comment from the public press. Among noted men of New College was Thomas Stevens, the first-known Englishman who visited India. He proceeded to Goa (1579), in the Portuguese service ; and the publication of his travels excited profound interest, which led to the determination of the English of that enterprising and heroic age to participate in the wealth of "Ormuz and of Ind." Queen Elizabeth sent a Mr. Fitch (1583) with a letter to Akbar ; and on December 31, 1600, the British East India Company was incorporated. In 1608 Captain Thomas Hawkins arrived at Surat, with a letter from James I. to Jehanghir, which was favourably received. Sir Henry Middleton visited India in 1609. The second Company was formed in 1698, and the two were united by William III., 1702. Thus that immense territory—the Empire of India—was brought into notice by an Oxford student. The family of the Riddings were remarkable for their peculiarities. Mr. A. Ridding, Fellow of New College, died October, 1876. His father and three brothers were all Fellows of Colleges at the same time. Mr. Ridding, senior, Incumbent of Andover, Fellow of Winchester ; his eldest son, Fellow of Magdalen ; his second and third sons, Fellows of New College ; and his youngest son, the Head Master of Winchester and Fellow of Exeter College. All four were ambidexterous, and could use their left hands as well as their right ; all four were great cricketers, the second quality being no doubt due in great measure to the first. They once played for the Gentlemen, who beat the famous Players, when these numbered Lillywhite, and other names scarcely less distinguished. Mr. A. Ridding died of heart disease, caused by over athleticism. Leaving New College by the gateway of the New Buildings, Holywell Street, and proceeding up the thoroughfare, the

Music Room is reached. Built especially for concerts and musical soirees given by members of the University. Designed by Dr. Camplin, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall. Cost, £1,263. Opened, 1748. It is now private property, and used for miscellaneous entertainments and meetings. Reaching the western outlet of Holywell Street, visitors turn to the right-hand, by the King's Arms Hotel, and passing a short distance up Park Street, arrive at

Wadham College (see pp. 52, 56, and 100), erected on the site of the Monastery of Austen (or Augustine) Friars, who settled in England 1251. Bederic de Bury, a Provincial of the Oxford brotherhood, was greatly admired for the eloquence of his preaching in the fourteenth century. The College was founded July 31, 1610 (opened April 20, 1613), by the desire of Nicholas Wadham, Esq., died October 20, 1609. Matthew Paris relates that the Tomb of Robert Flower "abundantly casts forth a medicinal oyle, which possibly might be the dissolving of some gums used about his body; and other natural causes may be assigned thereof. For mine own eyes have beheld in the fair Church of Ilminster, in Somersetshire, the beautiful Tomb of Nicholas Wadham, of Myresfield, Esquire, and Dorothy his wife, out of which in summer sweats forth an unctuous moisture with a fragrant smell (which possibly an active fancy might make sovereign for some uses), being nothing else than some bituminous matter (as by the colour and scent doth appear) used by the marbler in joyning the chinks of the stones." The foundation of Wadham was for a Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks, since slightly modified. Income (University Commissioners' Report), £10,973 11s. 2d.; Tuition-fund, £1,278 8s.; Expenditure, £10,716 8s. Warden's income, £1,616 17s. 6d.; Fellows (14), £3,778 2s. 4d. (£280 each, with room rent); Tutorships, £288 17s. 6d. The College holds advowsons of fourteen benefices; annual value, £6,428 10s. Undergraduates (1878), 57; Members on books, 305. The whole of the timber of which the College was built was grown at Cumnor, in the woods belonging to the Earl of Abingdon, though the title of Abingdon was not then in existence, the title being at that time Lord Norreys. In the College-books were several entries similar to the following:—"Paid my Lord Norris for 100 oaks, £100." Among noted Wadhamites may be cited:—

Dr. George Browne, Archbishop of Dublin, 1535.
Dr. Edmund Butler, Archbishop of Cashel, 1527.
Dr. Miles Baron, Bp. of Ossory, Ireland, 1527.
Dr. Walter Wellesley, Bishop of Kildare, 1631.
Dr. John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, 1648.
Dr. Nicholas Monke, Bishop of Hereford, 1660.
Dr. John Gauden, Bishop of Exeter, 1660.
Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Exeter, 1662.
Dr. Walter Blandford, 10th Bp. of Oxford, 1665.
Dr. Thomas Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, 1684.
Dr. Samuel Parker, 14th Bishop of Oxford, 1687.
Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Bishop of Bristol, 1688.
Dr. Thomas Miles, Bishop of Waterford, 1707.
Dr. William Baker, Bishop of Norwich, 1727.
Dr. Samuel Lisle, Bishop of Norwich, 1748.
Dr. Richard Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, 1781.
Dr. John Parsons, Bp. of Peterborough, 1813.
Dr. John Medley, Bishop of Fredericton, 1849.

Dr. Edward W. Tufnell, Bp. of Brisbane, 1859.
Wilmot, Earl of Rochester
Lord Westbury (Richard Bethell), Judge.
Sir John Platt, Lord Chief Justice, 1724.
Sir Joseph Arnould, Chief Justice of Bombay.
Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's.
Admiral Blake, 1649.
Dr. Trapp, first Professor of Poetry.
Dr. Humphrey Hody, Professor of Greek, 1698.
Rev. Dr. Kennicott, orientalist (Oxonian).
John Richardson, Persian lexicographer.
Thomas Costard, famed linguist.
Floyer Sydenham, translator of "Plato."
Thomas Creech, translator of "Lucretius."
Dr. Wilkins, founder of Royal Society.
Harris, the "Philosopher of Salisbury."
Rev. Thomas Hastings, centenarian.
Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, St. Alban's, London.

The front of Wadham College, with its noble-proportioned tower, will attract the notice of visitors, who pass into

THE QUADRANGLE, 130ft. square, on the east of which stands

THE HALL (facing the gateway), restored 1823 and 1873. Over the entrance is a statue of King James I. in his robes, with the royal arms above. On the right is Nicholas Wadham (Founder), in armour, holding a model of

the College in his right hand, and on the left Dorothy, his wife. The inscription relates briefly the foundation of the College. Area of the Hall, 83ft. by 35ft.; height, 37ft. The open-timber roof and the ancient oak screen will delight antiquaries. Several portraits adorn the walls, including:—James I., by Paul Van Somers (in "civil suit," exceedingly rare in his portraits), William III., George I.; Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham; Lords Lovelace, Windham, and Wynford; Bishops Spratt, Blandford, Lisle, Ironside, Medley, Wright, Baker, and Wilkins; Lord Chief Justice Pratt; Sir Christopher Wren; Admiral Blake, and several of the former Wardens and noted members of the foundation. The large south and oriel windows contain some excellent illuminated glass. The splendid chandeliers, from Westminster Hall, were presented (1824) by Dr. William Tournay (Warden, 1806-31). By the entrance is a statue of Lord Chancellor Westbury (a member of the foundation), by Woolney. On the north of the Hall is

THE CHAPEL, spacious and well-proportioned, with a noble Ante-Chapel, at right angles with the choir. The painted glass in the fine east window was the first work in England of Bernard Van Linge, 1621. Cost £114. Presented to the College by Sir John Strangeways. In the upper compartments are the principal Old Testament types of our Saviour; in the lower ones, the New Testament ante-types. In the five windows on the north side are representations of the Prophets, and in those of the south our Saviour and His Apostles. The marble floor was laid down in 1677, at the expense of the Fellow-commoners. The communion-plate dates from 1613, and the brass Lectern from 1691, the latter presented by Sir Thomas Lear, of Lindridge, Devon. In 1832-3, the Chapel was repaired at considerable expense; and also newly roofed in an earlier style by Mr. Blore, the design copied from a fragment in Crosby Hall. A splendidly wrought stone screen was erected at the altar-end, in accordance with the general character of the building, and the stalls were completely renovated. At the back of the communion table, and on the north and south sides of the east end of the Chapel, had existed immediately before the restoration, a set of curious paintings upon cloth, extending from the sill of the window to the ground, which had been put up in the same manner as tapestries in other buildings. It was of very thick cloth, and decorated in most peculiar style by Isaac Fuller, who died 1672. He formed his designs with brown and white crayons, and set them in the cloth by passing a hot iron over it. The subjects represented on the cloth were the "Supper of our Lord," "Melchisedec Blessing Abraham," and the "Gathering of Manna in the Desert." The cloth, which had been in its place above one hundred years, became worm-eaten, and could not be restored.

THE ANTE-CHAPEL contains several monuments of past Wardens and Fellows, including the fine tomb of Sir John Portman, Bart., 1624. In 1838 two splendid illuminated windows were added, by Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury, from designs by Mr. John Bridges, Oxford. The figures are—King David, King Solomon, the Prophet Elijah, St. John-the-Baptist, St. Mark, and St. Luke. The figures are surmounted by canopies of exquisite delicacy of ornament, and stand on pedestals, on the front of which are the armorial bearings of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, visitors of the College. Two additional windows, by the same artists, have been added since, the figures being—Abraham, Moses, Aaron, Joshua, Gideon, and Samuel. They are surmounted with canopies, under which are various armorial bearings. On the election of Warden William Baker, 1719, it is said one of the Fellows was bribed with £50, whilst at prayers in Chapel, so that the unpopular candidate might be returned. A stinging epigram was the result:—

"One hand and eye erect, were closed, engaged
In prayer, and holy war with Heaven waged ;
The other eye obliquely viewed the gold,
Which into t'other hand was slyly told.
What ! bribed within the consecrated walls !
Strange magic power of gold ! to hush the calls
Of sacred promises, dissolve the ties
Of oaths ! Was this thy morning-sacrifice ?

Transcendant knave ! Who could have closer
trod
Thy friend Iscariot's steps, who sold his God !
Transcript of Judas ! Go refund thy pelf ;
Then, like thy great exemplar, hang thyself ;
For while thou livest the world will be surprised
To meet a walking hell epitomised."

The clock on the exterior of the Chapel was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the celebrated architect of St. Paul's Cathedral and fifty other London Churches. Cost of St. Paul's, £736,752 2s. 3½d. Wren entered Wadham College, 1647 ; took B.A. degree, March 18, 1650 ; M.A., December 11, 1653. He was elected Fellow of All Souls' College and Savilian Professor of Astronomy. Died 1723. Buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. An epitaph (Latin) over the entrance to the choir, thus hands his fame down to posterity :—

"Underneath is buried Sir Christopher Wren, the builder of this Church and City, who lived about ninety years, not to himself, but to the public good. Reader ! if thou seekest his monument, look around. He died February 25, 1723, in the 91st year of his age."

THE COMMON ROOM, over the Buttery, between the Chapel and the Hall, contains an excellent portrait of Mother Alice George, painted by Sonmans, 1690. John Locke gives the name as Alice, but the name on the portrait is Mary. Wood describes her as "a very ancient dame, living in Black Boy Lane, which leads from the north end of St. Giles to "Rats and Mice Hill" (near the spot on which Keble College stands). The perfect use of all her faculties at the age of 120 years occasioned a great resort of company to her house. It was her custom to thread a very fine needle without the help of spectacles, and to present it to her guests, who, in return, gave her some small gratuity towards her support." Alice George (*nee* Guies) was born at Droitwich, Worcestershire, on All Saints' Day, 1572. She married Thomas George, at St. Mary Magdalen Church, 1602. She removed to St. Peter-le-Bailey parish. The cause of her death was an accidental fall down-stairs, July 12, 1691. There is also a portrait of Dr. Wilkins, Warden, afterwards Bishop of Chester, who founded the Royal Society at Wadham (in the rooms of Richard Boyle, the Christian philosopher), 1652. The rooms are over the gateway, and therein the meetings of the Society were held for seven years (1652-9). Dr. Wilkins was appointed Warden of Wadham, 1648, and Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1659. In 1656 he married the sister of Oliver Cromwell, and widow of Dr. French. The Wardens of this foundation were not allowed to marry, but special grant was obtained from the Protector, at that time Chancellor of the University, to allow an indulgence to Dr. Wilkins. An Act of Parliament passed since enables the Wardens to marry. A valuable painting of "Christ Healing the Sick at the Pool of Bethesda," on panel, by Dirk Van Dalen (1647), presented by John Poynder, Esq., is likewise in the Common Room.

THE LIBRARY (53ft. by 30ft.) is an additional wing over the Kitchen, corresponding with the Chapel on the opposite side, with which it is connected by a cloister. It possesses several curiosities of early typographic art, a quantity of MSS., prints, &c. Warner's "Shaksperian Collection," comprising every edition (including four of the early folios) and every piece in illustration of the works of the bard which the collector could procure. Lloyd's "Geographical Dictionary," published 1670, is preserved. The author was a member of the College. There is also a fine collection of early Italian books, amongst which is a beautiful copy of the Aldine edition of Petrarch ; a rich collection of Spanish works, and a very rare Anglo-Saxon manuscript of the Evangelists, dating from the tenth century, curiously illuminated in the style

of the celebrated MSS. of Cædmon and the Benedictional of Ethelwold. The first books placed in the Library were those of Dr. Bisse (Magdalen College), Sub-Dean of Wells and Archdeacon of Taunton. They number two thousand, valued at £1,700. Dr. Bisse's portrait and some cabinet portraits of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham are in the Library.

THE GARDENS are prettily set out, and contain some noble cedars, cacti, &c. Their seclusion renders them a favourite retiring place of study.

Among the notable men of Wadham College may be mentioned a famed "Sea King," Admiral Robert Blake, born at Bridgwater, Somersetshire, 1598. He matriculated at St. Alban Hall, Oxford, in Lent Term, 1615, but was translated to Wadham in the following year. Obtained B.A. degree, February 10, 1617. Elected M.P. for Bridgwater, 1640. Nine years subsequently he was appointed Commander of the Fleet. Serving the Parliament right well, Blake soon showed that he was a master-spirit at sea, and after the King's death was sent in pursuit of the fiery Rupert, who had turned sea-rover, and preyed chiefly on English merchantmen, Rupert's "dash" being generally, either on sea or land, against the weakest point. Driving this piratical Prince before him through the Irish Seas, he blockaded him in Kingsale harbour, but Blake's force being insufficient, Rupert squeezed through, pressed by hunger and danger, and succeeded, with the loss of three ships, in gaining Portugal, and burning and destroying other small English ships in the Portuguese port. The King of Portugal—a friend to the King, and not to the Parliament of England—refused to permit Blake to enter the Tagus; and Blake thereon attacked certain Portuguese treasure ships outside, and sent twenty of them home laden with money, to console the London merchants for their losses. Finally he did attack, in spite of the King, and destroyed Rupert's piratical fleet in the harbour of Malaga; on January 7, 1651. For these services he was thanked by Parliament, made an "Admiral and General of the Fleet," and presented with the noble old office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In the same year he attacked and took the last strongholds of the Cavaliers, the Scilly Isles, the Isles of Man, Jersey, and Guernsey, and was again thanked by the House, and made a member of Parliament. In 1652 Blake, in expectation of a Dutch war, was made sole Admiral of the Fleet for nine months. He was of mature age and in poor health; the sea he loved, but sea-fare did not agree with him, and he suffered from dysentery and scurvy. When the great Dutch Admiral Van Tromp, a fine sailor, and as brave a man as ever trod a deck, came over to our shores with a fleet of forty-two ships, and publicly insulted our flag, Blake sailed out of Rye Harbour, Sussex, with only fifteen vessels, reinforced by eight others during the fight, and fell on him, meeting him vaunting his courage, of which he and his men had plenty, in Dover Straits. These two sea-dogs fought till night parted them, when Van Tromp found that he had better beat a retreat, leaving the bare honour of the day to the English and the red-cross flag he had insulted. The States disgraced Van Tromp and apologised, but Cromwell would not settle the matter in that way. Blake brought the difference home to the Dutch merchants, took their East India ships as they came up Channel, emptied it of Dutch men-of-war, and then dragged after his victorious keel twelve Dutch men-of-war and a fleet of one hundred herring-busses (a large sort of ship with wide hull and broad prow), which they had been sent to protect. Blake died (single) on board the ship "George," from scurvy, as it entered Plymouth Sound, Friday, August 17, 1657, aged 59. His body was disembowelled, and some part buried in Plymouth Church, the body being conveyed to Greenwich, where it laid in state, and on September 4 was

interred in the Chapel of Henry VII., Westminster Abbey. It rested there until September 12, 1661, when it was removed into St. Margaret's churchyard by the order of Charles II., he having fought on the side of the Parliamentarians. The following epitaph was carved on the gravestone :—

<p>Here lies a man made Spain and Holland shake, Made France to tremble, and the Turk to quake; Thus he tamed men ; but, if a lady stood In 's sight, it raised a palsy in his blood ; Cupid's antagonist, who, on his life,</p>	<p>Had fortune as familiar as a wife. A stiff, hard, iron soldier ; for he, It seems, had more of Mars than Mercury ; At sea he thundered, calmed each rising wave, And now he's dead, sent thundering to the grave.</p>
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Richard Bethel (Lord Chancellor Westbury), who applied to Bishop Wilberforce (Oxford) the terms of "eel-like, oily, and saponaceous," which resulted in the title of "Soapy Sam" being bestowed on the Bishop by *Punch*, was a member of Wadham College. The following burlesque-epitaph was written for Lord Westbury :—

"In memory of Richard Baron Westbury, Lord High Chancellor of England. He was an eminent Christian, an energetic and successful statesman, and a still more eminent and successful Judge. During his three years' tenure of office he abolished the time-honoured institution of the Insolvents' Court, the ancient mode of conveying land, and the Eternity of Punishment. Towards the close of his earthly career, in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, he dismissed Hell with costs, and took away from the orthodox members of the Church of England their last hope of everlasting damnation."

Leaving Wadham College and its interesting associations, visitors return into Broad Street, and passing by the Clarendon Building, &c., arrive at the Broad Street front of

EXETER COLLEGE. This portion of the College, with its noble gate-way tower, was erected 1855-8, near the site of St. Stephen's Hall, from designs by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., on the spot absorbed by the extension in 1832, by Mr. Underwood, adjoining the Ashmolean Museum. This part was once tenanted by German students. Proceeding into Turl Street (so-named from the Turl—a corruption of Thorold, or Postern-gate in the City Walls, formerly here, destroyed June 3, 1722), visitors arrive at the principal entrance to the College. Exeter College was originally established in 1314—the year in which the Battle of Bannockburn was fought—and named Stapledon Hall, after its Founder Walter de Stapledon (or Stapleton), Bishop of Exeter, Chaplain to the Pope, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Secretary of State to Edward II. Stapledon was born at Amery, near Bideford, Devonshire, receiving his education at Oxford. In 1307 he was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, an event celebrated by lavish expenditure and hospitality ; and two years subsequently he accompanied Queen Isabella to France. Whilst there he discovered the treachery of the Queen and those with whom she was implicated, and returned with haste to England to inform the King, that he might be prepared for any contingency. Edward immediately proceeded into Wales, deputing to Stapledon the custody of the City of London. The fate of the King is detailed on p. 23, and Stapledon's end was of no less tragical character. Returning to his palace in the Strand, London, from an excursion, he was dragged from his horse, near the north door of St. Paul's Cathedral, and, with his brother (Sir Richard Stapledon) and two servants, slain on the spot. His body was thrown into an obscure cemetery near Pye Corner, but afterwards concealed beneath a heap of sand behind his residence. Six months after, Isabella and her son, regretting the outrage, caused his body to be interred with pomp on the north side of the altar in Exeter Cathedral. Three years after the tragedy his murderers were condemned and executed. Stapledon Hall stood on the site of Hertford College, which was conveyed to Stapledon, by John De Ducklington, in 1312. Arthur Hall (adjoining) was also obtained by the Founder, who succeeded in

procuring a royal license from the King for twelve scholars. On October 6, 1315, the society was removed to St. Stephen's Hall (on the site of the Broad Street front). In 1404 Dr. Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter (1395) reformed the statutes, and became almost a second founder, changing the name to Exeter Hall. Sir William Petre—of Tor Bryan, Devonshire, and Secretary of State and Privy Councillor to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth—may be also designated a third founder, for he also reformed the foundation in 1566, as a body politic and corporate, adding eight Fellowships. Charles I. annexed a Fellowship in 1636 for the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey. Above £50,000 have been expended in improving the College within the last twenty years.

Income of College (University Commissioners' Report), £14,538 16s.; expenditure, £14,128 3s. 8d. Rector's income (including Kidlington Vicarage—"a house of refuge for the whole society in case of plague"), £1,344 14s. 7d.; Fifteen Fellows, £4,197 19s. 4d. (resident, £290; non-resident, £255 each); Tutorships, from £300 to £400 per annum; value of lands (annually 2,209 acres), £4,009 1s. 8d.; House property, £226; tithe-rent charges, £806 2s. 10d.; Tuition-fund, £2,978 19s.; Caution-money, £8,871 3s. 4d. The foundation has the patronage of thirteen benefices, annual value, £5,782 14s. 8d. Undergraduates (1878), 169; members on books, 739.

Among the noted students of Exeter College may be mentioned:—

W. Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1381.
Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, 1449.
N. Marsh, Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland, 1690.
William Bede, Bishop of Chichester, 1369.
Richard Courtenay, Bishop of Norwich, 1413.
Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Winchester, 1437.
Walter le Hert, Bishop of Norwich, 1446.
John Arundel, Bishop of Chichester, 1458.
John Hales, Bishop of Lichfield, 1459.
Edmund Audley, Bishop of Rochester, 1480.
John Arundel, Bishop of Exeter, 1502.
J. Chardon, Bishop of Down and Connor, 1596.
Louis Bailey, Bishop of Bangor, 1616.
Thomas Winniff, Bishop of Lincoln, 1631.
John Prideaux, Bishop of Worcester, 1641.
George Hall, Bishop of Chester, 1662.
Thomas Rundle, Bishop of Derry, 1734.
John Conybeare, Bishop of Bristol, 1751.
William Piercy Austin, Bishop of Guiana, 1841.
David Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land.
Dr. Fulford, Bishop of Montreal.
A. R. P. Venables, Bishop of Nassau, 1868.
William Jacobson, Bishop of Chester, 1865.
Richard Milman, Bishop of Calcutta, 1867.

W. H. Sterling, Bishop of Falkland Islands, 1870.
J. F. Mackarness, 31st Bishop of Oxford, 1870.
John de Trevisa, Wicliff's coadjutor.
Sir Charles Lyell, eminent geologist, 1816.
Upton, early Shakesperian editor.
Rev. Alex. Dyce, Shakesperian commentator.
Dr. Kennicott, Hebraist, native of Oxford, b. 1783.
Samuel Wesley, Rector of Epworth.
Professor John Frederick Denison Maurice.
Col. J. W. Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman."
Sir John Elliot, James 1st's Vice-Admiral.
Rev. H. Sydenham, "silver-tongued preacher."
Rev. Father Dalgairns, Brompton Oratory.
John Anstias, herald and antiquary.
Right Hon. Sir James L. K. Bruce.
Sir John T. Coleridge.
Chief Justice Norman, murdered in Calcutta, 1871.
James Anthony Froude, historian.
Rev. Francis C. Hingeston, historian.
Quick ecclesiastical historian.
Dr. Walker, historian of the clergy.
John D. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall.
J. Walter, third proprietor of *Times* newspaper.
Charles Du Cane, Governor of Tasmania.

The front part of the College is 220ft. in extent, forming a striking feature in architecture, renewed in Bath Stone, 1833. The entrance gateway has been thrice rebuilt—1595, 1703, 1834. The principal Quadrangle forms a parallelogram—area, 635ft.

THE HALL (on the right), a noble room, was rebuilt in 1818, towards the expense of which Sir John Acland gave £800. Restored 1848 and 1872. The high-pitched timber roof is notable for its curious reticulated design. Several portraits adorn the walls, including the Founder, whole-length, painted and presented by the late William Peters, Esq., B.C.L., of the College, 1788, the drapery and costume, according to Dr. Ingram, copied from a French print of Bossuet, the celebrated ingenuous Bishop of Meaux; an older portrait of the Founder, half-length; Dr. Prideaux, Rector, 1612, Bishop of Worcester, 1641; Dr. Hakewill, Rector, 1642; Charles I.; Sir

William Petre, 1671; Sir John Periam; Selden, the antiquarian; Dr. Kennicott, Canon of Christ Church, and Radcliffe Librarian, a native of Oxford, born September 18, 1783, elected to a Fellowship when B.A. of Wadham College; Dr. Narcissus Marsh, successively Archbishop of Dublin and Armagh, deceased 1713; Dr. Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, deceased 1768; Sir John Acland; Luke Milbourn, M.A., deceased 1720; Lady Elizabeth Shiers, a benefactress, deceased 1700; the Earl of Macclesfield, Right Hon. George Parker, D.C.L., 1797; Dr. George Hall, Bishop of Chester, deceased 1668; Dr. George Bull, Bishop of St. David's, deceased 1709; Attorney-General Noy, 1651; Dr. Hugh Shortrudge, Rector of Fetcham; Surrey, heir to Lady Shires, 1720; Dr. Thomas Bray, Rector, 1771, Canon of Windsor, deceased 1785; Dr. Webber, Rector, 1750; Dr. Thomas Stinton, Rector, 1785, Prebendary of St. Paul's, deceased 1797; Dr. Henry Richards, Rector, 1797, deceased 1807; Dr. John Collier Jones, Rector, 1819, deceased 1838; Queen Elizabeth (when young); the Earl of Shaftesbury; Lord Ducie; Justice Coleridge; Bishop Conybeare, Rector, 1730, Bishop of Bristol, deceased 1756; Sir William Morice, deceased 1796; Stephen Weston, F.R.S.; Dr. J. L. Richards, Rector, 1838, &c. Beneath the Hall is the

Crypt of St. Mildred's Church, an edifice standing formerly on the site, partially destroyed to make room for the College, 1437, and the remainder removed early in the reign of Henry VII., *circa* 1488.

THE CHAPEL (on the left) is a magnificent building, erected 1856-9, from designs by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. Cost of erection and decoration, about £20,000. Length, 91ft.; width, 30ft.; height to roof, 84ft.; to summit of vane, 150ft. Foundation-stone laid by Bishop Anderson (Rupert's Land), St. Andrew's-day, 1856. Consecrated October 18, 1859. Exeter College Chapel has been designated one of the best efforts of Sir G. G. Scott; and (externally) resembles the celebrated Sainte Chappelle, Paris. The interior is gorgeous. The arches at the apsidal termination of the edifice are filled in with enamelled glass mosaic. The centre arch has a representation of our Saviour, sitting with right hand lifted in blessing—the left hand holding the globe, surmounted by a cross. The figure is crowned, with nimbus round the head. The full-length figures of SS. Peter and Paul are on the right and left of Christ. St. Peter holds the keys of office—St. Paul, the sword of martyrdom. On the north side, the arches are filled in with figures of SS. Mark and Luke—the central arch bearing the Lamb, with passion-flowers, cross, spear, sponge, nails, and crown of thorns. The corresponding arch on the south side is occupied by a credence-table, upon the pedestal of which are carved the emblems of the Holy Sacrament (ears of wheat and clusters of grapes), supported on a slab of alabaster. The mosaic over the credence-table represents a pelican feeding her young with the blood of her breast, flowing from a self-inflicted wound. It is surrounded by similar emblems to those on the north-side. On each side are full-length figures of SS. Matthew and John. Extending immediately under the windows (along the arcade) is a band of twenty angels, with scrolls, inscribed "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus!" The figures stand out from a gorgeous gold ground, having beneath a border of gold, colour, and alabaster, inlaid with floriated crosses of Sienna and other marbles. It requires a very close inspection to discover the separate pieces of mosaic forming the harmonious whole. The work was designed by Signor Salviati, Venice, and executed by J. B. Philip, Chelsea, London. The mosaics were placed in position by Luigi Verona and another Latin artificer. Salviati was the first to reintroduce glass mosaic into Church restoration in England.

The superb hangings at the back of the double sedilia, by Mr. Tattersall, London, are extremely rich. The groundwork is a ribbed cloth of olive green, upon which are fixed, in the style known as *applique*, conventionalised floral devices of brilliant colours. Each hanging measures 7ft. in length by 4ft. in height, having an ornamental bordering. The altar-cloth, beautifully embroidered, on a ground of crimson damask silk, with lillies, passion-flowers, and other emblems, was executed chiefly by the ladies of the Sisterhood, Manor House, Holywell. The brazen eagle was presented by the Rev. John Vivian in 1637. On the south side are two memorial windows, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, London (1876), of fine workmanship, one presented by the Rev. H. F. Tozer, formerly a Fellow of the College, and his wife, in memory of a relative. The subjects are—"St. Paul's Conversion near Damascus," "St. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra," "St. Paul at Athens," "Magic Books burnt at Ephesus," "St. Paul and Elymas," and "St. Paul's Shipwreck on the Island of Melita." Beneath is a memorial brass, bearing the following inscription:—"In Honorem Dei et in Memoriam Consanguineorum nuper defunctorum hanc Vitream ornandam Curaverunt, H. F. Tozer, olim Socius et A. H. Tozer, uxor ejus. A.S. 1875." The other window is in memory of the Rev. W. Sewell, D.D., many years a Fellow of the College. The subjects are—"St. Michael and Archangels fighting the Devil," "Multitude of Saints with palms," "Christ coming in clouds with Angels," "St. John at Patmos," "Christ and the Seven Stars and Seven Golden Candlesticks," and "Christ as the Lamb slain." A memorial brass bears the following inscription:—"W. Sewell, S.T.P., hujus Coll. Socius, A.D. 1828-1874. Prof. Philos. Moralis, A.D., 1836-1841. Juvenibus instituendis per totam Vitam deditus in Christo obiit die 14 Nov. A.D. 1874." Besides the subjects mentioned, there are nine angels in one window, and six in the other, and the tracery is filled with geometrical and other ornaments. The magnificent east window was presented by the Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Phillpotts). The Chapel has been rebuilt thrice—1321-6, 1623, and 1856-9. Dr. John Hakewill, author of an extended work upon "Divine Providence," Fellow of the College, Archdeacon of Surrey, laid the first stone of the second Chapel, 1623, completed 1624. In every window was an inscription—"Domus mea, Domus Orationis" ("My House is a House of Prayer"); and "Primo Quæritæ regnum Dei" ("Seek ye first the kingdom of God").

THE ANTE-CHAPEL, 20ft. in length, forms the western bay. There are a few memorial brasses within it, including one of antique design to perpetuate the connection of Mr. William Peach Barnes (of Mossley Hall, Liverpool) as a commoner of the College. Mr. Barnes was drowned at Sandford, with his friend, Mr. Tapham Steel (of Wavertree, near Liverpool), June 14, 1877, the day after Commemoration. The brass was placed February, 1878. It was the handiwork of Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard, and Co., Wych Street, Strand, London. The cost was defrayed by the College and school friends of Mr. Barnes, and it bears the following inscription:—"Gulielmus Peach Barnes, annos xxi., natur obiit cum amico Iside prope Sandfordiam demersus in Media Encæniorum lætitia die xiv. mensis Junii, A.D., MDCCCLXXVII. Condiscipuli mortem ejus improvisam lugentes nec monumentum P.C."

The original entrance-gateway of the College, erected 1404, can be seen at the north-east corner of the Quadrangle—it was separated from the Old City Walls by a narrow thoroughfare only. It now forms part of the Rector's dwelling (built 1857), and also a portion of east side of New Quadrangle.

THE LIBRARY, in the Fellows' Garden, was erected 1856, from designs by Sir G. G. Scott, R. A. The previous Library was built 1699. On December

2, 1709, the room in which the Library was then deposited caught fire, the greater part of the books being consumed, the Bodleian Library (only twelve yards distant) being placed in great danger. Antony à Wood was of opinion that a Library was founded by Walter de Stapledon, but had no idea of its locality. Stapledon and Bishop Grandesson left books to the College in 1328. Simon de Bredon added some astronomical and mathematical works, 1372; and Bishop Rede, of Chichester, the Founder of Merton Library, gave £20, and twenty-five manuscripts (1374-1382) to be deposited therein, until a handsome Library was formed in 1383. In 1404 it was reconstructed and enlarged. The present room contains a portrait of the Rev. Joseph Sandford, B.D., represented with a book under his arm, supposed to be the first complete edition of the Hebrew Bible, printed at Soncino, Italy, circa 1488. The Library contains very many valuable books and manuscripts, including a copy of the Old Testament, in Hebrew, 1483; a Psalter of the reign of Henry VII., containing a written account of the Battle of Bosworth Field and the names of the family of Elizabeth of York; a volume of Polyglot Poems, addressed to the Royalists and Parliamentarians, consisting of English, German, Greek, Hebrew, Latin, and Welsh effusions. The *Compti* or Account-Rolls of this College, carefully preserved, are among the earliest in the University.

The large chestnut tree at the bottom of the Garden is called "Heber's Tree," because it directly overshadowed the rooms which Bishop Heber—the "gentle Reginald,"—used to occupy at Brasenose College. The Garden also contains a fig tree, known as "Dr. Kennicott's Fig Tree." Kennicott (being of a very peculiar mind) took a fancy to this tree. When the figs were ripe he had a label placed upon the tree, "Dr. Kennicott's Fig Tree," which an undergraduate altered to "A Fig for Dr. Kennicott." Hence its name.

Brief notices of two eminent "Exeter men" will suitably close a visit to the College. The career of Sir John Eliot, Vice-Admiral of the Western Ports of England, in the reign of James I., was extremely chequered. He matriculated at Exeter College, but passed from the foundation without taking his degree, consequently his name is omitted in Wood's "Athenæ Oxoniensis." Eliot was thoroughly reckless in his youthful days, for, in his fifteenth year, he maltreated a neighbour of his father's, named John Moyle, by thrusting his sword into his body, Moyle's only offence being that he had spoken to Eliot's father about his son's waywardness. After leaving College, Eliot proceeded to the Inns of Court to study the profession of the law, but soon left it for more plodding natures than he possessed. He was a thorough athlete, a firm walker, a sure shot, and an advocate of muscular force. Procuring a license to travel on the continent, he witnessed life in many varied phases. On his return, he succeeded to all his father's property, and became a virtual territorial king. Eliot was the heart-chained friend of Sir Walter Raleigh; and when Sir Walter was impeached for treason in 1603 Sir John's sympathies were with him. Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded in 1618, Eliot striving by all means to prevent the catastrophe. Sir John married the only child of Rhadagund Gedies, who resided near his patrimony—Port Eliot. He was elected to a seat in the House of Commons. Eliot formed one with Digges, Glanville, Pym, and Selden in drawing up the articles of impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham; and the speech he made on the occasion has been termed "the most eloquent denunciation in the English tongue." He portrayed Buckingham as Sejanus—speaking of his avarice, his lust, his pride, and his other evil qualities, calling him "a contemptible being." He closed with the words, "My Lords, I have done; you see the

man!" Charles I. was intolerant with passion. Eliot was arrested, with nine others, for their declaration against the right of the King to levy the tonnage and poundage tax. Eleven years were passed in the Tower of London as a prisoner, closely guarded, every indignity possible being heaped upon him. But, in spite of all persecution, he produced, whilst in prison, his "De Jure Magistratus," "Monarchy of Men," &c. At last, his noble spirit, faint and feeble, yielded to the revenge of his persecutors, and he died in the Bloody Tower, his body being buried in St. Peter's Church, London. The Rev. Samuel Wesley, Rector of Epworth, the father of those great "pioneers of evangelical truth"—John and Charles Wesley—was another noted man of Exeter College. Strange to say that, born when his father was a Nonconformist, and suffering with the father, because of some inconsistency in the private characters of the Nonconformist leaders with whom he mixed in London, he dissented from them, joined the Episcopalians, and became a zealous Churchman. At the time of his separation, he was in training for the Nonconformist ministry, and walked from London to Oxford, with only £2 16s. in his pocket, not enough for the College-fee, a sum of £3, which some friends raised for him, and which amount the College afterwards returned. He entered Exeter College, September 26, 1684. He was ordained, entered London with £10 in his pocket, as curate, became a naval chaplain, and distinguished himself by refusing to read James's obnoxious "Declaration," taking for his text the reply of Daniel—"Be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy gods, nor the golden image which thou hast set up." The revolution came, and Wesley wrote in its defence, dedicating his effusion to Queen Mary, consort of William III., and was rewarded with the living of Epworth, Lincolnshire. He engaged in an acrimonious controversy with Nonconformists; and the request that he would drop the dispute, from the friend by whose means he hoped for preferment, had a contrary effect to that intended. He writes, "I left my fortunes in God's hands, and resolved to act according to my conscience." He threw himself with undue zeal into election struggles, wrote letters, was charged with treason, lost his chaplaincy, and thrown into prison for debt. Wesley thus chronicles the adversity that beset a poor parson in the last century: "I had been thrown behind by a series of misfortunes. My parsonage was blown down ere I had recovered the taking of my living. My house, the great part of it, was burnt down about two years since. My flax, great part of my income, was wilfully burnt in the night. My income, sunk one-half by the low price of grain, and my credit ruined by the taking away of my chaplaincy of the regiment. I was brought to Lincoln Castle; and, about three weeks since, my very unkind people, thinking they had not done enough, have, in the night, stabbed my three cows, which were a great part of my family's existence. For which, God forgive them!" This letter brought in several subscriptions to his aid, and £20 was voted by the Justices in session. Hearne, the antiquary, notes, "There is a gathering in the University for Mr. Wesley, to the great mortification of the fanatics." He died in April, 1735, at Epworth, and was buried in the churchyard, the following inscription being placed on his tomb:—

"Here lyeth all that was mortal of Samuel Wesley, A.M. He was Rector of Epworth thirty-nine years: and departed this Life 26 of April, 1735, aged 72. As he lived so he died, in the true Catholick Faith of the Holy Trinity in Unity, and that Jesus Christ is God incarnate, and the only Saviour of mankind.—Acts iv. 12. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them.'—Rev. xiv. 13."

Immediately opposite Exeter College visitors will observe

Jesus College, the Cambrian foundation, established June 27, 1571, by Dr. Hugh Price (Ap Rice in Welsh), Treasurer of St. David's, who, it is

supposed, was educated at Ousey Abbey by his uncle, a monk of that foundation. The credit of founding the College was, however, taken by Queen Elizabeth; and Price, assured that his ideas would be favoured by royal countenance, gave way to the manly spirit of England's "Virgin Queen." Estates to the value of £160 per annum were conveyed to the foundation by Dr. Price, and allowed to accumulate to £700 before the buildings were commenced, to which Elizabeth gave timber from the forests of Shotover and Stow, and a portion of the College site. The Doctor petitioned the Queen that "she would be pleased to found a College in Oxford on which he might bestow his estates for the maintenance of certain scholars of Wales, to be trained up in good letters." Several ancient Halls stood formerly on the ground occupied by the College, two of which were named Whyte Hall and Elm Hall, and an elm tree in the College Garden (small in extent) marks the situation of the latter. Jesus College was rebuilt in 1621-67, and its revenues largely augmented by several munificent benefactors, including Dr. Griffith Lloyd, Sir Eubule Thelwall, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Thos. Rowney, Esq., Rev. Edmund Meyrick, &c. The south front, facing Market Street, was restored in 1853. The Turl Street front of the College was nearly rebuilt in 1856, from the designs of Messrs. J. C. and C. A. Buckler, Oxford, when the handsome tower-gateway was added. Other information respecting the College is given on pp. 48, 99, 101, 110, &c. The foundation consists of a Principal, thirteen Fellows, twenty Welsh and two Open Scholarships. There are also twenty-eight exhibitions attached. Income (University Commissioners' Report), £13,567 10s. 11d.; expenditure, £13,161 7s. 1d. Principal's income, £1,822 11s. 6d. (including the Rectories of Llandyssil and Clynog Vanv); Fellows (13), £3,765 12s. 1d. (about £290 each); Tutorships, £270 each; Scholars (22) and Exhibitioners (28), £2,778 17s. 8d. Twenty-one advowsons are attached. Undergraduates (1878), 53; Members on books, 225. The Earl of Pembroke is the College visitor. Among the eminent members who have added fame to the annals of the College have been:—

James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, 1595.

Richard Meredith, Bishop of Leighlin, 1589.

John Rider, Bishop of Killaloe, 1612.

Morgan Owlen, Bishop of Llandaff, 1638.

Thomas Howell, Bishop of Bristol, 1644.

Francis Davies, Bishop of Llandaff, 1697.

John Parry, Bishop of Ossory, 1673.

Humphrey Lloyd, Bishop of Bangor, 1673.

Benjamin Parry, Bishop of Ossory, 1677.

William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1680.

William Thomas, Bishop of St. David's, 1633.

William Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, 1633.

John Lloyd, Bishop of St. David's, 1688.

Humphry Humphreys, Bishop of Bangor, 1689.

John Evans, Bishop of Bangor, 1712.

John Wynne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1727.
Thomas Edward Wilkinson, Bishop of Zuzu-land, 1870.

Nash (royal architect to George IV.).

Rev. Dr. Corbet Hew, Dean of Jersey.

Rev. Dr. Coke, Wesley's mission coadjutor.

Rev. Vavasour Powell, Baptist leader.

Dr. James Bandinell, first Bampton Lecturer.

Edward Lloyd, Ashmolean Museum keeper.

David Powell, celebrated antiquary.

Rees Prichard, popular Welsh poet.

Sir Thomas Herbert, eminent traveller.

John Davies, Welsh lexicographer.

Sir William Williams, lawyer.

James Howell, author of "Family Letters."

Canon Jenkins, the "Colliers' Friend."

Passing through the entrance, visitors enter the first Quadrangle, 90ft. by 70ft. On the north side is

THE CHAPEL, consecrated May 28, 1621; enlarged, 1836; restored, 1864. Above the entrance is the inscription, "Ascendat oratio; descendat gratia" (May prayer ascend; may grace descend). The former altar-piece (now placed against the west wall), 10ft. by 7ft., represents "St. Michael Overcoming the Devil," a copy of the original in the Capuchin Convent of the Conception at Rome, by Guido. Presented by Viscount Bulkeley, 1773. The illuminated east window, by Hedgeland and Powell, was added 1856, in place of the old window (1636). The small groups of figures are separated by foliage, which gives the window a peculiar appearance. The subject is

Simon Forman (Magd. Coll.), a noted astrologer, died suddenly on River Thames, Sept., 1612.

"The Types and Ante-types of Christ," with the resurrections wrought by Him—the daughter of Jairus, the widow of Nain's son, and Lazarus. The fine sculptured reredos is also worthy of inspection. In the Chapel are the tombs of Dr. William Jones (an eminent Welsh antiquary, and Principal of the College, 1720-5), Dr. Jonathan Edwards (Principal, 1686-1712), Dr. Francis Mansell (Principal, 1620, 1630-48, and 1660-1), Dr. Henry Maurice (Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, 1691—died of apoplexy), Sir Eubule Thewall (Principal, 1621-30, and almost a second founder of the College), Sir Leoline Jenkins (Principal, 1661-73), Dr. Joseph Hoare (Principal, 1768-1802), Dr. Henry Foulkes (Principal, 1817-57), Sir Edward Stradling (a colonel in King's army, died June 21, 1644), &c. The unusual circumstances of Dr. Mansell being thrice Principal were caused by his resigning in favour of Sir Eubule Thelwall, in order that the liberality of Sir Eubule might be rewarded; and he again succeeded to the headship vacant by Thelwall's death, 1630. He held it until displaced by the Commonwealth in 1648; but was a second time replaced on the Restoration of Charles II. In 1661 he again resigned, in order that Sir Leoline Jenkins might succeed to the position. Dr. Mansell died May 3, 1679. The death of Dr. Hoare was caused by the bite of a cat. Placing his chair on the cat's tail, puss bit the doctor's leg—the wound did not heal, and he died after a few days' suffering. This produced the following epigram:—

"Poor Dr. Hoare! he is no more!

Bid the harp-strings of Cambria mourn;

The head of a house died the death of a mouse
And Tom must be hanged in return."

The epitaph on his tomb is the following (translated):—

"Here lies the accomplished Dr. Hoare,
Whose length of years was ninety-four;
His manners were the most polite,
His learning was as exquisite:
He was in Greek to all superior,

And in Latin to few inferior.
There lies not in our Mother Earth
A son of more intrinsic worth;
And at this time we hardly can
Find so learned, so good a man.

The service on Wednesday and Friday evenings in the Chapel is entirely in the Welsh language. Emerging from the Chapel, and crossing the Quadrangle, visitors enter

THE HALL, a spacious and lofty refectory, completed by Sir Eubule Thelwall, who, it is stated in records, "left nothing undone which might conduce to the good of the College." On the walls are several portraits, including Queen Elizabeth, Charles I. (1636, by Vandyck), Charles II., Sir Eubule Thelwall (when a child) and his mother, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Bishops Andrewes, Thomas (Worcester), Wynne (Bath and Wells and St. Asaph), and Westphaling (Hereford), Dr. Thomas Pardo (Principal, 1727-63), Nash (architect to George IV., by Sir T. Lawrence), Rev. Edmund Meyrick (Treasurer of St. David's), &c. From the Hall visitors proceed into

THE LIBRARY (the second), erected 1677, at the expense of Sir Leoline Jenkins. The first Library was built at the cost of Sir Eubule Thelwall, 1626, and taken down 1639. The turmoil of the Civil War prevented another building being erected until Sir Leoline Jenkins commenced the second Library. There are many valuable books and MSS. in the Library, including THE LLYFR COCH, OR RED BOOK OF HENGIST, commenced 1318, completed 1454, containing several ancient histories, romances, poems, &c., in the Welsh language, one having reference to the "Holy Grail" or "Sangrail," the sacred vessel which held the Paschal Lamb of the Last Supper. The Rev. Baring-Gould, in his "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages" (2nd Series, p. 351), traces the Legend to Druidic times, and thinks that the "Pheredur" in the "Red Book" is the origin of the "Perceval" of Chretien de Troyes, which differs somewhat from the "Morte d'Arthur."

The sacred vessel "Pheredur" was an heathen relic, and Pheredur was not Christian. Perceval and Pheredur are believed both to mean the same, i.e., "Companion of the Basin." Tennyson, in his "Sangreal," treats it as a cup, in the following lines :—

"The cup, the cup itself, from which the Lord
Drank at the last sad Supper, with His own.
This from the blessed land of Aromat—
After the day of darkness with the dead

Went wandering o'er Moriah—the good Saint,
Arimathean Joseph, journeying brought
To Glastonbury."

St. Joseph of Arimathea is traditionally said to have visited the house in which the Last Supper was held, and carried the vessel away, placing in it the blood which flowed from our Lord's wounds when he took His body from the cross. For forty-two years, when in prison, he was sustained by the Grail, and when liberated conveyed it to Britain. The word is probably derived from the old French or Celtic *grail*, Provencal *grazal*, old Latin *gradalis*, a kind of dish. In the Treasury at Genoa is a dish of green glass (long supposed to be of emerald), hexagonal, of two palms width, called the *Sacro Catino*, said to be the Paschal dish in question. It was brought from Cæsarea in 1101, and its workmanship is very fine. Visitors should also notice the Statutes of the Society, beautifully written on vellum, in the Italian style, with the head of each Statute in German text. The initial letters are most curiously illuminated. These were written by the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Shipston-on-Stour, a Fellow. The MSS. of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, the first Deistical writer, born 1581, died 1648, are worthy of inspection; and the Prayer to the Virgin, at one time used by Margaret of Anjou.

THE BURSARY contains a beautiful silver-gilt bowl, weighing 278oz. 17dwts.; height, 1ft.; girth, 5ft. 2in., and holding ten gallons. Presented 1732, by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. It bears the following inscription :— "Oxon, Coll. Jesu. D.D. Watkin Williams Wynne de Wynnstay in Com. Denbigh, LL.D., olim hujus Collegii socio Commensalis, 1732." The ladle weighs 13½ ounces, and contains half-a-pint. One of Queen Elizabeth's huge stirrups, a curious metal watch, the property of Charles I., a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, and several cups and vases, are also preserved in the College.

The Inner Quadrangle, 100ft. by 90ft., was completed 1677. The clock, with dials facing both Quadrangles, was the gift of Dr. Foulkes, Principal. Before quitting Jesus College and its interesting associations, a few notes of two members of the foundation will aptly close inspection. Vavasour Powell, an eminent Baptist, was a member of Jesus College, the foundation that tutored Wesley's coadjutor, Dr. Thomas Coke. Both Coke and Powell were born in Brecknock—leaders of two evangelising crusades, so different in doctrine. There was also a similitude between Powell and Whitefield (the latter a co-champion with the gifted Wesley): both were publicans' sons. Powell matriculated at Jesus College 1634, at his uncle's expense; and whilst at that foundation imbibed Baptist principles, called "heresy." He gathered a knot of students around him, in conjunction with whom he opened a meeting-room in Ship Street, founding a Society in 1636, forming the second foundation of the Baptists in Oxford. After Powell left Oxford he became a travelling preacher; and Antony Wood says, "He would preach in fields, under hedges, on the sides of hills, and in obscure valleys;" relating that "he was hunted for his life; and with much ado, saved from the gallows." He became curate of Clun, Shropshire, and entering the pulpit "began to thunder out as if he had been a fiery spirit raised out of hell." His orders being found to be false, he was tried at the Radnor assizes, and condemned to death for error, but was subsequently reprieved. John Bunyan was intimate with Vavasour Powell, whom he accompanied to Oxford in 1657.

Lawrence Keymis (Balliol College), a noted traveller, shot himself on shipboard, 1618.

Three years after, Bunyan was in Bedford Gaol, "the den" in which he alighted, and where he remained incarcerated twelve years. Whilst in Oxford with Powell, he was active in ministering to the Baptists. During the visit, Powell occupied the pulpit of All Saints' Church, by desire, and amazed his congregation by the earnestness of his preaching. Mr. Curteis, in his "Bampton Lectures," mentions some startling facts in Powell's romantic history. In one year Vavasour Powell rebaptised 20,000 converts in Wales to the faith he professed. The end of Powell's life was sad. After all his triumphs, he died in prison. The gaols at Cardiff, Southsea (near Portsmouth), and the Fleet, London, had his presence successively. And the gaol was his earthly goal; for he burst the bondage of life in the Fleet Prison, October 27, 1671. Whilst immured at Cardiff, he wrote a work, very *apropos* to his position, named the "Bird in the Cage Chirping." Powell was buried in Bunhill Fields Cemetery, and the following epitaph, by the Rev. Edward Bagshaw, of Christ Church, and Vicar of Ambrosden, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, was placed on his tomb:—

"Vavasour Powell, a successful teacher of the past, a sincere witness of the present, and an useful example to the future age, lies here interred, who, in the defection of so many, obtained mercy to be found faithful, for which, being called to several prisons, he was there tried, and would not accept deliverance, excepting a better resurrection. In hope of which he finished his life and testimony together, in the eleventh year of his imprisonment, and in the fifty-third of his age, October 27, 1671.

"In vain oppressors do themselves perplex
To find out arts how they the saints may vex;
Death spoils their plots, sets the oppressed free,
Thus Vavasour obtained true liberty;

Christ him released, and now he's joined
among
The martyred souls, with whom he cries, 'How
long?'

Dr. Coke matriculated at Jesus College, 1764, aged seventeen. He became tainted with philosophical infidelity, but subsequently inclined to Methodism. Coke was introduced to John Wesley in Somerset. The meeting is thus mentioned in Wesley's Journal, 1776,—“Here I found a clergyman, Dr. Coke, late a gentleman-commoner of Jesus College, Oxford, who came twenty miles on purpose to meet me. I had much conversation with him; and an union then began which I trust shall never end.” Coke became Wesley's coadjutor. In 1784 he presided over the section of Methodists (30,000) in America. Dr. Coke died in 1814. Passing from Jesus College, visitors proceed a few steps down the thoroughfare, and cross the road to

Lincoln College, founded by Richard Flemmyng, Bishop of Lincoln, circa 1426. The College was not, however, completed until after the death of the Founder, who died at Sleaford, 1431. During the interval between the decease of Flemmyng and the completion of the College the students resided in Deep Hall, part of the Founder's purchase, standing on the site of the present Kitchen. Bishop Flemmyng obtained a special license from Henry VI., empowering him to incorporate the Churches of All Saints and St. Michael, Oxford. The College was named in honour of the See of Lincoln, the license directing that it should be known as “The College of the Blessed Virgin and of All Saints, Lincoln, in the University of Oxford.” Lincoln College was licensed October 12, 1427. The Founder was born at Crofton, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, and matriculated at University College. He at first zealously espoused the doctrines of John Wicliff, but subsequently revoked his views, and founded Lincoln College, in which tuition was to be given for the refutation of Wicliff's “pernicious doctrines.” Such was Flemmyng's hatred of Wicliff that he had his bones exhumed, burnt, and scattered to the winds, in order to carry out the edict of the Council of Constance (see pp. 27 and 158). In 1406 Flemmyng had the prebend of South Newbold, York, conferred upon him, which he exchanged for Langtoft, 1415, and

shortly after was presented to the Rectory of Boston, Lincolnshire, 1417. He was promoted to the See of Lincoln, 1420, and consecrated by Pope Martin V. The foundation was at first only for a Rector and seven Fellows. John Forest, Dean of Wells (1445), Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Lincoln (1443), John Southam, Archdeacon of Oxford, Cardinal Beaufort, William Fynderne, Esq., and other dignitaries contributed munificently to the foundation after the Founder's decease. The institution languished until 1478, when a second benefactor arose in the person of Thomas de Rotheram (so named from the place of his birth) or Scot, Bishop of Lincoln. The occasion of Rotheram's munificence towards the College is said to have arisen from hearing John Tristoppe's sermon, whilst engaged in the visitation of his diocese. Tristoppe was the third Rector of Lincoln, and, feeling that the College was decaying he addressed a stirring appeal to the Bishop, from Psalm lxxx. 14, 15: "Behold, and visit this vine, and the vineyard which Thy right hand hath planted," &c. The Bishop was so moved during the exhortation that he could scarcely restrain his emotion, rising from his seat. At the close, he promised to do all that was necessary for the well-being of the foundation, obtaining another license from Edward IV., by which he added five new Fellowships to the College, and annexed the Rectories of Combe-by-Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and Twyford, Buckinghamshire. He likewise gave a set of statutes to the foundation, which it had not hitherto possessed. Rotheram occupied several high offices in succession—Chaplain to Edward IV., Provost of the Collegiate Church of Beverley, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor of Cambridge University, Prebendary of Sarum, Bishop of Lincoln, Archbishop of York, Secretary to four Kings, and three times Lord High Chancellor of England. In 1480 he founded a College at Rotheram, for a Provost, three Fellows, and six Choristers. For this number he gives a curious reason in his will—that "whereinsoever he may have offended God in His Ten Commandments, these ten persons might pray for his forgiveness." He also founded the fraternity of the Holy Trinity, Luton. It is supposed that he died of the plague at Cawood, May 29, 1500, aged seventy-seven years. The present foundation consists of a Rector, ten Fellows, and fourteen Scholars. Undergraduates (1878), 57; members on books, 285. Income (University Commissioners' Report), £7,778 3s. 3d.; Rector's income (including Twyford receipt), £1,164 15s. 9d.; Ten Fellowships, £3,088 7s. (each £300 to £325); Senior Tutorships, £462; Classical Lectureship, £328; Scholars and Exhibitioners, £325 15s. 5d. The foundation owns 3,766 acres of land, producing £5,725 16s. per annum; Houses, £656; Tithe-rent charges, £315; Caution money, £3,985. There are nine advowsons attached, including two in Oxford. Among celebrated members of the foundation may be mentioned:—

William Gifford, Archbishop of Rheims, 1632.
 Edmund Audley, Bishop of Rochester, 1480.
 William Symth, Bishop of Lincoln, 1495.
 John Penny, Bishop of Bangor, 1504.
 John Underhill, 3rd Bishop of Oxford, 1689.
 Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, 1680.
 Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, 11th Bp. of Oxford, 1671.
 E. Wetenhall, Bishop of Cork and Ross, 1678.
 John Potter, 18th Bishop of Oxford, 1715.
 Robert Clavering, Bishop of Peterborough, 1728.
 Dr. Jacobson, Bishop of Chester, 1865.
 James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, 1870.
 Rev. John Wesley, Fellow (from Ch. Ch.), 1726.
 Sir E. Anderson, Chief Justice, King's Bench.
 Sir Wm. Davenant, a native of Oxford, 1605.

Dr. Thomas Fuller, historian of the Church.
 Sir George Wheeler, traveller and botanist.
 Rev. Richard Brett, Bible translator.
 Dr. Kilbye, Bible translator.
 Rev. James Hervey, author of "Meditations among the Tombs."
 Tindal, the Deist.
 Henry Foulis, author of "History of Treasons."
 Rev. Dr. Kay, Principal of Calcutta College.
 Rev. T. C. Edwards, Principal of Welsh College.
 Dr. J. Sibthorpe, author of "Flora Oxoniensis."
 Thomas Hayne, grammarian.
 Dr. Marshall, great Oriental scholar.
 Rev. Mark Pattison, "Essays and Reviews."
 Rev. J. H. Abrahall, Latinist and antiquary.

John Davies (Gloucester Hall) condemned to death for Popery, but pardoned Feb. 5, 1601.

The entrance to the College is by a tower-gateway, leading into the Principal Quadrangle, 80ft. square, dating from 1438. The Hall stands on the east, the Library on the north, and the Rector's residence on the south. Visitors pass into

THE HALL, a handsome structure, 42ft. length, 25ft. breadth, and of proportionable height. Built 1436; repaired and refitted with a new wainscot 1701 (at the expense of Nathaniel, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Oxford and Durham), and again repaired 1835. It contains portraits of the Founder; Sir Nathaniel Lloyd; Lord Keeper Williams; Lord Crewe (in episcopal dress, as Bishop of Durham, and also in his robes as a Baron); Dr. Euseby Isham (Rector, 1731-55), father of Dr. Isham (Warden of All Souls', 1793-1817); Dr. Marshall, Rector (1672-85), and Dean of Gloucester 1681; Dr. Hicke; Dr. Richard Hutchins, Rector (1755-81), a great benefactor; Paul Hood, Rector (1620-68); Judge Dolben; Dr. Tatham (Rector, 1792-1834); and an unknown portrait. There are also several handsome busts in the Hall. The *louvre* or lantern yet remains. Dean John Forest, who first promoted the building of the Hall, was Prebendary of *Sexaginta Solidorum*, in the Church of Lincoln, 1394; of St. Botolph's 1396; and of the rich stall of Banbury, 1400. He also built a Chapel (1436), over two chambers west of the Buttery, from the ruins of St. Mildred's Church. From the Hall, visitors proceed into

THE LIBRARY, originally at the west side of the present erection, and also built by Dean Forest. It was furnished with books, the bequests of the Founder and Thomas Gascoigne, author of the valuable and great work, the "*Dictionarium Theologicum*," a copy of which is still preserved. In 1590 Dr. Richard Kilbye (Rector, 1590-1620) restored the old Library, which remained until about 1656, when Dr. Gilbert Watts, having bequeathed a rare collection of books, the Oratory was fitted as a Library, and a Chapel built in the South Quadrangle. The present Library was fitted up (1739) at the expense of Sir N. Lloyd, and contains many valuable books and MSS., including a MS. copy of Wicliff's Bible, &c. Portraits of Bishops Flemmyng, Rotherham, and Crewe, are on the walls. Lincoln Library was the only one in Oxford that escaped the ravages of the commissioners of Edward VI., when "other Libraries were visited and purged, suffering thereby such an incredible damage, that posterity have cursed their proceedings."

THE RECTOR'S RESIDENCE is remarkable for the rebus on the walls—a beacon over a tun—forming a rebus on Bishop Thomas Beckington's name. This part of the College was built at the expense (1464) of Dr. Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells (see *New College*, p. 226).

THE COMMON ROOM is an elegant apartment, fitted up 1816. Passing into the South Quadrangle (built 1612), a square of 70ft., visitors enter

THE CHAPEL an elegant Debased Gothic edifice, 62ft. length, 26ft. breadth, having a richly-ornamented cedar roof and wainscot. The screen, pulpit (in which John Wesley possibly preached), and eight finely-carved figures, are also of cedar. Built at the expense of Lord Keeper Williams, Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York. Consecrated in 1631, by Dr. Richard Corbett, Bishop of Oxford. The illuminated windows are very remarkable for their antiquity and brilliancy of colour. They were procured from Italy by Archbishop Williams, 1629-31. Those on the north side represent twelve Prophets, and those on the south side twelve Apostles. The figures of Obadiah, Jonah, Elisha, in the fourth window, on the north side, are particularly striking. In the large east window are the following subjects from the Old Testament, with the ante-types of them in the New Testament, in six compartments:—

I. The Creation of Man. The Nativity of Christ. II. The Passage through the Red Sea. The Baptism of Christ. III. The Jewish Passover. The Lord's Supper. IV. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness. The Crucifixion of Christ. V. Jonah delivered from the Whale's Belly. The Resurrection of Christ. VI. Ascent of Elijah in the Fiery Chariot. The Ascension of Christ.

Emblazoned arms of Founders and Benefactors add to the brilliancy. The figures of the Evangelists, Moses and Aaron, and SS. Peter and Paul, are carved upon the heads of the lower stalls, which are of cedar. The east part of the Chapel Quadrangle was erected about 1631. In 1759 a new building, containing six rooms, was erected on the spot called "The Grove," at the expense of the College. The precincts of Lincoln College cannot be left without detailing a few reminiscences—Mr. Froude states that several Lollards were imprisoned in the Treasury, and that Thomas Garrett (Magdalen College), a noted Protestant during the earlier days of the Reformation in Oxford, escaped from the Rector's lodgings whilst the Rector was attending service in Chapel (see "Froude's History," chap. vi.). The "Stout Church and King man," Dr. Thomas Fuller, was a member of Lincoln College, which he entered during the Civil War, transferring himself from Queen's College, Cambridge. Fuller was born at Aldwincle St. Peter's, Northamptonshire, 1608. He died 1661. Several valuable historical and other works were written by him, including the "Worthies of England," "Church History of Britain," "Pisgah Sight of Palestine," &c. He has been called a "walking library," his power of memory being very remarkable. Fuller was a great punster, and, as with all punsters, it happened very justly that the laugh was not always on his own side. Attempting, on one occasion, to enjoy a joke at the expense of a gentleman named Sparrowhawk, he met with the following retort:—"What is the difference?" asked the doctor, who was very corpulent, "between an owl and a sparrow-hawk?" "An owl," replied the person addressed, "is fuller in the head, fuller in the body, and fuller all over!" The Rev. John Wesley, the Founder of the Methodist connexion, was elected to a Fellowship of Lincoln from Christ Church, March 17, 1726, the Rev. James Hervey being a member of the College at the same period, and a friendship was commenced between them that lasted till Hervey's death. Hervey became the pious Rector of Weston-Flavel, Northamptonshire, and Wesley "the leader and commander" of "the people called Methodists." Hervey published a triplicate of volumes in 1746—his world-famed "Meditations among the Tombs," a "Descant on Creation," and "Reflections upon a Flower-Garden." Wesley was a still more prolific writer—equally diverse in his topics as Hervey. The latter died at Weston-Flavel in 1758, and Wesley, in London, 1791. Their epitaphs are as follow:—

WESLEY'S—CITY ROAD, LONDON.

"To the memory of the Venerable John Wesley, A.M., late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. This great Light arose (by the singular Providence of God) to enlighten these nations, and to revive, enforce, and defend, the Pure Apostolical Doctrines and Practices of the Primitive Church; which he continued to do, by his Writings and his Labours, for more than half-a-century; and to his inexpressible Joy, not only beheld their influence extending, and their efficacy witnessed, in the Hearts and Lives of Many Thousands, as well in the Western World as in these Kingdoms; but also, far above all Human Power or Expectation, lived to see Provision made, by the singular Grace of God, for their Continuance and Establishment, to the Joy of Future Generations! Reader, if thou art constrained to bless the Instrument, give God the Glory!

After having languished a few days, he at length finished his course and life together; gloriously triumphing over Death, March 2, An. Dom. 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age."

HERVEY—WESTON-FLAVEL.

"Here lies the remains of the Rev. James Hervey, A.M., late Rector of this Parish, that very pious man, and much-admired author, who died December 25, 1768, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

"Reader, expect no more to make him known! Vain the fond elegy and the figured tone; A name more lasting shall his writings give, There view his heavenly soul and live.

"If ever there was a spot in England which more than any other conduces to deep and solemn meditations, assuredly this is the one. Underneath lies the man who was justly distinguished by the title 'Celestial Meditant.'"

Wesley was taken seriously ill in 1754, and it was supposed he was dying—he thought so himself; and to prevent vile panegyric, he penned his own epitaph, ordering such (if any) to be placed on his tomb. He, however, recovered, and lived thirty-seven years after. The following was the epitaph composed:—

“Here lieth the body of John Wesley, a brand plucked out of the burning, who died of a consumption in the fifty-first year of his age, not leaving, after his debts are paid, ten pounds behind him, praying God to be merciful to me an unprofitable servant.”

The rooms in which Wesley resided during the period he was in the College were between the first and second Quadrangles, now occupied as a lecture-room by the Rev. W. Merry, Vicar of All Saints' Church. The portrait will show them on application. Sir William Davenant, a native of Oxford (born 1605), was also a Lincoln man. He was the reputed son of Shakspeare (see pp. 53-4), and author and producer of the first English Opera, 1656, at Rutland House, Aldersgate Street, London. This Opera was entitled the “Siege of Rhodes;” and it was also notable that the character of *Ianthe* in the Opera was sustained by Mrs. Henry Colman, the first female that ever performed publicly on the stage in England. Sir William Davenant died in 1668. Passing from Lincoln College, and returning up Turl Street, visitors again enter Broad Street, crossing the road to

Trinity College, originally founded and endowed by Edward III., Richard II., and the Priors of Durham (including Hugo de Derlington), 1285, and, under the patronage of the latter body, being, according to Wood, “a nursery for the monks of Durham;” hence it was known as Durham College, “dedicated to God and our Lady, and St. Cuthbert.” In 1286 Mabella Waffre, Abbess of Godstow Nunnery, made a conveyance of land to the College. The order of Durham monks (Benedictines) thus settled in Oxford became so celebrated that a superior of the Order was stationed at this foundation—Bishop Aungervyle or Angerville, or Richard de Bury (author of a Latin work much esteemed in the fourteenth century, entitled “Philobiblon,” translated into English, 1832). His fame on the continent was great, and the large collection of books he left to Durham College accumulated from this fact; and from this he is said to have founded the first College Library in the University. Richard de Bury's successor, Bishop Hatfield had a room erected to contain the books left by that noted man, and, in addition, left 4,000 marks in the hands of trustees for the perpetual use of the College. At the Reformation this collection was destroyed and ruthlessly scattered throughout the kingdom, only one volume being now known to exist—the “Moralia of Pope Gregory,” which was presented to the Bodleian Library by William Allen. Richard II. gave four advowsons to the College, and Edward III. was also most liberal towards it. Durham College was suppressed at the period of the Reformation, and the buildings became the property of Dr. Walter Wright, Archdeacon of Oxford, and subsequently were vested in the Crown. By a grant from Edward VI. they passed into the hands of Dr. George Owen (of Godstow) and William Martyn, gent. Sir Thomas Pope, a native of Deddington, Oxfordshire (born 1508), purchased them from the latter, February 20, 1555, putting them in repair, and founding the College, under its present title on March 8, dedicating it, to aid the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion, to the “Holy and Undivided Trinity.” The entrance-gate of Durham College was demolished May, 1733. Sir Thomas Pope received his education at Banbury School and Eton College. He entered Gray's Inn, becoming an eminent lawyer. He was Clerk of the Briefs of the Star

Chamber when twenty-five, and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. Henry VIII., being much attached to Sir Thomas, constituted him Treasurer of the Court of Augmentation, established by Act of Parliament, 1536. He was appointed Warden of the Mint, Treasurer of the Jewels in the Tower of London, &c. During the reign of Edward VI. he lived in retirement, and had the Princess Elizabeth confided to his care. On the accession of Queen Mary to the throne he again came into public life, and was made Cofferer of the Royal Household. He died January 29, 1559, at Clerkenwell, from a pestilential fever. His body was first deposited in St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, London, but afterwards removed (in 1560) to the Chapel of Trinity College with great state, with those of his second wife and daughter (Alice), and there interred. The tomb of Sir Thomas remained in St. Stephen's Church until the edifice was destroyed by the Great Fire, 1666. The inscription on the tomb (preserved by Stow) was the following :—

"*Hic jacet Thomas Pope, primus Thesaurarius Augmentationum et Domina Margaretta, uxor ejus, quæ quidem Margaretta, obiit 29 Jan. 1559.*"

His third wife (Lady Elizabeth Powlet) also reposes at Trinity. Sir Thomas possessed above thirty manors, besides considerable estates and advowsons, situated in the counties of Oxford, Bedford, Gloucester, Hereford, Kent, and Warwick. It may be interesting to mention before the precincts of the College are entered, an incident in the life of a descendant of Sir Thomas Pope. When James I. was making a royal tour in Kent, 1618, he visited Sir Thomas Watson, at Halstead House, June 25. Sir Thomas's only daughter (Elizabeth) had married Sir William Pope, a grandson of Sir Thomas, Founder of Trinity College, and Sir William's eldest daughter Anne (then an infant) presented the following verses (written by Bishop Corbett, Christ Church) to the King, remarkable for their witty play upon the family name :—

"See this little mistress here
Did never sit in Peter's chaire,
Or a triple crown did weare,
And yet she is a Pope!
"No benefice she ever sold,
Nor did dispense with sins for gold;
She hardly is a se'nnight old,
And yet she is a Pope!

"No King her feet did ever kiss,
Or had from her worse look than this;
Nor did she ever hope
To saint one with a rope,
And yet she is a Pope—
A female Pope you'll say—a second Joan;
No sure—she is Pope Innocent, or none."

The King was highly pleased with the verses. Poetic license must be allowed respecting the age of the child, who had been born eighteen months at the period of the King's visit, and christened at Wroxton, January 5, 1617. She died July, 1629. Sir Thomas Pope's foundation was for a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars, to which Richard Blount's Scholarship and the Aldborough Henniker Scholarship have since been added. There are also the Unton, Tylney, and Cobden Exhibitions. Undergraduates (1878), 90; Members on books, 404. Income (University Commissioners' Report), £5,757 4s. 8d. President's income (with Garsington Rectory, Oxfordshire), £968 10s. 3d.; twelve Fellows, £2,145 13s. 10d. (£180 each); Tutorships (3), £410 each. Ten benefices are attached, annual value £3,930. Landed estates, 2,656 acres (2,512 corporate, 144 on trust), producing annually £1,310 9s. 8d.; House property, £221 15s. 8d.; Tithe-rent charges, £2,549 14s. 5d. Caution money, £5,359 8s. 11d. Tuition-fund £1,597 7s. 6d. Sir Thomas Pope erected an edifice at Garsington, to which the Society was to repair "in seasons of pestilence." It is now demolished.

Thomas Coryate (Gloucester Hall) travelled to Jerusalem, India, Persia, &c., died at Agra, 1617.

Among noted men on the rolls of Trinity College may be cited :—

G. Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1663.
John Gilbert, Archbishop of York, 1757.
T. Sparke, Suffragan Bishop of Berwick, 1536.
Bernard Adams, Bishop of Limerick, 1604.
Robert Wright, Bishop of Bristol, 1622.
Richard Smith, Bishop of Chalcodon, 1624.
Robert Skinner, 8th Bishop of Oxford, 1641.
Gilbert Ironsides, Bishop of Bristol, 1660.
William Lucy, Bishop of St. David's, 1660.
Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, 1660.
Henry Glemham, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1666.
Samuel Parker, 14th Bishop of Oxford, 1687.
Nicholas Stratford, Bishop of Chester, 1689.
Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, 1791.
Thomas L. Claughton, Bishop of Rochester, 1867.
William B. T. Jones, Bishop of St. David's, 1871.
Lord North, Prime Minister.
George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore (after whom Baltimore, America, was named).
Lord Selborne (Sir Roundel Palmer).
Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax.
William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.
Sir John Ford, hydraulicist.
Sir Edward Bysche, heraldist.

Sir James Harrington, author of "Oceana."
Sir John Denham, poet.
Sir S. F. Bowen, Governor of New Zealand, 1867.
E. Ford, author of "Bull Fights in Spain."
Herman Merivale, political economist.
Henry Birkhead, Founder of the Poetry Professorship.
Walter Savage Landor, poet and essayist.
Lisle Bowles, Glanville, Headley, Lodge, Manning, Merrick, Settle, &c., poets.
Thomas Warton, Professor of Poetry, Laureate.
John Evelyn, diarist.
Ludlow, noted republican.
Aubrey, Lethieullier, Wise, &c., antiquarians.
President Ingram ("Memorials of Oxford").
Rev. J. Bampton, "Bampton Lectures" Founder.
Rev. C. Boutell, heraldist and archaeologist.
Rev. Isaac Williams, commentator.
Rev. John Henry Newman, scholar, 1817.
Rev. William Chillingworth, author of "The Religion of Protestants," a native of Oxford, born October, 1602.
Dr. Stubbs, Regius Professor of Modern History
Edward Augustus Freeman, historian.

Trinity College is approached from Broad Street through elegant wrought-iron gates; taking visitors to the entrance leading into the First Quadrangle. Over the exterior of the gateway are the arms of the Founder and College. The arms of the Earl of Guildford are above the interior side. The Earl contributed largely to the improvement of the entrance. The elegant square (Ionic) tower over the gateway is embellished with balustrades and pilasters. The emblematical figures represent Astronomy, Geometry, Divinity, and Physic. Passing through the gateway, visitors enter

THE FIRST QUADRANGLE, containing the remains of the ancient buildings of Durham College, the Chapel, Hall, Library, President's Lodgings, Common Room, &c. It displays great irregularity in style, possessing but few architectural attractions. Enlarged and improved 1618-20.

THE CHAPEL is excellent for beauty of proportion and exquisite carving. First stone laid by Dr. Ralph Bathurst, July 9, 1691; and consecrated, April 12, 1694, by John Hough, 16th Bishop of Oxford (see p. 146). Grecian order of architecture, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, but attributed to Dean Aldrich, Christ Church. There is an original plan of the Chapel in the Library of All Souls' College, showing but a slight deviation from the present edifice. The chaste carving by the screen and altar is in Grinlin Gibbons' superb taste, cut in cedar and lime. Chapel restored 1828 and 1876. The painted ceiling represents the "Ascension of Christ," executed by Peter Berghet, a French artist. Among the illuminated windows is one (south side) to the memory of Rev. Isaac Williams, a member of the Society. It represents "The Crucifixion," having beneath the Old Testament type of "Moses smiting the Rock." On the north side of the altar is the Founder's Tomb, in which are also interred his second and third wives (Dame Margaret and Lady Elizabeth Powlet). Effigies of Sir Thos. and his third wife, in alabaster, surmount—Sir Thomas in full armour. A griffin reposes at his feet, and there is a helmet at the head, with crest. Some part of the elegant workmanship of this monument is concealed by an alcove, corresponding to one on the opposite side, but the panels in front of it were opened a few years since for the purpose of obtaining a correct drawing for Skelton's "Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata." Lady Elizabeth Powlet survived her husband, and was buried with great pomp, November, 1593, her body

having lain in state in St. Mary-the-Virgin Church (Oxford) the whole of the previous day, attracting large crowds. Amongst the altar-plate is an ancient Chalice, silver-gilt, weighing 20oz., originally belonging to St. Alban's Abbey. This and a gold paten corresponding with the Chalice are the only pieces remaining of the plate given by the Founder—the other being presented to Charles I. to melt into coin, during the siege of Oxford (see p. 101). The Society still possesses the letter acknowledging the gift, as well as that of a loan of money. Sir Thomas Pope was the means of preserving St. Alban's Abbey from demolition. After the lapse of three centuries the Abbey was restored, and a new Bishopric constituted, 1877.

THE ANTE-CHAPEL, chaste in appearance, contains a fine copy of Andrea del Sarto's "Deposition of Florence," painted by S. Cannicci. Presented by M. A. Nicholson, Esq. Several of the Presidents and Fellows are interred in the Ante-Chapel. Josias Howe, a Bursar of the College, was one of the persons buried. Howe was the son of the Rev. Thomas Howe, Grendon, Bucks. He was born 1611, and entered Trinity College June 12, 1632. When a youth he accidentally killed a schoolmate. As a penance, he fasted on the day of the calamity yearly. Howe was Bursar when the Parliamentary visitors demanded the surrender of all the College documents, 1647. They were refused; and Howe, securing the archives, took them into the country with him until the Restoration. It has been recorded that he was ejected for his contumacy, but this was not the case. Howe died in the College, August 28, 1701, aged ninety. Thomas Warton, Camden Professor of Ancient History; Professor of Poetry, 1756; author of the "History of English Poetry"; Poet Laureate, &c., is interred here. He died May 21, 1790. In his work on poetry he states that in the reign of Henry III. there was a "Versificator Regis," to whom an annual stipend was paid of one hundred shillings. The first mention of a Poet Laureate occurs in the reign of Edward IV., when John Kaye was Laureate; Andrew Bernard was Laureate in the time of Henry VII.; and John Skelton in the time of Henry VIII. Edmund Spenser was the Laureate of Queen Elizabeth. Whitehead was created on the refusal of Gray, Warton on the refusal of Mason, and Southey on the refusal of Scott. The present Poet Laureate, Alfred Tennyson, was appointed on the death of Wordsworth. Departing from the Chapel to the eastern side of the Quadrangle, visitors enter

THE LIBRARY, the most ancient portion of the College buildings, a part of Durham College, and the original room that contained the bequest of Richard de Bury, although many necessary alterations have been made. The bookcases were erected at the commencement of the seventeenth century, at the cost of Edward Hyndmer (died 1618). Richard Hands, Rector of Hartfield, Sussex, left £20 per annum for ever, for the use of the Library. In 1765 the windows on the west side were repaired as they now appear, and contain fragments of the painted glass removed from the old Chapel (consecrated 1330), including figures of the Four Evangelists, Edward III., Queen Philippa, St. Cuthbert, St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury (see pp. 129 and 152), &c. The figure of Becket is represented with a portion of Fitz-Urse's dagger in the forehead. The Library contains an extensive collection of topographical works; a curious MS. of Enclid, supposed to be six hundred years old, in excellent preservation, translated from Arabic into Latin, by Adelardis Bathionensis; a copy of Baskerville's Virgil, presented by Dr. Johnson; many other rare and valuable works; and a portrait of Queen Mary, on wood. Above the entrance is a portrait of the Founder, also busts of Bennet Langton, Esq. (a member of the foundation), and Dr. Thomas

Lee, President 1808-24. Quitting the Library, and re-entering the Quadrangle, visitors cross to the western side, proceeding into

THE HALL, built on the site of the old refectory, 1618-20. A fine half-length statue of Sir Thomas Pope, in the costume of his age, the gift of Rev. Edward Bathurst, Rector of Chipping Warden, surmounts the entrance. In 1772 a new ceiling and wainscot were added. The roof was reconstructed early in the present century. In 1846 the marble chimney piece was erected. Above the fire-place is a painting of the arms of Queen Mary and Philip of Spain (her consort), 1554. There is also a portrait of the Founder in the Hall, painted 1637, by Francis Potter, an ingenious mechanic and member of the foundation. Among the other portraits are those of Lady Elizabeth Powlet, third wife of the Founder, painted *circa* 1570, by Sir Antonio Moore; William Pope, first Earl of Downe, brother to the Founder; Archbishop Sheldon, Founder of the Sheldonian Theatre; William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Lord North, subsequently Earl of Guildford; Bishop Seth Ward, Salisbury, 1660, President, 1659-60; Dr. Ralph Kettel, President, 1598-1643; Dr. Ralph Bathurst, President, 1664-1704; Bishop Brownlow North, Winchester, 1791; Dr. William Derham, author of "Astro- and Physico-Theology"; Thomas Warton, Professor of Poetry; Rev. Richard Rand, M.A., a donor to the Library, &c.

The **COMMON ROOM** contains an admirable head of Thomas Warton, by Rising. There is also a portrait of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer, of Pembroke College (see pp. 139-40). Over the chimney-piece is a portrait of the Founder, discovered in the Library. Adjoining the Common Room, visitors will observe an elegant gable-window, of an early date, filled with rich painted glass, bearing an inscription in the upper compartments: "Will'mus Ebchester, huius custos Collegii. Dominus Vobiscum." ("William Ebchester, President of the College. The Lord be with you.") Ebchester was a President of Durham College, 1446. He was afterwards Prior of Durham, and died in 1456. On a square tablet of freestone, in the outer wall of the Bursary, is another ancient inscription: "Jesus, have mercy on Edmund Hutchins, A.D. 1558." Hutchins was a nephew of the Founder, and the inscription, in ancient characters, was probably cut by himself. Two ancient portraits of the Founder (copies from Hans Holbein) can be seen in the President's lodgings. Two large original pictures of Bishop Adams (Limerick) and Bishop Wright (Lichfield and Coventry), and a head of Thomas Allen, Fellow, a famous mathematician and antiquary, are also there. Passing by the foot of the bell-staircase, visitors proceed into the

SECOND QUADRANGLE, looking out upon the College Gardens. Design furnished by Sir Christopher Wren. North side finished, 1667; west front, 1682; south side, 1728. The original design of Sir Christopher was not fully carried out. An engraving of it appeared in the "Oxford Almanack," 1732. From this Quadrangle visitors enter

THE GARDENS, containing about four acres of ground, tastefully laid out. On the south side is a remarkable avenue, known as the

LIME-TREE WALK, formed of twenty-four trees on each side, fantastically woven in the interior into a beautiful twisted roof. Spenser, in his "Faerie Queene" (bk. i., c. i., st. 9), speaks of "the eugh, obedient to the bender's will." In Trinity Lime-Tree Walk "the bender's will" is fully exemplified. Dr. Newton (Hertford College) had a student leave his foundation for Trinity College, "because they had a fine garden there, which he hoped would be of advantage to his health." Dr. Newton made the following reflections upon this event, in his peculiar treatise on "University Education,"

published 1727—"I do acknowledge it is a very fine garden. I question whether there are finer evergreens in any garden in Europe, than in that of Trinity College : but I would have him consider, that the proper use of that fine garden is not to create in philosophers an appetite to elegance, but to set forth to young men the advantage of education—for those fine yews could not have been so beautifully formed, if they had not been 'obedient to the bender's will,' and suffered with patience the amputation of every luxuriant and superfluous branch, in confidence that all this art and care, and seeming severity of the pruner, would contribute to the improvement and reputation of the plants." There is an entrance to the Gardens from Park Street, nearly opposite Wadham College (see p. 84). A few reminiscences of "old Trinity men" will appropriately close an inspection of the College. President Bathurst was a most eccentric man in many of his actions, but beloved for his cheerful, engaging, and unaffected wit. He had great fondness for the company of young men, and always sought out rising talent. Dr. Radcliffe, the eminent physician, when a student at Lincoln College, was an especial favourite with Bathurst, for the wittiness of his remarks ; and John Phillips, author of the poem of the "Splendid Shilling," was often honoured by the company of the President, for the smartness of his ridicule just suited Bathurst's taste. He delighted to surprise the students of his College, when walking in the Lime-Walk at unseasonable hours, on which occasions he generally carried a whip in his hand, an instrument of academical torture long since discarded. Dr. Bathurst had great regard for Trinity College, and was pleased with the decline of its powerful rival, Balliol College, which suffered greatly in the Civil War. On one afternoon he was discovered in his garden, then running contiguous to the east of Balliol College, throwing stones at the windows with much satisfaction, as if happy to contribute his share in completing the appearance of the ruin. Bathurst was a benefactor to Trinity College, to St. Mary's Church, and also to many other academical edifices. The occasion of his death was very singular. He became blind ; and whilst enjoying a walk in his garden, stumbled, and broke his thigh. He would not allow the limb to be set for some time, declaring that there was no marrow in the bones of an old man. At last he consented, but it was too late to preserve his life. He died June 14, 1704, aged 84, and was buried in Trinity Ante-Chapel. Walter Savage Landor, poet and essayist, "that extremely touchy, peculiar being," matriculated at Trinity College, from Rugby School. He was born in 1775, at Warwick. He quitted the University without a degree ; being of a most violent temper—impetuous and daring—which he describes as "the worst beyond comparison that man was curst with." He had to be removed from Rugby for "a fierce defiance of all authority, and a refusal to ask forgiveness." He was rusticated from the University for firing off a gun across the Quadrangle of the College, when mingling with some boon companions. Some Latin verses, supposed to have been contributed by him to the "*Bath Herald*," much to his annoyance, produced the following note, so characteristic of his sensitiveness :—

"DEAR SIR,—I understand that the verses which have appeared in your paper have been attributed to me. I can only say, that if I had written such bald Latinity at twelve, I should have hung myself at thirteen. Yours truly, W. S. LANDOR."

Landor raised a body of troops, at his own expense, in 1808, in aid of the Spanish patriots, being created a colonel in the Spanish army. His classical knowledge was profound. He married in 1811. His "*Imaginary Conversations*" are supposed to be the most lasting of his literary efforts. His latest work was "*The Last Fruit of an Old Tree*," published 1853. Landor was

compelled to reside abroad permanently, in consequence of being convicted of aspersing the character of a lady at Bath. He died at Florence, Italy, October 17, 1864, aged eighty-nine. At Trinity also studied the "matchless Chatham," William Pitt, "whose lips with eloquence were fraught." Pitt died 1778, aged seventy, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, his tomb bearing the following epitaph:—

"Erected by the King and Parliament as a testimony to the virtue and ability of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, during whose administration Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to an height of Prosperity and Glory unknown to any former age."

The oldest clergyman in England (1877), the Rev. Frederick Beadon, M.A., Canon of Wells, attained his "century of years," December, 1877. He matriculated at Trinity College in 1800; and was presented to the Rectory of North Stoneham, near Southampton, 1811, which he held from that period. At the time of his centenary, Mr. Beadon was the *only* remaining freeman on the borough list of Southampton. Her Majesty Queen Victoria sent an autograph letter to him on his one-hundredth birthday, congratulating him on reaching so great an age, a course which was followed by the Duke and Duchess of Cobourg; and the Town Council of Southampton voted him a special address. The Rev. Canon's faculties were perfect, and he was esteemed as an ardent supporter of the "Church Defence Association" (see pp. 67, 96, 223, and 230 for other Oxford centenarians). In January, 1878, the Very Rev. John Henry Newman, M.A., the noted Romanist, "one of the most remarkable Englishmen of the nineteenth century," author of No. XC of "Tracts for the Times," "Grammar of Assent," "Apologia pro Vita Sua," "Callista," a North-African novel, &c., was elected Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, which foundation he entered in 1817, taking his B.A., 1820, subsequently elected Fellow of Oriel College (see p. 159). In 1825 he was appointed Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, and tutor of Oriel, 1826. He accepted the incumbency of St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, 1828, which he held until 1843 (see p. 196). In 1846 he seceded to the Roman Catholic Church, being appointed head of St. Philip Neri Oratory, Birmingham. The rev. gentleman paid his first visit to Oxford since his secession (Monday, February 23, 1846), on Monday, February 24, 1878—a period of thirty-two years elapsing. The date of departure from his "old home," and return to it, form curious coincidences—being both on a Monday, and both in February. In the "History of my Opinions" he says, "I have never seen Oxford since (1846), excepting its spires, as they are seen from the railway." Time's many changes had almost transformed Oxford between 1845 and 1878—its area nearly trebled, and population increased from 20,000 to 44,000; five additional railways (beside branches); and Keble College, University Museum, St. Aloysius' Roman Catholic Church, Wesley Memorial Church, and many other buildings erected. During Dr. Newman's stay in Oxford he visited Dr. Pusey (February 25), and also inspected Keble College Chapel.

A Christmas Masque was at one period observed at Trinity College with great ceremony. The leading personage in the pageant was styled "Emperor." This ceremony is more fully described in the notice of a similar custom at St. John's College, to which visitors are referred (see also Magdalen College Christmas Festivity, pp. 176-7). Facing the Colleges of Trinity and Balliol visitors will observe

T. Shrimpton and Son's Book and Stationery Warehouse, where every class of work descriptive of Oxford, suitable to interest strangers can be purchased. Photographic Views of Oxford and its vicinity, portraits of Oxford Dons,

Arms of the Colleges, Flags of the Boats, Guides, Maps, &c., in almost endless variety are kept in stock. Adjoining Trinity College stands

BALLIOL COLLEGE, the *third* oldest tutorial institution in the University. Historical authorities differ as to which of three Colleges the premier position with respect to foundation should be given. University, Merton and Balliol are the three over which the bone of contention has been a matter of dispute (see pp. 19, 98, 99, and 166). Balliol College was founded by Sir John Balliol (or Baliol) between the years 1263-9 (exact year not known), for the maintenance of sixteen poor scholars. Balliol was fourth in descent from Guy de Balliol, who accompanied William of Normandy into England at the Conquest, 1066. William II. (Rufus) gave the rich lordships of Gainsforth and Middleton, and the forests of Marwood and Teesdale, Durham, to Balliol as a reward for his services. Sir Bernard de Balliol, son of Guy de Balliol, built a massive stronghold, known as Bernard Castle, in the midst of these estates. The Balliols were also Lords of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. The family pedigree has been traced through more than twenty generations from its Norman parentage and that of Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland, down to the present time. Sir John was one of the most opulent and powerful Barons in the reign of Henry III., being a "King's favourite." The history of the family is one of romantic interest—"a tale, alas! too true." Balliol was Governor of Carlisle in 1248. On the marriage of the Princess Margaret (the "Maiden of Norway"), daughter of Henry III., to Alexander III., King of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as that of Scotland, was entrusted to Balliol and Ross of Werke. Before three years had passed away they were charged with abusing their trust, and Henry III. marched with his army towards Scotland to punish them; but Balliol made truce and peace with the King by paying a heavy indemnity. Sir John de Balliol married Devorgilda (called by some Devorgille, Devorgilla, and Devorgilda), daughter of Alan, Lord of Galloway, great-grandfather of Prince Fergus, of Ireland. The traditional origin of the foundation of Balliol College is remarkable—Balliol joined Sir Simon de Montfort (1260) in rebellion against the King; but being captured, was sentenced to "flagellation at the doors of Durham Cathedral," a degradation escaped by promising to found and sustain a collegiate society for poor Durham scholars. He died, almost suddenly, at Newby Abbey, near Dumfries, Scotland, 1269, without properly maturing his plan, charging his wife on his death-bed to see it carried into effect. Devorgilda had Balliol's heart embalmed, according to the custom of the time, and placed in an ivory casket, "lokyt and bounde with sylver bright," his body being interred near the high altar of Newby Abbey. The casket was kept in her own possession. Devorgilda died in 1289, when the casket found temporary rest in the Abbey of Sweetheart, *Dulce cor*. Subsequently it was removed to Brabourne Church, Kent, a heart-shrine being especially constructed to contain the family relic, at the expense of Sir William Scott, Knight-Marshal and Lord Chief-Justice of England, 1420-30. Sir John de Balliol, eldest son of the Founder of Balliol College, claimed the throne of Scotland on the death of Queen Margaret, by virtue of being her grandson. Margaret was the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon (a relative of Devorgilda), brother to William the Lion, King of Scotland. His antagonist was Robert Bruce, son of Isabella, second daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon. Edward I. was appointed arbitrator, and decided in favour of John de Balliol, who was accordingly elevated to the Scottish throne in 1292. His reign was short and comfortless; for, on remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland,

he was summoned as a vassal to England. Resenting this treatment, he concluded a treaty with France, which resulted in war with England. The Battle of Dunbar decided the fate of Balliol, who delivered his crown into Edward's hands in 1296, and he was sent to the Tower of London with his son, from which they were released at the intercession of the Pope, 1299. Balliol retired to his estate in Normandy, where he died in 1314. Edward de Balliol, his son, subsequently claimed the crown of Scotland, and recovered it, but held it only a short time. Dying without issue, the Balliols became extinct in 1363, and the estates were inherited by the Scott family. Thus closed the chequered career of a line of royal blood.

In 1282 (the tenth year of the reign of Edward I.) Devorgilda proceeded to carry out the injunctions of her husband, and hired old Balliol Hall, situate in Horsemonger Street (now Broad Street) for the students. The name of Horsemonger Street was taken from the Market for horses held there, by a charter granted by Henry I. to the Nunnery of St. Frideswide. It was also called "Canditch" (*candida fossa*), from a clear stream of water running in the City Moat, under the City Walls, opposite the College. The original statutes (still in possession of the Society) date from 1282. The seal attached represents the Founders kneeling, each with one hand raised, on which rest the College buildings. There is also another seal known, representing the Foundress in a dowager's habit, viz., a loose gown over her close dress, somewhat like a man's habit (excepting the head dress), as she is represented in her picture on the Bodleian Library staircase. In her right hand are the arms of Balliol, and in her left those of Galloway. Below, on her right side, is an escutcheon charged with three garbs, or sheaves, "as being descended," says Wood, "from the Earl of Chester, John the Scot, son of David, Earl of Huntingdon, by Matilda, daughter of Ralph de Blundeville, sixth Earl of Chester from the Norman Conquest." On the left, an escutcheon, charged with two piles in point (a wedge-like figure), borne by her ancestors, the Earls of Huntingdon and Northumberland, the latter being Henry, son of David I., King of Scotland. The foundation also retains in its possession two ancient seals of the College, the old one with the figure of St. Mary-the-Virgin, which after the Reformation was not allowed to be used, a new one with the figure of St. Catherine being given in its place, on account of the badge of St. Catherine wheel having been connected with the Balliol family. In 1284 Devorgilda purchased St. Mary Hall, standing at the south-west corner of the present College, of John de Ewe, an opulent citizen of Oxford, to which she added a refectory, kitchen, &c., suitable for College buildings, and named New Balliol Hall, in distinction to the first domicile, called Old Balliol Hall. These she conveyed to Walter de Foderingey (the first Principal) and the Scholars of the College for ever, to the "honour of Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. Catherine, and the whole Court of Heaven." This charter was confirmed by Oliver Sutton (Bishop of Lincoln) and Sir John de Balliol, subsequently King of Scotland. In 1303 and 1310 additional plots of ground were purchased from the family of Fettiplace, bounded by the grounds of Durham (now Trinity) College. This property consisted of five messuages, afterwards made into one quadrangular pile. The statutes granted by Edward I. remained in force until 1340, when another code superseded them, prepared by Richard Aungerville, Bishop of Durham. In 1364 a new system of laws was obtained from Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, by the sanction of Pope Urban V. In 1504 Pope Julius II. authorised Richard Fox (Bishop of Winchester) and Roger Leyburn (Bishop of Carlisle) to amend the old and frame new statutes for the better govern-

ment of the College. By these the Society was governed until the recent alterations made, with the sanction of Parliament, by the University Commission. In 1588 (the thirtieth year of the reign of Elizabeth) a royal charter was granted to the Society, under the title of "The Masters and Scholars of Balliol College." Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, disputed the existence of the original statutes of the foundation (yet preserved), noting in his diary, under date of October 14, 1727, "'Tis pity that the old statutes of Balliol College are lost, as I am told they are. The seal was intire some few years since, and on it the intire effigies of Devorgilla, the foundress, in the habit of a vowess. The effigy of her in the Bodleian Library is very pretty, but the face of her was taken by the painter (Mr. Sulman) from Mrs. Jenny Riggs, the greatest beauty (more than thirty years ago) in Oxford." Hearne mentions the second seal instead of the first, showing that his idea was erroneous. The Masters of Balliol have borne three different titles. The first two were named Procurators, viz., Hugo de Hertipoll and William de Menyll. The date of their appointment is uncertain, but both held office between 1267-82, during which period the students were lodged in small tenements. The next Masters bore the title of Principals or Wardens, holding office from 1282-1343. These were eight in number, the first being Walter de Foderingey (1282-96); the last, John de Pocklyngton (1332-43). The title of Master took effect in 1343: Hugh de Corbrygge being the first (1343-9). John Wicliff, the translator of the Bible, was the fifth Master: holding office four years only (1361-5). Forty-eight Masters have been elected since the foundation of the College. There are two curious features in the constitution of Balliol—the members elect their own Master and appoint their own visitor. The present visitor is the Bishop of London. Balliol College has had many benefactors; the first mentioned being Hugh de Wychenbroke, who conveyed (1294) the advowson of St. Lawrence, Jewry, London, together with several houses in that parish to the College. He reserved to the Vicar of St. Lawrence one hundred shillings yearly. This accounts for the emblem of St. Lawrence's martyrdom—a gridiron—being seen in different parts of the College buildings. Among the benefactors may be mentioned Lady Elizabeth Periam, sister of the learned Lord Bacon, of Verulam; Mrs. Jane Williams; Miss Brakenbury, of Brighton (died February 28, 1873), daughter of a "merchant-prince" of Manchester, who gave nearly half the cost of the New Front, £9,100 (the whole cost being £20,000), "in recognition of ancient connection between the families of Balliol and Brakenbury." This lady spent above £100,000 on charitable institutions during the last ten years of her life, and left a second £100,000 to be devoted to similar purposes, including the endowment of three Scholarships at Balliol College. Sir William Felton, Sir Philip Somervyle, Dr. Richard Jenkyns (Master, 1819-54), Bishop John Robinson (London), Bishop Richard Kidder (Bath and Wells), Bishop John Warner (Rochester), John Small Esq. (ten exhibitions), Mr. Peter Blundell (Tiverton), Mr. Newte (Tiverton), Mr. Greaves (Ludlow), and other donors have materially enriched the foundation. Income of the College (University Commissioners' Report), £8,463 1s. 4d.; Excess of income over expenditure, £1,245 4d. 3d. Master, £917 8s. 6d.; thirteen Fellows, £2,339 17s. 11d. (varying from £264 to £325); Scholars (32) and Exhibitioners (66), £1,506 3s.; Senior Bursar, £125. The lands are 3,662 acres, producing annually, £4,430 18s. 5d.; House property, £266 5s.; Tithe-rent charges, £1,631 14s. The College presents to twenty benefices. Undergraduates (1878), 215; Members on books, 636. The master receives £300 per annum (extra) from the living of

Huntspill, in lieu of the right to have a living. During the last thirty years the College has expended above £60,000 on New Front and other buildings (Modern Gothic), exclusive of Miss Brakenbury's £9,100. In respect of literary distinction Balliol College leads the van. Dr. Richard Jenkyns, Master, paved the way for this celebrity by the system of Open Scholarships, since which the foundation has been distinguished on the class-lists in excess of any other in Oxford. The examinations at matriculation are of a very high standard; and undergraduates understand, as a condition, that they must strive for University honours. The professorial staff of the University is noted for the number of Balliol men attached to it. The College tutorial system stands foremost, and a Scholarship ranks far higher than a Scholarship at any other foundation. The "men of intellect" who have gone from the portal of Balliol are many in number, including :—

Richard, Archbishop of Armagh, 1847.
 Dr. Neville, Archbishop of York, 1464.
 John Moreton, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1486.
 George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1611 (see pp. 57-8).
 George Signe, Archbishop of Tuam, 1646.
 Dr. Dolben, Archbishop of York.
 Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1868.
 Henry Edward Manning, Cardinal, March, 1875.
 Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, 1405.
 Roger Whelpdale, Bishop of Carlisle, 1419.
 William Gray, Bishop of Ely, 1464.
 Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of London, 1532.
 John Bell, Bishop of Worcester, 1539.
 George Cootes, Bishop of Chester, 1554.
 Robert Abbot, Bishop of Salisbury, 1615.
 Metrophanes Critopylus, Patriarch of Alexandria, 1626.
 Henry Tilson, Bishop of Elphino, 1639.
 Nathaniel Conopius, Bishop of Smyrna, 1651.
 Ralph Brideoake, Bishop of Chichester, 1675.
 John Robinson, Bishop of London.
 Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 John Warner, Bishop of Rochester.
 Dr. Parsons, Bishop of Peterborough.
 Dr. Mackenzie, Bishop of Durham.
 Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham.
 Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, died 1807.
 Samuel Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle, 1880.
 John Coleridge Patteson, Bishop of Melanesia, 1881; murdered by natives, 1871.
 Frederick Temple, Bishop of Exeter, 1899.

George Moberley, Bishop of Salisbury, 1869.
 Henry Hutton, Bishop of Barbados, 1870.
 C. B. Bernard, Bishop of Tuam.
 Rev. Thomas Parry, Archdeacon of Antigua.
 Very Rev. Arthur Penhryn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, 1894.
 Rev. John Wicliff, Master, 1361-5 (Lutterworth).
 Rev. B. Jowett, entered Balliol, 1835; elected Master, 1870—Regius Professor of Greek, 1856.
 Rev. Tobias Crisp, founder of the Antinomians.
 Rev. G. R. Gleig, military historian.
 Rev. Edmund Lilly, able divinity disputant.
 Dr. Adam Smith, author of "Wealth of Nations."
 Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, second Founder of the University Library (Bodleian).
 Prince Sootchai Bhanuwongse, Japanese.
 Lord Chancellor Bathurst.
 John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester.
 Lord Radstock, evangelist.
 Right Hon. Viscount Cardwell.
 Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote.
 Right Hon. J. Ingils, Solicitor-General, Scotland.
 Sir R. Atkyns, a Speaker to the House of Lords.
 Sir B. C. Brodie, eminent physician.
 Sir William Hamilton, metaphysician.
 Kyrle, the "Man of Ross."
 G. J. Lockhart, editor of the "Quarterly."
 Robert Southey, poet laureate.
 Matthew Arnold, Professor of Poetry.
 Algernon Charles Swinburne, poet.
 Miles Windsor, University historian.
 James West, President of Royal Society.
 W. S. W. Vaux, antiquarian.
 G. A. Lawrence, author of "Guy Livingstone."

The ancient front of the College, erected during the reign of Henry VI., was taken down in 1867, and the present *New Front*, with noble entrance gateway, built 1867-8, from designs (Mixed Gothic) by Mr. A. Waterhouse, London, at the cost of £20,000. The new buildings include the Master's residence. A terrace-walk, shaded by noble elms, and enclosed by a dwarf wall (similar to that yet remaining at St. John's College, formerly existed in front of Balliol College, but was removed in 1772. The Old City Walls (with the Moat) faced the College for nearly five hundred years. The range of modern dwellings now fronting the College was erected towards the end of the last century—a portion, however, was destroyed by fire in 1857 (see p. 92). On the edge of the City Moat, facing the entrance to the College (a few yards from the present gateway) Archbishop Cranmer and Bishops Latimer and Ridley were martyred (see pp. 41-3). Passing through the College portal, the Principal Quadrangle is entered, in which are situate the Chapel, Library, and ancient Halls. Visitors are conducted into

THE CHAPEL by a beautiful doorway, with ogee canopy. The edifice was entirely rebuilt in 1856-7, partly as a memorial to Dr. Richard Jenkyns, a late esteemed Master (1819-54). Order of architecture, Lombardi-Gothic. The alternate lines of white and red have a quaint appearance. Designed by Mr. Butterfield. Cost, £8,000. The interior is open and lofty. The eastern window is very chaste; and the side windows have the painted glass from the second Chapel (built 1620-30) inserted. Two are in the cinque-cento style, reign of Henry VIII., representing the principal events in the "Passion, Crucifixion, and Resurrection of Christ"; two are filled with figures of saints, and four with subjects by Abraham Van Ligne, presented by Peter Wentworth, Fellow, 1637. The east end is tastefully fitted up with Derbyshire alabaster; and an elaborate screen of stone and iron at the west end separates the Ante-Chapel. The brass lectern was presented by Dr. Edward Wilson in the reign of Charles II. The organ, by Nicholson, of Worcester, was erected in 1874. A lofty circumscribed belfry is on the north side of the Chapel. Dr. Henry Savage (Master 1650-72), author of "*Balliolfergus*," an interesting account of the College history, published 1666, is buried before the altar-pace. Three Chapels have been built since the College foundation.

THE ANTE-CHAPEL contains several brasses and tablets in memory of gentlemen who have been College members. Two of the illuminated windows represent the "Conversion and Baptism of the Eunuch by St. Philip." Adjoining the Chapel is

THE LIBRARY, built at two different periods: the western-half at the cost of Dr. Thomas Chase (Master 1412-23); the eastern-half about 1480, by the benefaction of Robert Abdy (Master 1477-94), aided by Dr. Grey, Bishop of Ely and Treasurer of England. Entirely refitted 1792. The first Library was erected on the site occupied until recently as the original Common Room. The Library-windows were at one time beautifully embellished by armorial bearings, figures of saints, &c., but the misdirected zeal of the thoughtless Puritans caused their destruction. The Library excels in illuminated MSS., rare and early-printed Bibles, political tracts, classics, &c. There is also an extremely valuable deed, the record of the bestowal of a College living upon John Wicliff; and the original statutes and seals of the College.

Three Halls have been erected since the foundation of Balliol. The *First* about 1387, the tenth year of the reign of Richard II., who granted a patent for the enlargement of the College; the *Second* in the reign of Henry VI., circa 1430-40, still retaining its ancient character, and now used as an additional Library. The *Third* or *New Hall* was completed in 1876, and opened January 16, 1877, a grand banquet being given. Proceeding into the Second Quadrangle and Fellows' Gardens, visitors ascend a flight of thirty steps and pass into

THE NEW HALL, a magnificent apartment (fireproof), 90ft. by 36ft. Geometrical-Gothic architecture. Designed by Mr. Waterhouse. Erected of Bath and Tisbury stone. The oak roof is a fine specimen of craftsmanship, the principals being four-centred, vertical tracery filling the spaces between the constructive lines. The corbels supporting the principals are exquisitely carved with the arms of various benefactors. A gallery is at the western end, approached from the Ante-Hall. The Hall is lighted by a series of thirteen three-light traceried windows and a four-light window at the east-end. The windows at each end of the high-table and east window are emblazoned with the armorial bearings of benefactors, including those of Sir John de Balliol and Devorgilda, his consort; Dukes of Bedford and Westminster; Marquesses of Landsdowne and Londonderry; Earls of Airlie, Camperdown, Donough.

more, Elgin, Jersey, and Morley; Viscounts Cardwell and Middleton; Archbishop Tait (Canterbury); Bishops Temple (Exeter) and Moberly (Salisbury); Deans Stanley (Westminster) and Scott (Rochester)—Master 1854-70, &c. The artist was Mr. John Metcalfe, Hampstead, London. The basement of the Hall has apartments occupied as Common Room, Lecture Room, Chemical Laboratory, Kitchen, and offices. Cost of new buildings, £30,000. Returning into Broad Street, visitors will note other portions of the College. Adjoining the Master's residence are the Fisher Buildings, erected 1769, on the site of St. Margaret's Hall, at the cost (£3,000) of Rev. Henry Fisher, a Fellow, Vicar of Bero Regis, Dorsetshire. On the northern front is the inscription, as directed by Mr. Fisher—"Verbum non amplius—Fisher." The design was by Mr. Henry Keene, architect of the Radcliffe Observatory. The Fisher Buildings were restored 1877. Attention is directed to the

IRON CROSS in the centre of the road at the top of Broad Street, facing the Master's residence. By many citizens this Cross is supposed to mark the spot on which Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer expiated their alleged heresy in 1555-6; but several disputes as to the exact spot have occurred between local antiquarians, some of whom maintain that it was lower down Broad Street. When the ground was excavated a few years since a quantity of wood-ashes came to light, and portions of two stakes. (An extended account of the martyrdom of the three prelates appears on pp. 41-3. Other information pertaining to the event is also given under the heads of St. Michael's Church, St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, Ashmolean Museum, St. Mary-Magdalen Church, and the Martyrs' Memorial.) Proceeding with the inspection of the auxiliary portions of Balliol College—facing Magdalen Church is another range of building, known as the "Bristol extension" (erected 1825), containing twelve sets of rooms. Mr. George Basevi furnished the design. In 1855 a third extension was made, adjoining the Bristol Building (facing Beaumont Street). It has a gateway-tower, and the exterior resembles those erected in the north of England during the middle ages. Mr. Salvin was the architect. In 1876-7 another extension was made to the north, so that the whole College has been nearly rebuilt, and greatly enlarged. In 1742 such a course was proposed, but not carried out; and a sketch of the projected buildings appeared in the "Oxford Almanack" of that year. Still to linger over the associations of the foundation—Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, fourth son of Henry IV., brother to Henry V., and second Founder of the Bodleian Library (see p. 30) studied within the portals of Balliol. Humphrey acted as Protector of England during the regency of Henry VI., and was strangled by the King's orders, 1447, and interred in St. Alban's Abbey, Herts. The following epitaph (translated) was placed on his tomb:—

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF THE BEST OF MEN.

"Interred within this consecrated ground
Lies he whom Henry his protector found;
Good Humphrey, Gloucester's Duke, who
well could spy
Fraud couched within the blind impostor's
eye.
His country's light and state's revered support,
Who peace and rising learning deigned to
court:

Whence his rich Library at Oxford placed,
Her ample Schools with sacred influence
graced,
Yet fell beneath an envious woman's wile,
Both to herself, her King, and country vile;
Who scarce allowed his bones this spot of
land;
Yet, spite of envy, shall his glory stand."

The tomb faced the entrance of the Abbey's south door, and bore the ducal coronet, and the combined arms of England and France. There were several statuettes in niches, but others were void, the ornamentation being destroyed. A strong iron grating protected the remaining figures. The body of

Humphrey was discovered entire in 1703, in a vault under the chancel. Its preservation for so many years was due to a strong embalming preparation composed of aromatics and spirits. When exposed the flesh rapidly wasted away. A few years since some bones were usually exhibited to strangers as those of "Good Duke Humphrey." The allusion to the blind impostor's eye in the epitaph has reference to a piece of deceit on the part of an alleged blind man, whose hypocrisy the Duke detected. David Garrick and Quin, the comedians, visited the shrine of Humphrey in 1765, and were shown the embalmed remains, which produced Garrick's renowned *jeu d'esprit*, known as "Quin's Soliloquy," and touching upon Quin's failing—a desire to "fare sumptuously every day." It was written after dinner, when Quin was jocosely lamenting the waste of such aromatic embalm on a dead body. It is worth recapitulation :—

"A plague on Egypt's arts I say—
Embalm the dead! On senseless clay
Rich wines and spices waste!
Like sturgeon, or like brawn, shall I,
Bound in a precious pickle lie,
Which I can never taste.

"Let me embalm this flesh of mine
With turtle fat and Bordeaux wine,
And spoil the Egyptian trade.
Then Humphrey's Duke more happy I!
Embalmed alive, old Quin shall lie
A mummy ready made."

Dr. Adam Smith (author of "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," first published, 1771), born at Kirkcaldy, called the "Lang Toun," Fifeshire, Scotland, June 5, 1723, entered Balliol College about 1740, as one of the Snell Exhibitioners. He attained great distinction, and his works form part of the classics of England. The place of Smith's sepulture is known to few. A French *savant* made a pilgrimage to Edinburgh on purpose to visit the tomb of the famed philosopher. He was astonished to find no national memorial to him. He enquired at a bookseller's in the town as to where Smith was buried, and received for reply, "There are lots of Smiths buried in Edinburgh." Nothing daunted, he still pursued his object, and at last was informed that he was buried in the Canongate churchyard. He discovered the grave under the window of a workman's dwelling adjoining the churchyard, marked by a plain stone, and bearing the following inscription :—

"Here are deposited the remains of Adam Smith, author of the 'Theory of Moral Sentiments,' and 'Wealth of Nations.' He was born 5th June, 1723, and he died 17th July, 1790."

The grave was completely neglected, surrounded by a rude iron railing, having no access, not covered with wreaths and *immortelles*, as would have been the case in France, but with broken dishes and oyster shells, which the weeds (growing in abundance) only partially concealed. The pilgrim was amazed, and said, "Is it thus that in Scotland they honour the greatest of Scots?" The traditions of Balliol must be left. Opposite the west front of the College stands

St. Mary-Magdalen Church, situated between two thoroughfares. The original edifice is supposed to have been built before the Conquest. The Church originally formed part of Sir Robert D'Oyley's grant from William the Conqueror. Sir Robert presented it to the College of St. George, in the precincts of Oxford Castle. Transferred (1129), with St. George's College, to Osney Abbey, by Robert D'Oyley's son. The Canons of St. Frideswide disputed the donation, but it was confirmed by a papal bull. Henry VIII. presented it, at the dissolution of Osney Abbey (1542), to Christ Church, which still retains the patronage. The original north and south aisles were built at the expense of Bishop Hugo, of Lincoln (St. Hugo of Burgundy), *circa* 1194. He was a native of Grenoble, and brought to England by Henry II., because of his sanctity and superior learning. His memory was so much

revered in Oxford that the bells of the Church were always rung on St. Hugh's Day. The last item in the Church accounts for this practice occurs in 1562. The nave was also rebuilt in the time of Bishop Hugh, and again in the reign of Henry VIII. The tower was rebuilt in the same reign (between 1511-31) with some of the old materials brought from Rewley Abbey. The south aisle was rebuilt in the reign of Edward II., and a portion of it called "Our Lady's Chapel," dedicated in honour of "Our Lady of Mount Carmel." There was a distinct entrance to this Chapel from the churchyard by steps, the floor being raised on account of the crypt beneath. The north aisle was fitted up by the Lady Devorgilda, wife of the Founder of Balliol College, about 1280. It was used as an oratory for the students of Balliol, and called "St. Catherine's Chapel." In 1293 the students removed to their own Chapel provided in connection with the College. The parapet of open trefoil work of the south front dates from 1335, and was carefully restored by Mr. Blore. In 1552, the fifth year of Edward VI., eight tabernacles, standing over the altars were sold out of the Church, with the altars also. Wood says the altars were set up again in Queen Mary's reign. The Church has been restored at several periods, notably in 1826, when the galleries were erected; in 1840-2, when a handsome marble screen, the Martyrs' Memorial Aisle, and two richly painted windows, were added; and in 1875, when the western galleries were removed and the tower arch thrown open. The great bell dates from 1562, four smaller bells 1626, 1681, and 1710, and another was added in 1875, making a peal of six. The statue of Mary Magdalen in a small niche on the western side is considered a *chef-d'œuvre* of sculpture. The Jewel Chest (curiously carved oak), in which were placed the plate and other ornaments used in the Roman Catholic services, is still preserved in the vestry. In 1541 the first organ was removed. The present organ, built by Davis, was purchased by subscription, 1830. It has sixteen stops and an octave of pedals. The ancient font is remarkably elegant. Two illuminated windows were painted by Wailes (Newcastle), 1834. The east window in the south wall represents "Simeon taking our Saviour in his arms." The west window has been recently replaced, the design being by Dean Liddell, of Christ Church. The subject of the south-east window is "Our Lord between the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen." In the middle window of the south aisle are seven medallions of Dutch glass.

The Martyrs' Memorial Aisle, or North Aisle, was added 1840-2, by public subscription, as a memorial of the martyred prelates, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, who were burnt, as previously narrated (see pp. 41-3), within two hundred yards of the spot. The cost of the aisle and the Martyrs' Memorial adjoining was about £8,000. The aisle is divided into two parts, one for divine service, the other for historical commemoration. In the latter portion is placed

THE DOOR OF THE CELL OF THE BOCARDO PRISON, in which the martyrs were confined previous to the Oxford "Auto-de-Fè." It was the gift of Mr. Alderman Fletcher. The Martyrs' Memorial Aisle was designed by Sir G. G. Scott and Mr. Moffat, and erected by Mr. Kirk, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The acts and sufferings of the "noble three" are commemorated on the exterior of the aisle by heraldic and other devices. The arms of Latimer, Ridley, Cranmer are portrayed on the sunk panels of the second storeys of the buttresses. The three pelicans were the arms of Cranmer, for which three cranes were substituted (1543) by Henry VIII. They are emblems of Cranmer's devotion to his children—Henry telling him that "these birds should signify to him that he ought to be ready, as the pelican was, to shed

its blood for its young ones, brought up in the faith of Christ;" the King adding, in his coarse manner, "For you are like to be tasted, if you stand to your tackling at length." The cornice has a boss of foliage, bearing the initials, "T. C." On one side is the right hand, which the Archbishop thrust into the flame, exclaiming, "This hand hath offended." On the other side is an open Bible. Bishop Ridley's initials, "N. R.," are at the east end of the cornice, with a firebrand and crozier on one side, and a chalice on the other, with ears of wheat and the fruit of the vine, expressive of his farewell address to the parish of Herne, Kent, in which he said, "I must acknowledge me to be thy debtor for the doctrine of the Lord's Supper." The initials of Bishop Latimer, "H. L.," are at the west end of the cornice, with a crown of thorns and a crown of glory, interlaced, on one side, and a palm of victory laid crosswise over a firebrand on the other. The aisle was opened for divine service, May 19, 1842, a sermon being preached by the late Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, Principal of Brasenose College, 1822-42). There are several entries in the Church books of poor wanderers taking shelter in the Church porch, recognised by law as being the refuge of the friendless and homeless. In a MS. preserved in the Bodleian Library, entitled "*Historia Aurea*," is an account of Ralph, a priest, who was chief Father at this Church, 1286. He committed a deadly sin; and the MS. relates that, whilst celebrating High Mass, he was suddenly struck senseless by an angel, whom he beheld descending from heaven. The angel snatched the sacred elements from his grasp, and left him to recover. Coming to himself, he confessed his sin to the clerk, and was ordered to do a certain penance. He had proof ever after until his death of the angel's visit, being afflicted with palsy of the head. Dr. Thomas Nowell, Principal of St. Mary Hall, was Curate in 1766, and preached violently against the spread of Methodism. On the third Sunday in August, 1823, the Rev. C. Atterbury, senior student of Christ Church, preached a sermon in the Church from the text, "Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die, and not live." During the ensuing week he was thrown from the box of a Birmingham coach, which he was driving, and killed on the spot. Prophetic sermon! In 1844 the Rev. Aston Coffin was vicar. He seceded to Rome, and became the head of the Clapham Redemptorist Fathers. Near the east end of the south aisle is a marble slab in memory of Dr. Holmes, Dean of Winchester, died 1805. He was the editor of the *Septuagint*. His widow died in 1846, aged 103. When the Church was restored in 1875 several peculiar epitaphs were brought to light, among which was the following to Mrs. Baylie, wife of the Rev. Richard Baylie, D.D. (President of St. John's College, 1632-48):—

"To Posterity. In memory of that excellent Matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Baylie, Wife of the Reverend and Most Worthy Richard Baylie, D.D., Dean of Sarum; and President of St. John-the-Baptist College; daughter to Dr. John Robinson, Archdeacon of Nottingham; Niece to that glorious Martyr and Asserter of the Church of England, Dr. William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose great example and grave precepts she carefully followed, continuing a true daughter of the Church of England when it was under persecution, Loyal to a Sovereign when he could not give her protection, Charitable to the poor when sacrilege had devoured her children's bread, but she daily prayed for it, and it was daily supplied. She was a great instance of prudence in the government of her family, piety in the education of her children, gravity in her conversation, and obedience in her behaviour to her husband, with whom she lived, in all conjugal affection, forty-one years. He went before her July the 27th, 1667; she followed, September the 29th, 1668, to that place where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage."

On a brass in the north wall, near the door, is the following :—

"Pray for the soul of Philippa Caxton, widow, which died 20th September, A.D. 1514. On her soul God take mercie."

In the pavement at the end of the north aisle is a brass, 8ft. in length, in memory of Baker Morrell, solicitor, died April 8, 1864, aged 74. It represents

him in his robes, under an elaborate canopy, enamelled in scarlet and purple. The Church of St. Mary-Magdalen is a vicarage of the annual value of £145. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. Population of the parish, about 2,800. It forms with All Saints' parish the Central Ward of the City. The peculiar ground-plan of the edifice renders the breadth (north to south) greater than the length (east to west). A few paces from the Church (on the opposite side) at the corner of Beaumont Street, visitors will observe the

Randolph Hotel, a noble pile of building (Modern Gothic architecture), erected 1864. Cost, £18,000. Half-way down Beaumont Street (corner of St. John Street) on the right hand side, was formerly

Beaumont Palace, built by Henry I. Henry first resided in the Palace during the Feast of the Passover, 1130. It was repaired by Henry II. and Henry III. The Palace was without the City, and the King entered it in a peculiar manner, that he might avoid the "Curse of St. Frideswide," a tradition having reference to the persecution of Frideswide by Algar, King of Mercia, who desired her in marriage. For this he was cursed by the virgin, and struck blind by lightning (see p. 151). Henry II. resided at Beaumont Palace during the greater portion of his reign, and used to visit Fair Rosamond at Godstow and Woodstock. Richard Cœur-de-Lion (the "Lion-hearted") and Prince John ("Lackland," proclaimed King of Ireland at Oxford, 1177) were born at Beaumont Palace; and it was granted by Edward II. in fulfilment of a vow made in the panic of the battle of Bannockburn, to the Carmelite Friars, who occupied it until 1541. The ruins of the Palace were purchased by Mr. Edmund Powell, of Sandford-on-Thames, who had it nearly all demolished, and sold the materials. The refectory alone remained, which formed a refuge for beggars. This was taken down in 1635, and the stone used in Archbishop Laud's Quadrangle, St. John's College. The last trace of the Palace was removed in 1830, on the making of Beaumont Street. The opening up of Beaumont Street, and the front of Worcester College, was carried out according to conditions made by the authorities of Worcester with the foundation of St. John's, when the latter College wished to return Sir J. Nichols to Parliament. At the north corner of Beaumont Street and St. Giles's Street, opposite the Randolph Hotel, stand the

UNIVERSITY GALLERIES and TAYLOR BUILDINGS, commenced 1841, completed 1849, from designs by C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., D.C.L. (born April 27, 1788; died September 17, 1863). The buildings were erected by Baker and Son, Lambeth, London. Cost, £49,373. Style of architecture, Grecian-Ionic, taken from the Temple of Apollo Epicurus, Bassæ, near Phygalia. This Temple was situated at the south-western angle of the province of Arcadia, Greece; and built (according to Pausanias) by Phygaleus, about 430 years before the Christian era. Ictinus, architect of the Temple, died in 429 B.C.; and the building emanating from his fertile brain may be classed among the most important of architectural remains in Greece. Mr. Cockerell visited the locality in 1812, accompanied by Mr. Haller. The remains of the building were excavated, its richness being previously unknown. The dimensions were found to be 125ft. by 57ft. The marble roof was beautifully polished. The exterior was Doric. The interior included columns of the style adopted by Mr. Cockerell in the building under notice.

THE UNIVERSITY GALLERIES, facing Beaumont Street, contain a splendid series of art treasures, and consist of a centre and two wings, 240ft. by 102ft., faced with Whitby stone, with a spacious forecourt raised upon a terrace (similar to an Italian garden), to give elevation to the building. An

elegant portico forms the centre, a figure of Apollo surmounting the pediment. Four attached Grecian-Ionic columns, having blocks of entablature and vases, shown in profile, stand on the side of each wing. The Galleries were erected from a legacy of £1,000 bequeathed by Dr. Francis Randolph, President of St. Alban Hall (1759-96), "for erecting a building for the reception of the Pomfret Statues, belonging to the University of Oxford, and for paintings, engravings, and other curiosities which may occasionally be left to that learned body." The University gave a large sum to this bequest, thus adding to the munificence of Dr. Randolph. Three Curators manage the Galleries, which are in charge of a resident Keeper, who has a salary of £150 per annum. Annual University Grant, £326 1s. 3d. They are open daily without fee throughout the year, except a few weeks in the Long Vacation, when they are closed for cleaning. The hours are between twelve and four o'clock to Members of the University and friends introduced by them. On Thursdays no introduction is required. The original drawings of Raffael and Michael Angelo are preserved in a Fireproof Gallery, and there are also many rare and beautiful specimens of paintings by eminent masters, including a collection of drawings, by Turner, presented by J. Ruskin, Esq., Slade Professor of Art, and the successful competitor for the Newdigate Prize Poem, "Salsette and Elephanta," 1839. The Chantrey and Westmacott models and Pomfret marbles are in the Galleries. Speaking of the Raffael and Angelo collections, Ralph Waldo Emerson, the American essayist, says, in his "English Traits," "My friend, Dr. J., gave me the following anecdote:—In Sir Thomas Lawrence's Collection, at London, were the collections of Raffael and Michael Angelo. This inestimable prize was offered to Oxford University (upon the refusal of the Government to become the purchaser) for £7,000. The offer was accepted; and the committee charged with the affair had collected £3,000, when, among other friends, they called upon Lord Eldon. Instead of £100, he surprised them by putting his name down for £3,000. They told him they could now very easily raise the remainder. 'No,' he said, 'your men have probably already contributed all they can spare; I can as well give the rest.' He withdrew his cheque for £3,000, and wrote £4,000. I saw the whole collections in 1848." The characteristics of Angelo and Raffael are thus described:—

"Angelo is like a hurricane from heaven
That tears up oaks like withies, and scatters
forth
Its living thunderbolts; while Raffael
Is like a zephyr stealing o'er the face
Of heated nature in the dusky even;
It soothes you into calm to look at him:

Or one is like the music-march of life,
Grand in its fulness and stateliness,
Or roll of battle to the wavering troops;
The other like a lady's serenade.
Where sweetest music woos the listening
air,
And dies in softest cadence far away."

The entrance into the Galleries is from Beaumont Street. Proceeding into the Hall, visitors will observe portraits of Dr. Randolph (whose donation towards the building has been mentioned) and the Earl and Countess of Pomfret (by Bardwell, 1754). The Countess Pomfret presented the Marbles, &c., bearing the family name, to the University in 1755, also bequeathing £1,000 towards a receptacle for their preservation. By a provision in her will she desired to be buried at Oxford. The Pomfret Marbles were brought from Easton Neston (the seat of the Earl of Pomfret), and were at first placed in the Clarendon Building, Broad Street, but removed to the University Galleries on their completion. The buildings comprise on the ground-floor a *Sculpture Gallery*, 180ft. by 28ft., and an extra wing (at right angles), 90ft. by 28ft.; on the first floor (beside an ante-room) a *Fireproof Gallery*, 70ft. by 28ft.; and a *Picture Gallery*, 100ft. by 28ft., and height 28ft. The basement

storey contains rooms for the *Pomfret Marbles*, a School of Art (in connection with South Kensington), and the Keeper's residence. The *Chantry Models* are in two portions of the Galleries. Among the valuable treasures preserved in the Galleries are the following :—

The Castellani Collection of Flitile Vases, replete with magnificent productions of the potter's art.

The Chambers-Hall Collection, presented March, 1855, embracing an extensive and valuable series of original drawings and etchings by Raffael, above two hundred by Rembrandt; one hundred by Ostade; eighty by Claude Lorraine; specimens of Canaletti, Constable, Albert Durer, Guardi, Hogarth, Paul Potter, Reade, Reynolds, Rubens, Teniers, the Vanderveides (father and son), Vandyke, Leonardo da Vinci, Wilson, and Zoffany; a portrait of Chambers-Hall by Lunell; a portfolio of original sketches in water-colours by the donor and his brother, principally scenes in the east, and on the continent; Greek and Etruscan terra-cottas and sculptures, and many other gems.

The Chantry Collection (presented by Lady Chantry) is alone worth a visit to Oxford. The Collection is divided into portions—in the west wing of the ground-floor and in the basement, with the principal portion of the *Pomfret Marbles*. It embraces the most beautiful of the talented sculptor's models, and includes the celebrated monuments to the two daughters of the Rev. W. Robinson, B.C.L., Braenose College (Prebendary of Lichfield), and Mr. Wildman; Lady Frederica Stanhope and child, Lady Bradford, Lady Louisa Russell, Mrs Jordan, Miss Boulton (Great Tew Church, Oxfordshire); Bishops Barrington, Bathurst, Heber, and Ryder; George III. and George IV.; Dean Cyril Jackson, Christ Church; J. Northcote, R.A.; D. P. Watts, Esq., and several others.

The Collection of Paintings includes "Christ's First Appearance to His Disciples," by Jordeans; "Christ Mocked," by Teniers; "Moses Striking the Rock," by Jordeans; "The Extacy of St. Augustine" (chiaro-oscuro), by Vandyke; "The Family of Darius before Alexander the Great, after the Battle of Issus, B.C. 333," by Antonio Bellucci; "The Village Surgeon," by Teniers (a gem); "Storm in Haerlem Meer," by John Parrelles; "Bomish Peasant robbed of Fruit by Boys," by Frank Hals; "Calshot Castle, Isle of Wight in the distance," by C. E. Scott, M.A.; "Death of Addison," by Reynolds, jun. (this picture bears the following inscription—"When he found his life near its end, he directed the young Lord Warwick to be called, whom he desired with great tenderness to hear his last injunction, telling him, 'I have sent for you, to see how a Christian can die'"); "Piazza del Popolo, Rome," by Canaletti; "The Enraged Musician" and others by Hogarth; landscapes by Teniers, Bowles, Oldfield, Lord Harcourt, Sir G. Beaumont, and many others. There is also a valuable triptych by Fra Angelico, having in the centre the "Virgin and Child," surmounted by angels, and on the folding doors "SS. Peter and Paul."

The Collection of Portraits, very extensive, includes Frederick I. of Prussia, Charles

XII. of Sweden, by Schroeder; Sir Walter Scott, by Colvin Smith; Flora Macdonald, by Allan Ramsay; Sir Godfrey Kneller (painter), by himself; Martin Weichmann (painter), by himself; Isaac Fuller (painter), by himself, supposed whilst intoxicated; John Taylor (painter), by himself; Robert Walker (painter), by himself; Thomas Gainsborough, Raffael and Rembrandt (painters); Sir John Hawkins (died 1595); Sir John Chardin; Sir John Oxenstain; General Van Tromp (1625); Countess of Bedford; Lady Betty Paulet, by Mytens; Cardinal Bentivoglio, by Penny; Charles, Duke of Grafton, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Sir Martin Frobisher, celebrated navigator; Columbus, by Holbein; Sir John Thornhill, by Hogarth; Garrick, the comedian, as Abel Druggier, by Battoni, painted at Rome in 1746; Capt. and Mrs. Hall, by Zoffany; Admiral and Miss Keppel, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Marquis of Granby (horseback), engraved; head of White, a noted pavior, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, a study for his Ugolino; heads of SS. Andrew and Paul; and many others.

The Fox-Strangeways' Collection, presented 1850, by the Hon. W. Fox-Strangeways, consisting of specimens of forty early and rare Florentine masters, including Simone Memmi, 1286; Masaccio, 1401; Granacci, 1430; Benozzo Gozzoli, 1450; Lorenzi di Credi, 1452; Bronzino, 1540; Andrea del Sarto, Bernardo da Siena, Correggio, Fra Angelico, Fratellini, Ghirlandajo, Giotto, Luca Signorelli, Palauolo, Pesella, Peselli, Philipppo Lippi, Roos, Spinello Aretino, Taddeo Gaddi, Verocchio, &c.

The Guise Collection (presented) embraces many valuable specimens of well-known masters.

The Penrose Collection, bequeathed 1851, by the Rev. T. Penrose, D.C.L., Fellow of New College, embracing twenty-five valuable paintings by the following eminent masters—Calcott, Caravaggio, Champagne, De Keisar, D'Orsay, Gainsborough, Hogarth, Locatelli, Louthembourg, Morland, Ople, Ostade, Panini, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Teniers, J. M. W. Turner, Van Stry, Wilson, Wyck, &c.

The Pomfret Statues (numbering 135) and a portion of the *Chantry Busts* are in the basement. Among the *Pomfrets* may be mentioned—Hercules choking a Lion, Scipio Africanus or Demosthenes, Beasts devouring Men, statue of Judith, a Sea Lion, a Sleeping Cupid; busts of Apollo, Fauna, Faunus, Henry VIII., Niobe, Venus de Medicis; a Roman Repast; Triumph of Amphitryon; Sarcophagus, a young Satyr, Soldiers fighting, Herculean Games; several busts of men and women; Dogs and Boar; a variety of Roman monuments; statues of Antonius, Archimedes, Bacchus, Caius Marius, Camilla, Clio, Diana, Flora, Hymen, Hercules, Judith, Julia, Jupiter, Leda, Melpomene, Minerva, Venus, and many others. The *Chantry Busts* include Queens Adelaide and Victoria; Archbishop Sumner, Canterbury;

Admiral Lord Nelson; Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington; Generals Packe and Washington; Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy; Sir T. Munro; Colonel Heerries; Sir Walter Scott, novelist and poet; J. Nollekins and Thomas Phillips, R.A.'s; Right Hon. Henry Grattan; James Watt, engineer; Mr. Justice Burton; Lady Louisa Russell, Mrs. Somerville, Miss Mundy, &c.

The **Raffaël and Michael Angelo Collections** are unequalled in the world for beauty and value. Deposited in the *Fireproof Gallery*. The collections comprise 190 by Raffaël and eighty-seven by Michael Angelo. A selection of the most noteworthy is given—**RAFFAËL**—"The Almighty surrounded by Angels," a study for the ceiling-picture of the "Burning Bush," in the Vatican, Rome; study for the "Disputa," in silver point, tinted paper; study for the "Madonna," in green, in the Belvedere, Vienna; study for the "St. George," at St. Petersburg, silver point; study for the "Adoration of the Magi," in the Vatican; men in combat, "Victory of Ostia," in the Vatican; study for the "Rape of Helen"; study for the "Phrygian Sybil," in Sta. Maria della Pace, Rome; study of "Minerva" and three other studies for the "School of Athens"; portrait of Raffaël at the age of sixteen (a valuable treasure); "Entrance of Cardinal Giovanni de Medici into Florence"; various studies for the "Entombment of Christ," 1507; "Tobit and the Angel," in the Certosa, Pavia; "Young Men drinking Wine," 1508; "Hercules Gaulois," or "Eloquence"; studies for the "Heliogorus," and many others. **MICHAEL ANGELO**—"The Last Judgment," pen and bistre; study for the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, Rome; studies of horses, for the "Conversion of St. Paul"; studies for the "Raising of the Brazen Serpent"; studies for the tombs of the Medici; "Michael Angelo and Marc Antonio della Torre" (his friend) occupied on anatomical studies; study for the statue of "David," Palazzo Vecchio, and various other examples. There is also the "Holy Family," by Venusti, from designs by Michael Angelo (bequeathed by G. Fairholme, Esq., Greenknow, Berwickshire); a small model in wax, by Angelo, for the recumbent figure of "Aurora" on the tombs of Lorenzo de Medici, Florence, and some studies in the Chambers-Hall Collection.

Raffaël's Celebrated Cartoons (copies), a series of coloured drawings (paper), presented to the University by John, Duke of Marlborough. They were copied by Henry Cooke, a painter employed by William III. to repair the original Cartoons at Hampton Court Palace. The originals were painted by Raffaël for the Sistine Chapel, Rome, 1513-14. They were purchased by Charles I. by the advice of the painter Rubens. The subjects represented are—1, The intended Sacrifice of Paul and Barnabas by the People of Lystra, a city of Lacaonia—Acts xiv.; 2, The Miraculous Draught of Fishes—Luke v.; 3, Christ's Charge to Peter—John xxi.; 4, Peter and John healing the Lame at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple—Acts iii.; 5, The Death of Ananias—Acts v.; 6, Elymas, the Sorcerer,

struck with blindness—Acts xiii.; 7, Paul preaching at Athens—Acts xvii.

The **School of Athens**, supposed by Julio Romano, from the original fresco, by Raffaël, in the Vatican Palace, Rome. The subject is "Philosophy in general," and it contains portraits of Socrates and other noted men. Cost, three thousand guineas. Presented by Sir Francis Page, B.C.L., 1780.

The **Seven Vices** (original)—Avarice, Drunkenness, Envy, Lust, Pride, Revenge, and Sloth. On copper, by Geoffrey Schalcken.

The **Turner Collection**, extremely valuable, which includes the presentations of Mr. John Ruskin, 1861 (Christ Church), Dr. Penrose, &c. The Ruskin gift consists of forty drawings and sketches, preserved in two costly cabinets. There is a fine sea-view, and also the ten sketches of the "Oxford University Almanack" by the same artist. The latter are as follow—1799, South-west View of Christ Church from the Meadows; 1801, Oriel College Quadrangle; 1802, Merton College Chapel (interior); 1804, Worcester College; 1805, Brasenose College Quadrangle; 1806, Exeter and Jesus Colleges, Turl Street; 1807, Christ Church Hall (interior); 1808, Oxford from Headington Hill (south side); 1810, Balliol College Quadrangle (as formerly); 1811, Oxford Cathedral from Corpus Christi College Garden. A series of the Oxford Almanacks, with designs by other eminent artists, can likewise be inspected.

THE **NORTH GALLERY** contains valuable and rare casts from the antique, examples of sculpture, and other objects of vertu, including the Laocoon, Iliassus, Torso Belvedere, Florentine Boar—the latter removed from Queen's College—Flaxman's Shield of Achilles, bronze cast, &c.

In a circular recess are casts of the Nine Muses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, from the originals at Rome. Presented by P. B. Duncan Esq., New College, 1847. They are—Calliope, presided over Eloquence and Heroic Poetry; Terpsichore, over Dancing; Erato, over Lyric, Tender, and Amorous Poetry; Melpomene, over Tragedy; Urania, over Astronomy; Thalia, over Pastoral and Comic Poetry; Polyphymnia, over Harmony, Singing; and Rhetoric; Euterpe, over Music; and Clio, over History.

On the first landing of the principal staircase is a slab of marble from Niveueh, presented by A. H. Layard, Esq., D.C.L., 1852; the Venus Celeste and Venus de Medici; a fresco painting from Pompeii; a model, the "Dream of Horace," by Westmacott, &c.

The frieze introduced in this staircase embrace casts of the celebrated Phygallian Marbles, from the originals in the British Museum, the authorities of the national institution purchasing the collection, as discovered in the ruins of the Temple of Apollo Epicurus, "the Deliverer," on Mount Cotyion, near the ancient City of Phygallia, Arcadia. The marbles and casts are bas-reliefs, representing the Battles of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and of the Greeks and Amazons.

THE **RUSKIN SCHOOL OF DRAWING** is attached to the Galleries. Founded and endowed in 1872 by John Ruskin, Esq., M.A., Student of Christ Church, Slade Professor of Art, with the sum of £5,000 (see pp. 115-6). Mr. Ruskin

also presented two costly cabinets of the finest examples of modern masters, secured to the University by a deed of trust, vested in the Vice-Chancellor and the Slade Professor (as official trustees), H.R.H. Prince Leopold, the Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Acland, and the Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodleian Librarian. Visitors may inspect the School on Mondays and Thursdays from two till four, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from twelve till four—the days and hours can, however, be altered at discretion of the governing board. During class-hours visitors can be admitted on application to the Master.

THE TAYLOR BUILDINGS face St. Giles's Street. Erected in accordance with the desire of Sir Robert Taylor (born in London, 1714), knight, architect, and sculptor, Surveyor to the Admiralty, Bank of England, Foundling and Greenwich Hospitals, &c. Died 1788, leaving a considerable sum of money to "the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford, and their successors, for the purpose of applying the interest and produce thereof in the purchase of freehold land within the jurisdiction of the said University, for the erection of a proper edifice therein, and for establishing a foundation, for the teaching and improving the European Languages in such manner as should from time to time be approved by the said Chancellor and Scholars in Convocation assembled." The bequest did not take effect until 1835, owing to certain contingencies. The entrance to the Taylor Buildings is adorned with four detached Ionic columns, with blocks of entablature over each, bearing elegantly sculptured figures personifying the European Languages—German, French, Italian, and Spanish. The bosses are engraved with the names of eminent literary men. The buildings contain six Lecture and Class Rooms, spacious Library (40ft. square), and Superintendent's residence. A Professorship of Modern European Languages has been attached to the foundation, in order that the stipulations of Sir R. Taylor might be fully carried out. Teacherships and Scholarships have also been established. A bequest was left by the Earl of Ilchester (William Thomas Horne) in order that the Polish and other Slavonic languages might be studied. The institution has teachers of the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages, and four scholars. Nine Curators have the direction of the institution.

THE PRINCIPAL LECTURE ROOM is beautifully decorated—the ceiling being in soft tints, the centre piece light blue, with a gold star, and the wreath cream colour, etched in gold. The upper part of the wall above the cornice is turquoise-blue and panels in gold, with paintings from Parthenon frieze. The cornice is stone colour with gold band and brown enrichment. The wall beneath the cornice is a rich Indian red, and the dado green, with honey-suckle in buff. The pilasters are cream colour and the mouldings in gold. The basement gold with green wreaths. The University arms are on the panels, and there are paintings from the different objects which the buildings contain. The valuable *Finch Collection*, rich in Greek and Latin Classics, and Italian literature, is in a separate room. The building is open between the hours of eleven and five o'clock during the year, with the exception of five weeks, viz., from August 16 to September 14, and from Christmas Eve to January 2. Members of the University have free admission, and resident Members are allowed to take books out from the Library, subject to the rules. The leading periodicals of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain lie upon the tables. Librarian's salary, £150 a-year. Nearly opposite the Taylor Buildings is the

MARTYRS' MEMORIAL (Modern Gothic architecture), erected 1841, from designs by Sir George Gilbert Scott (died March 27, 1878) and Mr. Moffatt. Cost, about £5,000. The first storey of the Memorial is 21ft. 7in.;

second storey, 20ft.; third storey, 13ft. 2in.; from the crocketed parapet to the top of final cross, 11ft. 11in.; platform, 6ft. 4in. Total height, 73ft. It resembles the Eleanor Cross at Waltham, and is in remembrance of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, martyred near this spot, on October 16, 1555, and March 21, 1556. The stone of the Memorial is crystalized magnesian limestone, from Mansfield Woodhouse Quarry, Nottinghamshire. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, 1836-70 (died November 21, 1870), laid the foundation of the Memorial, May 19, 1841. The statues in the second storey are of Caen stone, from Normandy. The sculptor was Henry Weeks, Esq., principal sculptor in Chantrey's studio, on the recommendation of Chantrey. The statue of Cranmer is on the north side, bearing on its left forearm the edition of the Holy Bible, dated May, 1541, the year that witnessed the peremptory circulation of the Bible in every parish in England. Ridley's statue is on the south side (facing Cornmarket Street), having its hands firmly clasped together, representing the strength of his faith and the firmness of the confession he made a few hours before his martyrdom: "I believe in the Holy Catholic, or Universal Church, which is the Communion of Saints, the House of God, the City of God, the Spouse of Christ, the pillar and stay of the Truth. I believe in the rule of this Church, which is the Word of God." Latimer's statue is on the east (facing Balliol College). His arms are crossed over his breast, and he appears stooping under the burden of fourscore years. His face is self-possessed, firm, and submissive. And he was so; for he remarked to his judge, "I pray you to be good to an old man. Disputation requireth a good memory, and mine is marvellously weakened, and never the better, I wis, for the prison. The Popish doctrine hath erred, and doth err. There is no mention of any eating but spiritually. The Romish Church begot the error of transubstantiation." The following inscription is on the north side of the Memorial:—

"To the Glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of His servants, Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, Hugh Latimer, Prelates of the Church of England, who, near this spot, yielded their bodies to be burned, bearing witness to the Sacred Truths which they had affirmed and maintained against the errors of the Church of Rome, and rejoicing that to them it was given not only to believe in Christ, but also to suffer for his sake, this monument was erected by public subscription, in the year of our Lord God, 1841."

The Rev. J. Keble, in forcible verse, derives a lesson from their martyrdom :

"These are they
Who armed themselves with prayer, and boldly
tried
Wisdom's untrodden steeps, and won their way,
God's Word their lamp, His spirit was their
guide.
These would not spare their lives for fear or
ruth;

Therefore their God was with them, and the
glare
Of their death-fires still lights the land to
truth,
To show what might is in a martyr's prayer.
Read and rejoice; yet humbly—for our strife
Is perilous like theirs: for death or life."

An extended account of the martyrdom of the prelates is given on pp. 41-3; and additional notes under St. Michael's Church (p. 135), St. Mary-the-Virgin Church (p. 195), Ashmolean Museum (p. 217), Balliol College (p. 257), and St. Mary-Magdalen Church (p. 259).

In St. Giles's Street is held annually—a "relic of other times"—the large **Business and Pleasure Fair of St. Giles**, either on the first or second Monday and Tuesday in September, according to the falling of the *first* of the month, viz., should the *first fall on Saturday*, the Fair is held on the 3rd and 4th of September; if the *first happens on Sunday*, the Fair takes place on the 9th and 10th. It is extensively patronised—the "holiday of the season." The space occupied extends from St. Mary-Magdalen Church to St. Giles's Church, in triple rows of stalls.

From the Martyrs' Memorial, visitors proceed (right-hand) to

ST. JOHN - THE - BAPTIST COLLEGE, founded by Sir Thomas White, in the reign of Queen Mary, May 1, 1555 (the year of Latimer and Ridley's martyrdom), "for divinity, philosophy, and the arts, to the praise and honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and St. John-the-Baptist," for a President and three graduate scholars. The property was purchased from Christ Church, by Sir Thomas White, May 25, 1555, and possession taken on June 1. St. John's stands on the site of a previous foundation, known as

St. Bernard's College, established by Archbishop Chichele, 1436, and opened March 20, 1437, for the Cistercian Monks, nine months before he founded All Souls' College (December 14, 1437). St. Bernard's College was instituted by royal charter, "in honour of the most glorious Virgin Mary and St. Bernard," in the reign of Henry VI. (see pp. 29-30). The Cistercians had no endowment, being supported by the abbeys of the order, and governed by a Prior, who was amenable to the University. St. Bernard's College was dissolved by Henry VIII., on the suppression of monastic institutions, and granted by the King to Christ Church, who disposed of it to Sir Thomas White, as mentioned. The first President of St. John's College was Alexander Belsire, B.D., Canon of Christ Church, appointed May 29, 1555, and who died July 15, 1567. He was interred in Long Handborough Church, Oxfordshire (nine miles north-west of Oxford), with the following epitaph on his tomb:—

"That thou art now, the same was I;
And thou likewise shall suer die.

Live so, that when thou hence dost wend,
Thou mayest have blysse that hath no end."

A second charter was bestowed on the foundation in 1557, which opened the College to the study of Canon and Civil Law, and increased the foundation to a President, fifty Fellows and Scholars (twelve of the latter to study law), chaplain, organist, six singing men, eight choristers, and two sextons. In 1577 the chaplain and choristers were discontinued. The choir was restored by Sir William Paddy in 1634. For some time after the accession of Queen Elizabeth the College was virtually in the hands of the Roman Catholics, through the dissimulation of the Romish Presidents, who essayed to carry out the intention of the Founder—himself a rigid Catholic. The statutes provided by the Founder were in places decidedly quaint—the College being compared to a vineyard, requiring to be surrounded *sepibus quibusdam statutorum—hedged* by statutes, in which vineyard one is to be called "President;" and directions were given that the whole of the statutes (filling a printed 8vo volume of 136 pp.) should be read aloud twice yearly to the members of the foundation! Prayers were also to be offered for the souls of Joan and Avice, wives of the Founder. Sir Thomas White was born at Rickmansworth, Herts, 1492. Shortly after his birth his father removed to Reading—hence the common mistake of placing St. Thomas's place of birth at Reading. He was apprenticed to a merchant-tailor in London. On the death of his father (1523), he commenced business in London for himself, and rapidly rose to prosperity. He attained civic honours as Sheriff of London, 1546, and was elected Lord Mayor, 1553, during which he was knighted by Queen Mary for his opposition to the deluded Sir Thomas Wyatt. Sir Thomas was a member of the ancient Guild of Merchant Taylors (incorporated 1466), London, and a great supporter of the school (founded in Suffolk Lane, Thames Street, 1561), attached to the Guild; and it is supposed that one of the principal motives of Sir Thomas in founding St. John's College was to provide for the advancement of youths educated in the London school, which is visited annually by the President and Fellows of the College, who examine the upper form previously to the election of Scholars for St. John's. Five

open Scholarships and twenty-eight appropriated Scholarships are filled by competitors from Merchant Taylors' School. Eighteen of the Scholarships are tenable for life. Sir Thomas White also left a legacy of £3,000 for the College use, with which Walton Manor was purchased (now laid out in streets, and covered with dwellings, from which the College will derive an immense revenue). The Corporations of Oxford, Bristol, Coventry, Leicester, &c., to the number of twenty-four, received legacies, to be devoted to the relief of aged tradesmen, and the encouragement of young tradesmen, oppressed for want of funds. It is traditionally related that Sir Thomas was incited by a dream to build St. John's College, whilst he was sleeping under an elm tree in St. Bernard's College Court; and a tree is yet pointed out opposite the President's lodgings as a descendant of the original tree. A similar tradition is attached to Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College), which it is said Sir Thomas White purchased through a vision (see Worcester College, p. 292, for account of St. Thomas White's connection with that society.) Sir Thomas White died at Oxford, February 11, 1566, aged seventy-four, and was interred in the Chapel of his College, a funeral oration being delivered by Dr. Edmund Campion, the noted Jesuitical conspirator, who was executed for treason, 1581. Henry Walpole wrote a poem on Campion's death, entitled "One Generation of a Norfolk House," in which the Romish proclivities and misdeeds of the Norfolk family were exposed. Valenger, a printer, issued the poem, for the publishing of which he was fined £100, and condemned to lose his ears; and for writing it Henry Walpole was compelled to make his escape from the country; and when, twelve years afterwards, he ventured to return, he was hung, drawn, and quartered on a charge of high treason, at York, April 17, 1595. The work was reissued in May, 1877. St. John's College has also had many munificent benefactors in addition to Sir Thomas White, including Sir William Paddy, President of the Royal College of Physicians, who left £2,800 in 1634, for eight singing men and four choristers, for the repair of the organ, books for the Library, &c. He also bequeathed his copyhold estate near Woodstock for the Librarian's salary. Archbishop Laud, President for ten years (1611-21), who was executed, on Tower Hill, London, January 10, 1644, aged seventy-one, erected the Second Quadrangle, gave a large sum towards the Library, and left £500 by will. Archbishop Juxon, President for eleven years (1621-32), devised £7,000 to the foundation. William Juxon or Juxton, was born at Chichester, Sussex, 1582. Doubts have been cast as to the place of his birth—some writers stating that he was born at Albourne, in the same county. He resided at a mansion called "Albourne Place," near Hurstpierpoint, Sussex; and from this fact the error probably arose. It is only necessary to refer to the books of St. John's College, in which Juxon registered himself as "William Juxon, President, born at Chichester." Juxon was a devoted adherent to Charles I., and attended that monarch during his last moments on the scaffold. Charles's mysterious phrase, "Remember!" addressed to Juxon on the scaffold, has never been satisfactorily solved. Archbishop Juxon crowned Charles II. in 1660 (see St. Giles's Church, p. 287, for other incidents in Juxon's career). Dr. Juxon was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and entered St. John's College. Elected a Fellow (1598) at the age of eighteen. In 1609 he was Vicar of St. Giles's Church, Oxford; President of St. John's, 1621; Vice-Chancellor of the University, 1626; Dean of Worcester, 1632; Clerk of His Majesty's Closet, 1632; Bishop of London, 1633; Lord High Treasurer, 1636; and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He died June 4, 1663, aged eighty. His body was embalmed, conveyed to

Oxford, laid in state in the Divinity School, and afterwards buried in St. John's College Chapel, on July 4. Should visitors desire to know more concerning this prelate of the English Church, they are referred to the "Memoirs of Archbishop Juxon and his Times," by the Rev. W. H. Marsh, Vicar of Little Compton, near Banbury, of which village Juxon at one period held the living. Dr. William Holmes, eighteenth President (1728-48), was a munificent benefactor, bequeathing £13,000, to which Mrs. Holmes added £2,000. Dr. Rawlinson (died 1755), Founder of the Anglo-Saxon Professorship, devised estates in Warwickshire and Essex, several houses in London, and a quantity of books, coins, and antiquities to the College.

Income of the College (University Commissioners' Report), £22,030 3s.; President, £1,853; value of Fellowships, nearly £10,000—thus divided:—Senior Fellow, £460; Junior Fellows, £205 and £130; Tutorships, £362. Thirty-four benefices are attached to the College. Number of Undergraduates (1878), 111; Members on books, 479. Among the eminent men matriculating at St. John's have been (the dates given are those when they were elevated to the position mentioned):—

William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1633.
William Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1660.
Thomas Skevington, Bishop of Bangor, 1608.
John Chambers, first Bp. of Peterborough, 1641.
William Lyon, Bishop of Ross, 1582.
Richard Meredith, Bishop of Leighlin, 1689.
John Buckeridge, Bishop of Rochester, 1611.
Rowland Searchfield, Bishop of Bristol, 1619.
Michael Royle, Bishop of Waterford, 1619.
George Wilde, Bishop of Londonderry, 1660.
Peter Mews, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1672.
William George Tozer, Bishop of Zanzibar, Central Africa, 1863.
Francis R. Nixon, Bishop of Tasmania.
Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester.
John Perin, one of the Bible translators.
William Killgrew, noted dramatist.
Robert James, distinguished physician.
Very Rev. H. L. Mansell, Dean of St. Paul's.

Rev. J. A. Hessey, Secretary to Punjab Govt.
Rev. Canon Miller, Vicar of Greenwich.
Rev. Dr. Hayman, late Master of Rugby School.
Edmund Campion, a noted Jesuit.
Gregory Martin, a fugitive Romanist.
Francis Tresham, who betrayed the Guido Faux Plot.
Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, historical annalist.
Sir J. Whitlocke, Chief Justice, King's Bench.
Dillenius, the celebrated botanist.
James Shirley, dramatist and poet.
Peter Whalley, Shakespearian commentator.
Dr. Gwinne, first Professor of Medicine.
Dr. Edmund Calamy, noted Nonconformist.
Sir John Silvester, Recorder of London.
Dr. Ducarel, eminent antiquary.
Sir J. Marsham, chronologist.
Sir Stafford Carey, Bailiff of Guernsey.
Mr. David Urquhart, introducer of Turkish Bath.

St. John's College fronts St. Giles's Street. It is the only College in the University having an exterior terraced walk, shaded by the foliage of the elm. This terrace dates from 1576, and was formerly enclosed by a massive wall and gateway. The enclosure is 208ft. length, by 44ft. breadth. Dr. Ingram in his "Memorials of Oxford," says, if this wall was removed altogether, "the front would not lose in grandeur of effect, and the elm avenue would be less interrupted." A similar walk once existed in front of Balliol College, but was removed 1772. Visitors enter the College through

ST. BERNARD'S GATEWAY, having a square embattled tower, with a bay window, flanked by canopied niches (a relic of Chichele's foundation). In the upper division is a statue of St. Bernard. Over this entrance are the arms of the Founder, and in the spandrils of the arch are shields of the arms of Charles I. (north side), and of Sir Thomas White and Archbishop Laud (south side). In the interior are the arms of the See of Winchester and Sir W. Cordell, Master of Rolls, who was appointed by the Founder visitor for life. Tourists are now in the

FIRST QUADRANGLE (ST. BERNARD'S), in which are situate the Hall, Chapel, Kitchen, Common Room, and apartments for the President, Fellows, and members of the foundation. The north, south, and west sides are remnants of St. Bernard's College. The east side (fronting the gateway) was added forty-two years (1597) after the re-foundation by Sir Thos. White.

THE HALL (north side) is first entered, a handsome well-proportioned room, modernised from the refectory of St. Bernard. The arched roof is particularly fine; and the screen of Portland stone, together with the variegated marble chimney piece, are worthy attention. There are numerous portraits in the Hall, amongst which may be enumerated a full length (over entrance) of George III., in his coronation robes, by Ramsay, presented to the College (1779) by Diana, Countess-Dowager of Lichfield, relict of George Henry, Earl of Lichfield, D.C.L., a member of the foundation, and Chancellor of the University, 1762-72; Sir Thomas White, Founder (full-length) in aldermanic dress, presented by T. Rowney, Esq., 1692; Archbishops Juxon and Laud; Henry Hudson (1603), navigator, who discovered Hudson's Bay; Sir W. Paddy (1600), physician to James I.; Archdeacon Waple, B.D. (Taunton); Sir John Nichol. D.C.L., F.R.S., Fellow of the College; Sir James Eyre; Dr. Charles Woodroffe, D.C.L.; Dr. Rawlinson, Founder of the Anglo-Saxon Professorship; Dr. Scott, antiquary; William Gibbons, M.D.; John Case, M.D.; Dr. John Buckeridge, President, 1605-11, Bishop of Ely and Worcester; Peter Mews (or Meaux), President, 1667-73; Bishop of Winchester, and Bath, and Wells; Dr. William Holmes, President, 1728-48; Mrs. Holmes, &c. Above the fireplace is a curious representation of St. John-the-Baptist, stained in scagliola, by Lambert Gorius, presented by Dr. Duncan, 1759. The Hall has been the scene of several festivities, including a curious observance, formerly carried out with ceremonial, known as the

Christmas Masque and Yule-Tide Dog Festivities. The Christmas Masques of St. John's were cleverly written, each bearing different comic titles. The final one (1627) was called "The Christmas Prince," the production of Dr. Griffin Higgs, born 1589, at South Stoke, near Wallingford, Oxon. By reason of proficiency in scholarship he was named the "Flower of St. John's," and was elected a Fellow; subsequently becoming ambassador from Charles I. at the Hague, Chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia (sister of Charles I.), and Dean of Lichfield. His Masque had the subsidiary titles of "A True and Faithful Account of the Rising and Falling of the most magnificent and renowned *Thomas Tooker*, by the favour of Fortune, Prince of Alba Fortunata, Lord of St. John's, High Regent of the Hall, Duke of St. Giles, Marquis of Magdalen, Landgrave of the *Grove*, Count Palatine of the Cloisters, Chief Baylive of Beaumont, High Ruler of *Rome*, Master of the Manor of Walton, Governor of Gloucester Green, Sole Commander of all Tilts, Tournaments, and Triumphs, and Superintendent of all Solemnities whatever." The titles of Landgrave of the *Grove* and High Ruler of *Rome* referred to two pieces of land belonging to the College at the north part of the City. This Masque was printed in a volume, and described as containing "The whole of Plays, Speeches, and Verses, written, read, and performed at the last Christmas Masque of St. John's." The Thoms Tooker referred to was a Fellow of "most excellent fancy and infinite jest," and was styled "Master of the Christmas Revels at St. John's." Tooker succeeded to a Prebendaryship at Bristol. Dr. Higgs, author of the Masque, was ejected from his Deanery during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, and retired to his birthplace, where he died in 1659, being interred in the porch of the Church. The following epitaph (now obliterated) was placed over his grave:—

"Time's a thought to think upon,
Thought's Time is past and quickly gone;
Yet Time stands here for all to see:
Think on't and Death then, for what thou'lt
 see

At doome until eternitie.
The Church I lov'd, in it I fear'd
Within the Church to be interr'd:
But meekly I my God implore
A place to ly, tho' at the doore.

"Griffin Higgs, his memento, born 1589, died the 16th of December, 1659."

Somewhat similar ceremonials to those of St. John's are described as taking place at Magdalen College (pp. 176-7), Queen's College (pp. 185-6), and Trinity College (p. 251). The *Yule Log Festivity* at St. John's took place on Christmas Eve, when a huge log was brought into the College Hall with great rejoicing, and a large Yule-Candle shed its light on the festive scene. In St. John's Buttery is an ancient candle-socket of stone, ornamented with a figure of the Holy Lamb. This was formerly used for holding the Yule-Candle during the twelve nights of the Christmas Festival, and was placed on the high table at supper. Archbishop Laud entertained Charles I. and Queen, Prince Rupert, the Elector Palatine, many of the nobility, and "all the gallantry and beauty of the kingdom," at St. John's College, August 30, 1636, when a dramatic piece, entitled the "*Hospital of Lovers*," was performed in the Hall. The play was written by Mr. Wild, Fellow of the College. On June 12, 1834, the authorities of St. John's entertained the Duke of Wellington in the Hall, on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University. The Duke of Cumberland, the Earl of Eldon, and a bevy of noble guests were present, including the two members for the University (Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., D.C.L., Christ Church, and T. G. Bucknall-Estcourt, Esq., D.C.L., Corpus Christi College). Four tables were lined with titled personages, and a gallery over the entrance was filled with ladies. Leaving the Hall, visitors proceed into

THE CHAPEL, adjoining. Founded for the Cistercians of St. Bernard's College. Historians differ as to the date of the consecration of the Chapel, some stating 1530, others that it was consecrated by Dr. King, first Bishop of Oxford, in 1550. The College authorities adhere to the latter date. It is supposed that divine service was previously conducted in the Hall. The Chapel was repaired and embellished at Sir Thomas White's expense, who also presented a large quantity of ornaments and vestments, which he had removed in the first stages of the Reformation, bestowing them upon Mr. Bridgeman, his sister's husband, who restored them to the College, 1602. These were exceedingly fine specimens of the craftsmanship of the period, and are yet preserved in the Library. On the altar of the first Chapel was a piece of tapestry, a description of which appears under the Library, in which it is now deposited. The first organ was erected in 1619, and it remained untouched and unharmed during the Civil War, a notable circumstance, considering that nearly all the organs in the country were destroyed or injured by the Puritans. In 1678 it was removed to make room for a more noble instrument, by Byfield, which has since been improved. A costly illuminated window was placed in the Chapel in the reign of James I., circa 1616, at the cost of £1,500, but removed in 1648, when the other windows were vandalised. The building was restored, from designs by Mr. Blore, in 1843, when a ceiling of fan-tracery replaced the previous one of plaster. The Chapel was readorned in 1872-3, when three memorial windows were placed to the Very Rev. H. S. Mansel, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, formerly Tutor of the College; the Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D., thirty-four years President of St. John's; and the Rev. Robert Dean, M.A., Fellow of Merton, formerly Scholar and Tutor of St. John's, all of whom died in 1872. The window (by Messrs. Clayton and Bell) to the memory of Dean Mansel consists of three lights, representing scenes from the Old Testament. The characters in the upper compartment are full-length representations of Samuel, David, and Elijah. In the lower compartment is the Anointing of Saul by Samuel, the Death of Goliath, and the Assumption of Elijah. Visitors should especially note the beautiful small

MORTUARY CHAPEL (thrown open) in the north-east corner—quite a gem

—built by Dr. Richard Baylie, 1662, to receive the body of his son. Consecrated 1676. Dr. Baylie was President of the College, 1632-48. In 1648, during the Puritanic era, he had the office of President taken from him to make room for Francis Cheynell, who held the position for two years, succeeded by Thankful or Gracious Owen, President 1650-60. Dr. Baylie was, however, replaced at the Restoration (1660) and was President for seven years after. He became Dean of Salisbury, and died there, July 27, 1667, aged 82. The Chapel is hallowed by the remains of several benefactors, including those of the Founder, Archbishops Juxon and Laud, Dean Holmes and his consort, Presidents Ralph Hutchenson (1590-1605), Levinz (1673-98), Delaune (1698-1728), Derham (1748-57), Sir William Paddy, &c. In the north wall is a beautiful marble urn, in which is deposited the heart of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, a distinguished and eccentric antiquary, died April 6, 1755, aged 65, placed by his own request. It bears the following epitaph:—

"Ubi thesaurus, ibi cor. Ric. Rawlinson, LL.D. et Ant. S.S. Olim hujus Collegii superioris ordinis Commensalis. Obiit vj. Apr. M.D.CCLV."

The translation of the sentence "Ubi thesaurus, ibi cor." is "Where the treasure is, there is the heart," reduced from "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." (Matt. vi. 21.) Dr. Rawlinson's body was interred in St. Giles's Church. It is stated that one of the heads of the two traitors executed in 1746, on Kennington Common, London, is buried in his coffin. Dr. Rawlinson was one of the greatest book-collectors of his time (see account of his collection in the Bodleian Library, p. 209). The sale of his library, prints, &c., occupied sixty-eight days. His brother Thomas (familiarily called "Tom Folio") was an equally great collector of literary curiosities. His chambers at Gray's Inn were so completely filled with books, that his bed was obliged to be removed into the passage. His library was dispersed in 1734, and Dr. Richard purchased a quantity of the books. The father of the Rawlinsons was Lord Mayor of London, 1706. Dr. Rawlinson founded the Anglo-Saxon Professorship in the University, stipulating that St. John's College should have the first and every fifth appointment. Several other interesting monuments will also be noted on the walls. There is a stone in the floor, containing the singular short inscription, "Præivit N.V. Maii 18o, 1646" ("Gone before"). The tradition relating to this is that the Fellow commemorated was lame, and was always sent as an agent in advance to the refreshment house, where many of the members spent their evening, and hence the sobriquet which appears on his tombstone was acquired (see "Terræ Filius"). Anthony Wood, in his MSS., notices "The Removal of the Corps of Archbishop Laud from London to Oxford, July 24, 1663," as follows:—"Jan. 10, 1644—William Laud Archbp. of Canterbury was beheaded and his body afterwards being layed in a leaden coffin was buried at Allhallows, Barking, by ye Tower of London. After the Restoration of King Charles the II., the President and Fellows of S. John's Coll. Oxon. consenting to have his body removed to that College because he had bin soe great a Benefactor, resolved on the business after the sepulture there of Archbishop Juxon, and that with convenience and privacy, the day, then or rather night being appointed wherein he should come to Oxford, most of the Fellows (about sixteen or twenty in number) went to meet him towards Wheatley, and after they had met him about seven of the clock on Friday, July 24, 1663, they came into Oxford at about ten at night with the said number before him, and his corps laying in a horse litter on four wheels drawn by four horses and a coach after that. In the same manner they went up to St. Mary's Church, then up Cat Street, then to the

back doore of St. John's Grove, where taking his coffin out, conveyed it to the Chapel, when Mr. Gisbey, Fellow and Vice-President of that house, had spoke a speech they laid him inclosed in a wooden coffin, in a little vault at ye upper end of ye chancell between the Founder's and Archbishop Juxon's tomb. Ye next day following they hung up seven streamers."

THE KITCHEN adjoins the Chapel. The rooms above were built at the expense of Thomas Clark, a cook, 1613, on condition that he should receive the rents, as interest of his money, for twenty years. The gable end of the Kitchen (north end of College front) is quite picturesque, forming a capital specimen of the building of the period. Beneath the Kitchen is a cellar having a fine groined vault—a portion of St. Bernard's College.

THE COMMON ROOM is handsomely wainscoted, and has a fine ceiling of stucco-work, by Roberts, 1676. In an adjoining room is an excellent portrait of Dr. Michael Marlow, President, 1795-1828. From the First Quadrangle and its buildings, visitors proceed through a vaulted passage, having a beautiful fan-tracery stone roof, into the

SECOND OR LAUD'S QUADRANGLE, commenced 1631, and completed 1635, chiefly at the expense of Archbishop Laud. A portion of the stone formed part of Beaumont Palace. Design supplied by Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect. The east and west sides have an elegant Doric Colonnade, with sixteen pillars of solid Bletchington marble. Surrounding each pillar are busts representing the "Christian and Cardinal Virtues." In the centre of each is a handsome Doric portico, with Ionic pillars, charged with profuse embellishment; above which are niches containing bronze statues of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria (his consort), cast by Francis Fanelli, a native of Florence, Italy. The cost of each was £200. In Rawlinson's MSS. it is related that, during the Civil War, these statues were removed and ordered to be sold; but, through ignorance, the sale was not effected, because they were not solid. Charles I. contributed two hundred tons of timber from Shotover and Stow Forests towards the buildings of the Quadrangle. In this Quadrangle is situate

THE LIBRARY, comprising two handsome apartments. The first room was erected in 1596, being furnished with books, MSS., and windows by various members of the foundation. The second room was added in 1631, by Laud's munificence. At the upper end is a portrait of Laud, by Vandyke, arms of the Founder of the Merchant Taylors' Company, arms of several benefactors to the Library fund, and a portrait of the Founder. In a window on the right hand are the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury, beautifully executed. A quantity of the material of which the Library was built came from the ruins of Beaumont Palace. There are several rare volumes and curiosities in the Library, amongst which are:—

LAUD'S CROZIER (supposed) or Pastoral Staff, 6ft. 11in. in height, made of hard shining dark wood, headed and infoliated with silver. The workmanship is elegant, after the arabesque style. It was accidentally discovered some few years ago, in a garret of the President's lodgings. Probably it was the staff of the first President, for there is no authority as to its being Laud's. This is the third Pastoral Staff known in the University—the others being at Corpus Christi College (Bishop Fox's) and New College (William of Wykeham's).

LAUD'S WALKING STICK, which supported his steps to the scaffold, when he was executed. After his execution the Puritans

made a doggerel rhyme, which became very popular with them, viz.,—

"All praise and glory to the Lord,
And 'Laud unto the devil.'"

LAUD'S EPISCOPAL MITRE & CAP, which he wore when beheaded. There was a legend in the College at one time that Laud used to nightly perambulate the Library, carrying his head in his hand.

BRONZE BUST OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD, finely executed.

LAUD'S SPEECH ON THE SCAFFOLD, the "History of his Troubles and Tryals," his Last Will and Testament, and many other memorials of the Archbishop.

THE OLD ALTAR-PIECE OF TAPESTRY, used in the second Chapel of the College, taken down in 1843, representing "Christ and the Disciples at Emmaus." By a freak of fancy, the artist portrayed in the faces of the figures portraits of the Pope and the Kings of France and Spain.

ANCIENT MISSALS, beautifully illuminated.

PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I., having the whole Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face, and on the hairs of the head. Many of the words may be read by the aid of a strong magnifying-glass, but the damp, which accidentally spoilt some portion of the picture, has obliterated many of the phrases of David's muse. When Charles II. was at Oxford, he begged this relic of the Fellows, and offered to give them anything they might ask in return. They reluctantly yielded, not wishing to be adverse to the royal desire. "And now what will you have?" asked the King. "The portrait back again, if it please your majesty," was the rejoinder. Charles laughingly gratified their desire, having offered anything in return.

CURIOUS PAINTINGS ON COPPER (supposed to be by Carlo Dolci) of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and Twelve Apostles.

The "Oxoniensis Academia," of 1749, notes several other curiosities not in existence at the present time, which would not be exactly interesting in a Library of modern days. For instance, there was a "flea, one inch long, fettered by a silver chain of thirty links;" some "Virginian spiders, with bodies as large as nutmegs;" an "unicorn's horn, very curiously turbinated;" an "annular tooth of a rabbit," &c. Leaving the Library and re-entering the Quadrangle, visitors are conducted by another elegant passage way, with a fan tracery ceiling, into

THE GARDENS, some of the most tastefully-arranged in the University (once divided into two Gardens, separated by a wall), which were improved by "Capability" Brown and Repton in the eighteenth century. They occupy an area of about three acres, and are celebrated for fine horse-chestnut trees and variegated flower-beds. Fine views of St. John's Library, Wadham College, Trinity College, and the Parks avenue are obtained from here. The larger part was purchased by Sir Thomas White, and they were enclosed at the expense of Edward Sprot, Fellow, 1612-13. In the "Foreigner's Companion," by Salmon, published 1748, the Gardens are described as "large and well laid out;" and it continues, "In the first the walks are planted with Dutch elms (stunted pollards), and the walls covered with evergreens. The inward Garden has everything almost that can render such a place agreeable: as a terrace, a *mount*, a wilderness, and well-contrived arbours; but, notwithstanding this, is much more admired by strangers than the other. The outer Garden is become the general rendezvous of gentlemen and ladies every Sunday evening in summer. Here we have an opportunity of seeing the whole University together almost, as well as the better sort of townsmen and ladies who seldom fail at making their appearance here at the same time, unless the weather prevents them." From this eulogistic description visitors might infer that the Gardens were on those evenings Lilliputian Show Sundays. This custom at the present time is honoured in the breach rather than in the observance. Trinity College Gardens were similarly described in the same work. Salmon published (1743) a work entitled "The Present State of the University of Oxford." Dr. Ingram

CAXTON'S CHAUCER, the only perfect one in existence.

MINIATURE PORTRAITS OF CHARLES I. AND QUEEN, beautifully painted.

RICH EMBROIDERED COPE, of the reign of Philip and Mary.

VALUABLE OLD COPE (fragments) on which the "Crucifixion of Christ" was worked.

TWO CURIOUS OLD BANNERS, in crimson silk, of Queen Mary's reign, with figures of St. John-the-Baptist and Coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the arms of the Merchant Taylors.

EARL OF ESSEX's (Walter D'Evereux) FUNERAL SERMON, preached in Wales, and printed in Old English type. There is a large family genealogy of the family before it. The Sermon consists of three or four sheets, and bears the autograph of Robert, Earl of Essex. Hearne, the antiquary, regarded this as a wonderful curiosity, stating that in 1768 Mr. Murray, of London, gave £10 for a copy of it, thinking, even then, that he had secured a prize.

THE TRAGEDY OF CYRUS, King of Persia. MS., by Dr. Gregory Martin, a Romanist, and member of the College, who designed a plot to murder Queen Elizabeth, 1583 (see p. 49).

observes that Salmon "had the credit of producing the first Pocket Companion or Guide." In this he accused the editor of the "London Magazine," and others, of plagiarism, and yet he copied the principal part of "The Present State," &c., from Dr. Ayliffe's History. Dr. Ayliffe was expelled the University because his volumes were deemed so untrustworthy (see p. 94). There is a fine specimen of the *Wellingtonia Gigantea* in the Gardens. During the period of the Civil War and Commonwealth there were many exciting scenes enacted in Oxford—troops marching to and from the city day by day, either to take part in conflict or to defend Alma Mater. In "Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs" (not published, however, until 1829) is the following incident respecting St. John's College Gardens. Recovering from illness in May, 1645, and visiting Oxford, her ladyship says:—"I went to walk, or at least to sit in the air, being very weak, in the Garden of St. John's College, and there, with my good father, communicated my joy (the birth of an infant), who took great pleasure to hear of my husband's good success, and likewise of my journey to him; we, all of my household being present, heard drums beat in the highway, under the Garden wall. My father asked me if I would go up upon the *mount* to see the soldiers march, for it was Sir Charles Lee's company of foot, an acquaintance of ours. I said 'Yes,' and went up, leaning my back to a tree that grew on the *mount*. The commander, seeing us there, in compliment, gave us a volley of shot; and, one of their muskets being loaded, shot a brace of bullets not two inches above my head, as I leaned to the tree, for which mercy and deliverance I praise God." The highway alluded to was undoubtedly the Parks Road, leading past Wadham College, the troops entering Oxford by a small postern, known as Smith Gate, near the Clarendon Building, Broad Street. The thoroughfare was afterwards made private, by posts being placed across the road, and so continued for nearly two hundred years. In 1870 there was a contest between the city and Wadham College authorities as to the right of way. The posts were forcibly displaced, but the question was amicably settled. The *mount* spoken of by Lady Fanshawe was alluded to by Salmon, in his Guide to Oxford, entitled the "Foreigner's Companion," published 1748 (see p. 274).

Departing from St. John's College, a few reminiscences of some of the luminaries of the foundation will form a fitting conclusion. Francis Tresham indicted the letter to Lord Monteagle, betraying the Plot of Guido Faux. Tresham was taken to the Tower of London, where it is related he was poisoned as a reward! His head was cut off after death, and placed with those of the other conspirators. The death of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the University (1616), was prophesied to take place on April 10, 1630, by Thomas Hall, of Gloucester Hall, an eminent astrologer. The truth may be doubted, but the Earl died on the day mentioned. James Shirley (1594-1666) was one of "the roll of great writers whose works form a distinct era in our dramatic literature." He was "the most noted dramatic poet of his time" (Wood), and prolific in his emanations, no less than nineteen comedies, six tragedies, four or five tragedy-comedies, four masques (besides co-operating in the production of many others), several volumes of poems, and an "English and Latin Grammar" (1651), "the rules composed in English and Latin verse, for the greater delight and benefit of the learners," &c., resulting from his labours. The greater proportion of his comedies, tragedies, and masques were performed publicly, royalty many times patronising the representations. Among the comedies may be mentioned "The Wedding" (1629); "Love's Tricks" (1631); "Bird in a Cage" (1633), dedicated to William Prynne (Oriel College), at that time a prisoner for high

misdeemeanour; the "Witty Fair One" (1633), in which occurs the song, known as "Love's Hue and Cry," picturing the charms of a "ladye-love,"—

"In Love's name, you are charged hereby
To make a speedy hue and cry
After a face, who t'other day
Came and stole my heart away.
For your directions, in brief,
These are the best marks to know the thief:
Her hair a net of beams would prove
Strong enough to captive Jove;
Playing the eagle, her clear brow
Is a comely field of snow;
A sparkling eye, so pure, so gray,
As when it shines it needs no day;
Ivory dwelleth on her nose;

Lilies, married to the rose,
Have made her cheek a nuptial bed
Her lips betray their virgin red,
As if they only blushed for this,
That they one another kiss;
But observe, besides the rest,
You shall know this felon best
By her tongue; for if your ear
Shall once a heavenly music hear;
Such as neither gods nor men
But from that voice shall hear again,
That, that is she; oh, take her tye;
None can rock heaven asleep but she.

Shirley's tragedies embraced "The Traitor" (1633), "Maid's Revenge" (1639), "Love's Cruelty" (1640), "The Cardinal" (1652), "The Politician" (1655), &c. His masque, "The Triumph of Peace," was represented before Charles I. and Queen Henrietta, in the Banqueting House, Whitehall, by the members of the Inns of Court, February 3, 1633, and was deservedly popular, being "printed several times within the compass of one year" (Wood). The three other masques were "Contention for Honour and Riches" (1633), "Triumph of Beauty," and "Cupid and Death" (1659). In 1660 he produced "Honoraria and Mammon," the scene of which was New Troy. It was "represented by young gentlemen of quality, at a private entertainment of some persons of honour" (Wood). Attached to this play was "The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses for the Armour of Achilles." It included a solemn funeral song, the "Equality of the Grave," a great favourite of Charles II., containing the oft-quoted lines:—"Only the actions of the just," &c.,—

"The glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armour against fate,
Death lays his icy hand on kings;
Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

"Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield,
They tame but one another still;

Early or late
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

"The garlands wither on your brow;
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon Death's purple altar now
See where the victor victim bleeds
All heads must come
To the cold tomb;
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

Shirley was born (Wood says, "did make his first entry on the stage of this transitory world") near old Newgate Market, London, in 1594, and was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, entering St. John's College, under the presidency of Dr. William Laud (Archbishop). He left Oxford without "passing the Schools," proceeding to Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and became a clergyman at St. Alban's, Herts. Subsequently he 'verted to the Romish Church, becoming a schoolmaster. Shirley's vicissitudes were severe, but ultimately he became servant to Queen Henrietta and a play-writer. The close of his life is thus chronicled by Antony Wood—"At length, after Mr. Shirley had lived to the age of seventy-two years, at least, in various conditions, and had seen much of the world, he, with his second wife, Frances, were driven, by the dismal conflagration that happened in London an. 1666, from their habitation near to Fleet Street, into the parish of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in Middlesex, where, being in a manner overcome with affrightments, disconsolations, and other miseries, occasioned by that fire and their losses, they both died within the compass of a natural day; whereupon their bodies were buried in one grave, in the yard belonging to the said Church of St. Giles's, on the 29th of October, 1666."

Captain Hudson (after whom the Hudson Bay settlement was named), the Arctic explorer, left England for his first voyage to Greenland and the North Pole, in the "Hopewell," May 1, 1607, sighting Greenland on June 13, among "the first that ever burst into the silent sea," returning to England by Davis's Strait, anchoring in the Thames, September 15. He made another voyage the following year. Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the distinguished African traveller, who returned to England, January, 1878, after discovering and traversing the unknown course of the river Congo, which he proposes to name the "Livingstone") introduced the following notes in his work ("How I Found Livingstone") of a visit to a graduate of St. John's, then in Central Africa—Dr. W. G. Tozer, Missionary Bishop, Zanzibar :—"In a great tall house, with a certain grandeur of vastness about it, topped with the queerest of all steeples, situated on Shangani Point, Bishop Tozer, his disciples, his choristers, and his flock, have found excellent quarters. The Bishop, who styles himself 'Missionary Bishop of Central Africa,' is one of the politest men I ever knew. I believe he is called the 'fighting parson'—a plagiaristic appellation when bestowed on him, since Dr. Livingstone first received it from the Duke of Wellington. Bishop Tozer, however, is said to have fought an insolent rowdy on his way to Church; and, after punishing him at a boxing match, offered to punish his companions, one after another, in the same way, which offer was refused. This feat of pugilism by Bishop Tozer converted these wolves into lambs, and won for him the title of Bishop, and the happy sinecure he holds."

The late Rev. Frank Burgess, B.D. (matriculated 1835, died July, 1875), at one time Vicar of Fyfield, Berks, and a Fellow of St. John's, became famed by his repartee to Bishop Wilberforce's ill-timed remark. Being a sportsman to the backbone, and a bold rider after hounds, he did not quite suit the Bishop, who was trying hard to root out the old style of horsey parsons from the diocese. "Hunting was secular, worldly, if not absolutely devilish," he once remarked. The Rev. Frank Burgess took a different view of his responsibilities. In point of fact, he was as keen a lover of horseflesh and field sports as the late Parson King, *alias* Launde. This predilection, as a matter of course, brought him into downright collision with episcopal authority. "Mr. Burgess," quoth the saponaceous Bishop, at a clerical gathering, "I must protest against your appearing in the hunting-field. It is inconsistent with your position as a Vicar of a parish." "My lord," replied Mr. Burgess, nettled at being thus taken to task, "I don't admit that hunting is worse than dancing, and I see, by the papers, that your lordship was present at the Queen's last ball." "Yes," rejoined the Bishop, "I was; but then I was never in the same room with the dancers." "Precisely my case," retorted Mr. Burgess coolly, "I ride such abominable screws, that I am never in the same field with the hounds!" The arrow went straight to the mark. Mr. Burgess subsequently accepted the valuable living of Winterborne, and settled down to clerical duties.

The Very Rev. Henry Longueville Mansel, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, who died suddenly, July 31, 1871, matriculated at St. John's College from Merchant Taylor's School in 1839, being elected to a Foundation Scholarship. He was born at his father's parsonage, Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, October 6, 1820. By diligent study he obtained a double first-class in honours, Easter Term, 1843, taking his B.A. degree, and was elected Fellow and Tutor of the College. The B.D. degree was taken in 1854. The Dean was a frequent speaker at the meetings of the Union Society, Oxford, holding a front rank among rising orators. Previous to his entering College he published a volume of poems (1839) entitled "The Demon of the Winds."

In 1858 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer, producing his famous discourses on the "Limit of Religious Thought," a courageous attempt to solve the difficulties in reconciling reason and revelation. Large congregations attended the sermons, and they have passed through several editions. In 1859 he was chosen Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, and Select Preacher to the University, 1860. Eight years subsequently he was presented to the chair of the Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History (a Canonry of Christ Church being attached), by Mr. Disraeli (now Earl Beaconsfield), on his retirement from office. The talent of Dean Mansel shone brightly in epigram, his productions being pointed and pungent. Two examples will sufficiently illustrate this peculiar power. When the question was on the *tapis* some few years since at Oxford respecting the increase of fees for degrees by incorporation from Trinity College, Dublin, the Dean solved the question by epigram:—

<p>"When Alma Mater her kind heart enlarges, Charges her graduates, <i>graduates her charges</i>,</p>	<p>What safer rule can guide the accountant's pen Than that of <i>doubling fees to Dublin men!</i>"</p>
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The second was on the late Archdeacon Clerke, during Oxford election, 1865:

<p>"When the versatile Bishop of Oxford's famed city Saw the name of the chairman of Hardy's committee, Said Samuel (from Samson a metaphor taken), 'They <i>plough</i> with my <i>heifer</i>, that is, my Archdeacon!'</p>	<p>"But when Samuel himself leaves his friends in the lurch, To vote with the foes of the State and the Church, We see with regret, and the spectacle shocks one, That Dissenters can <i>plough</i> with Episcopal <i>Oxon!</i>"</p>
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Mr. David Urquhart, the introducer of the now well known and appreciated Turkish Bath, was a member of St. John's College, but, like Dr. Johnson, left without taking a degree. He entered the diplomatic service, becoming secretary to the British Embassy at Constantinople. He was born in 1805, and represented Stafford, as a Conservative, in the House of Commons, 1847-52. Mr. Urquhart was the author of works on politics, &c. He died at Nice, 1876.

From St. John's College, visitors continue their route up St. Giles's Street, and, passing through the Lamb and Flag Inn yard, arrive at the

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, a model institution, having one of the most complete and comprehensive collections in the world. Dr. H. W. Acland, Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Regius and Clinical Professor of Medicine, speaks as follows of the objects of the institution in his valuable little book, "The Oxford Museum"—"*Firstly*, to give the learner a general view of the planet on which he lives—of its constituent parts, and of the relations which it occupies as a world among worlds; and, *secondly*, to enable him to study, in the most complete and scientific manner, any detailed portion which his powers qualify him to grasp." The great laws of the universe find their explanation in the Astronomical, Experimental Physic, and Mathematical departments; the structure of the planet Earth is demonstrated by Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy; the life of the globe by Anatomical, Physiological, and Zoological divisions; whilst other special departments are devoted to Medicine and Disease, the latter having a capital Pathological Museum, an instrument-room, provided with every requisite for diagnosis, and a small laboratory. The scheme to unite the various collections in Oxford, illustrating the several cognate Natural Sciences, and to combine them in an institution, which it was desirable should be established, with work and dressing rooms, laboratories, library, &c., was pressed forward in 1848 by Professors Acland, Daubeny, and Walker, aided by Messrs. Greswell, Hill, and other gentlemen. The

University ultimately took the work in hand, placing the design of the Museum to public competition, in which the firm of Sir Thomas Deane and Mr. B. Woodward, Dublin, was successful, December 8, 1854. The contractors for the building were Messrs. Lucas and Son, London, whose original estimate was £29,041, accepted May 8, 1855. The contract was, however, broken, many alterations being made, bringing the cost of erection to about £80,000. The style of architecture is Modern English-Gothic, with Italian variations. The front is faced with white stone on a groundwork of brick. The roof is formed of tinted slates, varied in patterns. The amount expended on the Museum from its foundation to 1878, has been about £150,000, exclusive of the valuable collections previously in possession of the University authorities. It is almost impossible to place an estimated value on the building and its treasures—probably it would be between £400,000 and £500,000. The annual grant from the University chest (including the Chemical, Physical, Physiological, and Zoological departments) is about £2,200. Endowment, £522. Extensive additions to the building on the south side (including a large Laboratory and Work-rooms) were commenced in 1877, from designs by Mr. Deane (son of Sir Thomas Deane). The foundation-stone of the Museum was laid by the late Earl Derby, Chancellor of the University (1852-69), Wednesday, June 20, 1855. The proceedings commenced by the singing of the *Benedicite* by a powerful choir, led by Sir Frederick Gore-Ouseley, Professor of Music. Prayer followed, and then the Old Hundredth Psalm. The following inscription on a brass plate was embedded in the foundation-stone—"D. O. M. Academia Oxoniensis Museum extraendum curavit Edwardus Galfridus Comes Derbiensis, Cancellarius, Scientiæ Naturali, felicia daturus auspicia primum hunc lapidem posuit die xx. Junii. 1855." The Museum was completed and opened in 1860. Frontage of building, 346ft.; height, 75ft. The Museum is open daily for members of the University from 10 to 4 o'clock; for citizens and strangers, 2 till 4 p.m. Citizens require an introduction from a member of the University, strangers have only to sign their names in the visitors' book. The Principal Entrance leads by a flight of steps into the

LARGE QUADRANGLE OR COURT, 112ft. square. Facing visitors is a statue of H.R.H. Prince Albert, presented by the citizens as a memorial. The Court is covered with a glass roof, supported on cast-iron columns, with wrought-iron ornaments, representing, in the large spandrels between the arches, interwoven branches of the lime, chestnut, sycamore, walnut, palm, and other trees; and in the capitals of the columns and the trefoils of the girders, leaves of elm, briar, water-lily, passion-flower, ivy, &c. The Court is surrounded by an open arcade of two storeys, furnishing ready means of communication between the several departments, and the collections in the area. On the ground-floor, the arcade comprises thirty-three piers and thirty shafts, and in the upper corridor there are thirty-three piers and ninety-five shafts. The western piers represent the granatic series; the eastern, the metamorphic series; the northern, the calcareous series (from Irish specimens principally); the southern, the English series. The Court is ornamented by 125 shafts and 191 capitals and bases. The beautiful shafts were carefully selected, under the direction of the late Professor Phillips, from Quarries furnishing examples of the most important rocks of the British Islands; and the columns are crowned with capitals of natural objects. Plants and animals (grouped), illustrative of various epochs and climates, are artistically represented on the capitals and bases. The Fauna and Flora families, existing or extinct,

are delicately carved. These were presented by members of the University. "Thus" (to quote Professor Acland), "this is not a haphazard collection of pretty stones crowned by pretty flowers; but a selection of marbles and sculptures intended to illustrate points of some interest and importance in science and art." On massive corbels of Caen stone, projecting from the fronts of the piers on the ground-floor, are placed statues of men eminent in the several branches of science. A portion of statues named are in position, the others will be added when possible. Her Majesty the Queen presented five of the statues, including Francis Lord Bacon, Galileo, and Newton. Those of Aristotle and Cuvier were presented by students, and that of Euclid by the Freemasons. When completed the following will be the subjects represented by famous men:—*Astronomy*, Galileo and Hipparchus; *Biology*, Aristotle, Hunter (John), and Linæus; *Chemistry*, Cavendish, Day, and Lavoisier; *Geology*, Cuvier; *Mathematics*, Archimedes, Euclid, Liebnitz, and Newton; *Medicine*, Harvey, Hippocrates, and Sydenham; *Science* (in general), Bacon, Oersted, Priestley, Stephenson, Volta, and Watt. Thirty-two statues are required to complete the series. There are also busts of the late Professor Phillips, Mr. W. Smith, the "father of English Geology," &c. Around the arcade is ranged the main block of the building, in which are the required rooms for study. Removed from the principal pile, north and south, and yet easily accessible from the Lecture Room and Court, are Dissecting Rooms, Workshops, &c.

THE LIBRARY (entered from the centre of west side of the Gallery) is a fine room, 200ft. in length. The books, in every department of Natural Science (English and foreign), number about 50,000 volumes, and include those from the Radcliffe Library, placed here by consent of the trustees and University authorities. The Reading Room is at the north end. The Library is open from ten till four daily, and on Monday and Thursday evenings during Term from seven till nine o'clock. A special order from a graduate must be obtained by citizens and strangers if they desire to enjoy the advantages of reading. Departing from the Library, visitors pass to the north side of the Gallery, and proceed into the

LECTURE ROOM or THEATRE, used by Professors, and capable of accommodating five hundred persons. Lectures on scientific subjects are frequently given. Descending from the Gallery, by a staircase on the west, the attention of visitors is directed to the *Dissecting Room*, at the north-east angle, in which students practically experiment. Among the varied curiosities in the Museum (there is no catalogue published) will be found:—

American Fish, Collection of.

Anatomical and Physiological Series, from the Anatomy School, Christ Church, lent by the Dean and Chapter. Placed in various parts of the Museum. The collection embraces several skeletons, including that of Covington (who was executed for a barbarous murder at Gangsdown Hill, near Nettlebed, Oxon), a strong muscular man, having an extra rib; also that of a woman who had ten husbands, and who was executed, at the age of thirty-six, for the murder of four.

Ancient and Modern Mechanical Apparatus. Collection of, connected with Experimental Philosophy. Chiefly in centre of Museum.

Ashmolean Zoological Collection, transferred from the Ashmolean Museum, Broad Street. The head of the extinct bird, the Dodo, is in the series.

Birds and Insects (Hope Collection). Presented by the late Rev. F. W. Hope, Christ Church. Principally in a room on south side of Gallery.

Birds, Jones-Brydges' Collection, including several hundred specimens from Asia, Africa, America (North and South), Australia, West Indies, &c. Presented by Jones-Brydges, Esq., Merton College.

Birds, Strickland Collection. Presented by H. E. Strickland, Esq., M.A., Deputy-Reader in Geology.

Buckland Collection of Fossils. Presented by the late Dean Buckland, Oriel College and Christ Church.

Conchological Collection (Shells), including British and foreign specimens. Presented by G. Barlee, Esq., Exmouth; Lady and Miss Harvey; Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., M.A., &c. Coral and Sponge Collections, very valuable.

Crustacea Collections, articulated animals, including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, &c. Formed by Professor Bell, Mr. Adams, and others.

Crystals, copper, tin, &c. Borlase Collection. Devonian Fossils (Pongelien Collection), Presented by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Duncan Collection of Wax Models (purchased at Florence). Formerly in Christ Church Anatomy School.

Echinodermata (hedgehogs, &c.) and Mollusca (snails, &c.) Collections, in several cases.

Edentata Collection, including an European Bison, Irish Elk, &c.

Fossil Fish Collection, including thirty-two skeletons of the Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus (more or less entire), Penticrinrites, &c., from Lyme Regis. Presented by C. F. H. Hawkins, Esq.

Geological Collection, gathered by Dr. Plot, author of "Natural History of Oxfordshire," &c., whilst collecting material for his histories.

Gigantic Bones of the Ceteosaurus, &c., discovered at Gibraltar Quarry, Kirtlington, Oxfordshire. Presented by Earl Ducie.

Greenwell Collection of Skulls, a remarkable gathering.

Lithological (Rocks) Collection, British and foreign. Fine and rare specimens.

Mammalia Collection, the highest order of the animal kingdom—vivipareus vertebrates. Numerous fine specimens.

Mineral Collection. Presented by R. Simmonds, Esq., Christ Church.

Organs of Animal Life. Extensive Collections in every stage.

Osteological Collections, each specimen consisting of a perfect frame, carefully articulated.

Paleontological Collection (Fossils). Large and valuable.

Paleotherium Collection, remains of animals of large size (extinct and existing), found in early tertiary deposits. Several in Oxfordshire.

Reptile Collection, curious and extensive.

Roman Lady (Skeleton of), in coffin. Found at Rat Wood Farm, near Southleigh, Oxfordshire, March, 1878. Presented by J. Mason, Esq.

Saurian Collection, from the lias of Lyme Regis and Street. Presented by T. Hawkins, Esq.

Thames River Fish Collection, very rare. Presented by numerous donors.

Thames Valley Geological Collection, gathered during surveys.

Vesuvian Collection (Rocks, Minerals, and Lava), collected on Mount Vesuvius, Naples.

Wasps' Nest, very large. In room containing Hope Collection of Insects.

Worm-eaten Book, curiously drilled by the book-worm.

And many other curiosities, including a stuffed Giraffe, &c., &c.

The first Keeper of the Museum was Professor Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., geological author, born at Mardon, Wiltshire, December 25, 1800. He was left an orphan at an early age, and brought up by his maternal uncle, Mr. W. Smith (born at Churchill, Oxfordshire, 1769), known as the "Father of English Geology." Professor Phillips walked with him nearly over central England, preparing a series of geological maps. In 1856 Professor Phillips succeeded Dean Buckland in the chair of Geology, which he held until his lamentable decease, which happened April 24, 1874, at All Souls' College, he having accepted an invitation to dine with Professor Montague Bernard. Passing along one of the corridors, after dinner, absorbed in conversation, he arrived at a staircase, and, missing his footing, fell to the bottom, alighting on his head, causing paralysis. Professor Phillips was a most prolific writer on Geology during the greater part of his life. Among the many works emanating from his pen may be mentioned the "Guide to Geology," the "Palæozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somersetshire," the "Geology of the Neighbourhood of Oxford," "Three Years' Observation on Rain," the "Memoir of William Smith, Geologist," the "Life on the Earth," and the "Treatise on Geology," which occupies two volumes of the well-known "Cabinet Cyclopædia" of Dr. Lardner. He was also the contributor of very many geological and other scientific articles to at least three of our leading and most comprehensive Cyclopædias; while Sir W. Jardine and Mr. Strickland, in their edition of the "Biographica Zoologiæ et Geologiæ," of Agassiz, published 1854, enumerate no less than thirty original papers which the Professor contributed to various publications.

On the north side of the Museum, connected with the main building, visitors will observe the

Clarendon Laboratory, devoted to the study of acoustics, electricity, heat, photography, &c., erected 1869-70, by Symm and Co., Oxford, from designs by Mr. T. N. Deane, Dublin. Cost, £10,282, defrayed from a fund (profits arising from the publication of certain MSS. of the Earl of Clarendon,

formerly Lord Chancellor) handed over to the University by the Clarendon Trustees (the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Duke of Marlborough, the late Marquis of Lothian, Lord Carnarvon, and Sir W. Heathcote). In general style the building (Modern English Gothic) harmonises with the Museum. Height of west front, 84ft.; north and south fronts, 100ft. The outer facing is Bath stone, alternated with light green Hornton and red Mansfield stone, the elevations being diversified by balconies, buttresses, dormer windows, and tasteful carvings, with a conical tower and spire at the south-west corner. The roof is slated in patterns. The main portion of the Laboratory consists of two storeys; but over the Lecture Theatre is a third storey, with photographic rooms, &c. The building is lined throughout with brick. To the left, on entering, is the porter's lodge, and then the staircase of Portland flags, with stone balustrades, and supporting columns of red Mansfield and Bath stone. The Central Court is paved with red and black tiles, and lighted from the roof. There is a broad corridor down the four sides. Against the walls of the Court are arranged cases for the apparatus not in use. On the ground floor, reached from the Central Court, are eight Laboratories for the Professor and the students under instruction. These apartments include two for spectrum analysis, radiant heat rooms for instruments used in weighing and measuring, rooms for statical electricity, acoustics, magnetism, electric batteries, stores, &c. In the Theatre are nine rows of seats, with desks, rising one above the other. The woodwork is of deal, stained and varnished. Four sun-lights illumine the Theatre with gas; and opaque shutters may be shifted with a windlass in front of the windows, so as to exclude every ray of daylight. On the first floor of the south side, is a large room for the study of optics; also rooms for dynamic electricity, lecture room (27ft. by 20ft.), Professor's private room (oriel window), and students' common room and library. Forty students can work simultaneously in the various Laboratories. In the roof of the west side is a Gallery (70ft. long) for optical experiments. Between the south end and the photographic rooms over the Theatre the roof is flat and covered with lead, for experiments to be performed in the open air. A covered passage on the ground-floor leads to three workshops, the Museum, and necessary offices. The best methods of warming and ventilating are adopted. The apparatus required for each branch of physics has a separate room allotted to it. The building is arranged to meet all requirements—experimental lectures on the principles of physics, mathematical discourses upon the principal theories, and practical study. In the rear of the Museum and Laboratory are

The Gardens, known as "The Parks," so named from Cromwell planting his parks of artillery on the spot when besieging Oxford, 1646. They are tastefully laid out, and planted with numerous rare and curious trees, shrubs, herbs, &c., indigenous and foreign. The walks around the Gardens are nearly two miles in extent, leading down to the river Cherwell. Seats are placed in many parts, forming a most agreeable lounge. In the Gardens visitors will notice the

University Observatory, erected 1873-4, for the use of the Savilian Professor. Cost about £3,000. Architect, Mr. Charles Barry. Engineer, Mr. P. P. Baly (Confidential Engineer for many years to the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine). Style of architecture, Italian. The Observatory is square in shape, flanked by two towers, and it extends from east to west, each side being 21ft. 6in. internally. The *Savilian Tower* (western), two storeys, has a room for the calculators and a dome for the great *Equatorial Telescope* (12.25in. aperture, and 15ft.

focal length), constructed by Mr. Grubb, of Dublin. The *De La Rue Tower* (eastern), two storeys, is surmounted by a revolving dome. The magnificent *Reflecting Telescope*, presented by Warren De La Rue, Esq., Hon. D.C.L., 1875, is placed in this Tower, together with the valuable astronomical accessories from his private Observatory at Crayford, Kent, including four specula of 13in. aperture, two of metal (executed by his own machinery) and two of silver-on-glass, by Messrs. Steinheil and With, the most celebrated artists in that peculiar and difficult branch; also the machinery specially devised for grinding and polishing large lenses and specula, and Foucault's apparatus for the verification of their optical qualities. The building to which these Towers are united contains a *Meridian Telescope*, 4in. aperture (0m. 10), with 5ft. focal distance; an *Altazimuth*, by Troughton and Simms, divided into 18in. circles (0m. 45) in diameter, which, being fixed in the meridian, is adapted for the instruction of students; and also a *Reflecting Telescope*, 13in. (0m. 32) in diameter. This apparatus, constructed with one of Mr. De la Rue's mirrors, and mounted as an *Altazimuth*, is placed opposite a window large enough to allow observation of the stars an hour before or after their passage at the meridian. The Observatory contains, in addition to these splendid Telescopes, one of the most perfect and powerful *Spectroscopes* in the world, completed by Mr. John Browning, and presented by Mr. Gassiot (who defrayed the entire expense) to the University, April, 1875. The great dispersive power is obtained by a battery of six compound prisms, 3in. high, 2in. wide. The light, after passing through the upper half of these prisms, is reflected back again through the lower half. The power of this arrangement, as well as the magnitude of the instrument, can be realised by stating that the light, in its passage through the prisms, has to pass through more than 4ft. of glass in its passage from the slit to the eye of the observer. The Telescopes are 18in. in focal length, and the object glasses 1½in. diameter. The prisms are provided with automatic arrangements for keeping them at the minimum angle of deviation for any ray under examination. The measuring of the spectra is attained by means of a micrometer eye-piece placed in the Telescope. To find any line in the spectrum the prisms are provided with a vernier, which moves round the circular arc. The divisions are an alloy of paladium with silver. There is a contrivance for setting the prisms in motion, the milled head which moves the prisms being close to the eye-piece of the Telescope, thus completely under the command of the observer. A ray of sun-light after its passage through this Spectroscope is really a wonderful sight. Fine lines after fine lines spring up in bands of prismatic colours; and to mark them all down with the finest-pointed pencil would occupy above 50ft. of paper. The solar prominences are well observed by widening the opening of the slit. The Observatory has also a room for photographic delineation. During the last few years the University has, with unprecedented liberality, expended upwards of £100,000 in the promotion of modern scientific movements, and still expends several thousands per annum on their maintenance. Having inspected the valuable treasures and appliances of the University Museum, Laboratory, and Observatory, visitors leave the area devoted to scientific pursuits, and, crossing the road, enter

KEBLE COLLEGE, erected as a memorial to Rev. John Keble, M.A., Corpus Christi College, Professor of Poetry, Rector of Hursley, Hants.; and author of the "Christian Year." Keble was born at Fairford, Gloucestershire (twenty miles from Oxford), St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1792. His father was Rector of Coln St. Aldwin, three miles from Fairford. John

Keble was elected Scholar of Corpus Christi College, December 12, 1806. At eighteen years of age (1810) he carried off first-class University honours; elected a Fellow of Oriel College, 1811; took prizes for English and Latin Essays, 1812; ordained deacon, 1815, and priest, 1816; when he was appointed to a curacy near his home, but recalled to a tutorship at Oriel, which he held until 1823. Accepted the Vicarage of Hursley, presented by Sir William Heathcote, 1825, for a limited period. On May 30, 1827, the "Christian Year" was published. Appointed Professor of Poetry, 1832; shortly after contributing four papers to the well-known "Tracts for the Times." On the death of his father (1835), he again accepted Hursley Vicarage. Died Good Friday Eve, March 29, 1866, at Bournemouth, Hants.

The plan of a new College was projected many years ago. Mr. Charles Marriott (deceased) warmly advocated the scheme known as "The Extension of the System of the University within College Walls," which received the emphatic approval of Mr. Keble. Possibly the plan would not have been carried out with such magnitude and rapidity but for the death of Mr. Keble, whose many friends and the public, greatly influenced by the teaching of the "Christian Year," were anxious to mark their love and reverence for his memory. On the very evening of the funeral it was suggested that the worthiest memorial would be to erect a College which should bear Keble's name. The idea was that a College should be formed less expensive to students than other Colleges, and open to a poorer class of men than ordinary undergraduates; that all the members should be real students of simple habits and religious life, and that the College should aim at a distinctive character of its own. It was thought that a sum of £50,000 would be required, and the largest part (£32,250) was raised within two years of Keble's death. The site (with fee simple), four acres and a half, was purchased from St. John's College for £7,007. The foundation stone was laid by Archbishop Longley, April 25, 1868 (the anniversary of the birthday of John Keble); and the College opened June 23, 1870, by the Marquis of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University. The Archbishop of Canterbury is College visitor. Keble College was incorporated by Royal Charter, June 6, 1870. By this Charter it was declared to have been "founded and constituted with the especial object and intent of providing persons desirous of academical education, and willing to live economically, within a College, wherein sober living and high culture of the mind may be combined with Christian training, based upon the principles of the Church of England." The College is governed by a Warden and a Council (of not less than nine, nor more than twelve, members), the whole charge and superintendence of the discipline and internal administration being lodged by the Charter in the hands of the Warden. The College was admitted to the privileges of the University, by a decree of Convocation, April 18, 1871. The style of architecture is Modern Gothic, formed of red, white, black, and grey bricks, with Bath stone dressings. Architect, Mr. W. Butterfield, 4, Adam Court, Adelphi, London. Messrs. Parnell, builders, Rugby, contracted for the whole of the buildings. The income is derived from internal sources only. Each undergraduate pays £81 per annum, or £27 per term, including rooms, tuition, &c. Warden's income (yearly), £750; Bursar, £300; Tutors, £1,200. Undergraduates (1878), 156; members on books, 288.

There are eight livings attached to Keble College (1878), viz., St. James's, Plymouth, Devon; St. Stephen's, Devonport, Devon; All Saints', Prittlewell, Essex; White Colne, Essex; St. Barnabas, Beckenham, Kent; Charlton-next-Dover, Kent; St. Bartholomew, same place (new parish, formed 1878);

and the Church of the Ascension, Lavender Hill, Surrey. The patronage of St. Bartholomew, Charlton, was assigned to Keble College in consideration of the grant of £3,000 for the erection of the Church. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners contribute £200 per annum towards the Incumbent's maintenance. Crossing the Quadrangle north-west, visitors enter

THE CHAPEL (124ft. by 35ft.), a fine specimen of modern Gothic architecture, built at the expense (above £50,000) of William Gibbs, Esq., Tyntesfield, near Bristol, the head of the shipping houses of Anthony Gibbs and Co., London, and Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool and Bristol, engaged in the West Indian and Australian trades. Mr. Gibbs died a short period before the completion of the Chapel. He was one of the most munificent benefactors to the College; also to Bristol Cathedral restoration, Weston-super-Mare Sanatorium, and other undertakings. Several Churches were entirely built or restored at his expense, and towards the restoration of Ivy-bridge Church, Devon, he contributed £5,000. Mr. Gibbs never filled any public office except that of High Sheriff of Somersetshire. The foundation-stone of Keble Chapel was laid by the donor on the fifth anniversary of the College, St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1873. Opened, April 26, 1876. Architect, Mr. Butterfield. Height, 90ft. During the erection a fatal accident happened to the clerk of the works, Mr. Braithwaite, who fell from the roof (1874). There are south and west entrances. The south entrance is surmounted by figures of "St. Michael and the Dragon." The mosaic illuminations and painted windows of the interior render Keble Chapel one of the notable edifices of Oxford. The beauty of the edifice is enhanced by the masterly blending of colour in natural mosaic material, formed of alabaster, marble, granite, &c., completely illustrating (symbolically) the Christian Year—the successive dealings of God with His Church, Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian—by type and anti-type, the relationship of the Old to the New Testament, shewing the process of God's gradual revelation of Himself in Christ. The histories of Noah, Abraham, Joseph, and Moses, on twelve panels of the western side of the Chapel, with figures of the twelve minor Prophets, in the four windows above, and the four major Prophets, with David, Solomon, Samuel, and Elijah in west window, refer to the earlier dispensation. The "Annunciation," "Nativity," "Baptism," "Crucifixion," and "Resurrection of our Lord," are panelled on the eastern side of the Chapel. The "Ascension of our Lord" is represented in the glass of the east window, and continued on the panel beneath in illustration of "Our Lord revealing Himself after His Ascension to St. John on the Isle of Patmos," "One like unto the Son of Man," present in His Church now and till the end, the Church symbolised by seven candlesticks around Him, and her chief ministers by seven stars in His right hand, conveying the promise given of His perpetual presence. Christian Saints, on mosaic panels, on either side, support the figure of our Lord, while Greek doctors are represented in two south windows above, and Latin doctors in the two on north side. In the north and south transept windows are central figures of SS. Peter and Paul, with one of the Four Evangelists on either side of each Apostle. At the west end of the Chapel is depicted in three mosaic panels the "Future Coming of Christ to Judgment," enthroned with the Apostles and attended by Angels, bearing the instruments of His Passion: the Cross, the Crown of Thorns, the Spear, and Nails. The figure of St. Michael, the Archangel, in the centre of lower part of the panel, divides the *saved* on the right hand from the *lost* upon the left hand of our Lord. On the foot of the middle panel are the words "Hereafter ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand

of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven." The ceiling is vaulted, (springing from large dark marble shafts), and painted throughout, with relief in gilding. The reredos, immediately behind the altar table, consists of alabaster, marble, and granite, panelled, with mosaics of evangelistic emblems—the whole surmounted by standing figures of angels, in alabaster, beneath the storey of mosaic work. A large Organ, presented by Mr. Gibbs, fills the south transept. A brass lectern, with figure of St. Mark in niche of stem, stands in the middle of the Choir. Brass standard and altar candlesticks are placed in the Sanctuary. The Chapel is lighted with gas coronas along the side walls, suspended from brackets. The floor and fittings are of oak and walnut. The external walls of the Chapel, like those of the rest of the College, are brick and stone, relieved with bands, chequer, and other pattern work, the buttresses ending in stone pinnacles, with niches between them, containing sculptured figures. In one of the western niche is a large figure of Dr. Longley, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE LIBRARY (86ft. by 35ft.) and DINING HALL (127ft. by 35ft.) are divided from each other by a staircase. Opened with special ceremony, St. Mark's Day, April 25, 1878. The Kitchen, two Common Rooms, and Lecture Room are beneath. Entire length of the Library, &c., 237ft.; height, 70ft. The decorations are in the highest style of art, excelling many in the University. The cost was defrayed by members of Mr. Gibbs's family. Holman Hunt's well-known painting (value £10,000), the "Light of the World" (painted 1854), in the Library, was presented by Mrs. Combe, relict of Thomas Combe, Esq., donor of St. Barnabas Church and St. Luke's Chapel, Radcliffe Infirmary. The Saviour is represented standing at a closed door, under a starlit sky, with a lantern in His hand, allegorical of Rev. iii. 20—"Behold I stand at the door and knock."

THE WARDEN'S RESIDENCE is at the south-east corner of the College area.

The Rev. Louis George Mylne, D.D., tutor of Keble College, was consecrated Bishop of Bombay, May 1, 1876, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Dame Elizabeth Ann Gomm, relict of Field Marshal Sir W. M. Gomm, who died November 30, 1877, devised £15,000 to the Marquis of Lothian (for the time being, if not a Roman Catholic), the Bishop of Oxford, and the Warden of Keble College, upon trust, for the purpose of establishing Scholarships at Keble College of the annual value of £80 each, to be named the "Field Marshal Gomm Scholarships." In the awarding the Marquis of Lothian's relatives to have preference. The marble statue of Sir W. M. Gomm (by Sir John Steel) was also bequeathed to the College by Lady Gomm. A threnody, written by a member of the University, in "Memory of John Keble," will form a fitting conclusion of a visit to Keble College:—

"Departed sacred Bard! thy 'Christian Year,'
Plain footprints of thy journey heavenward,
Here thou hast left behind, to teach and cheer
That dearly-loved Church, whose portals guard
The flocks thou once did feed, and stern retard
Robbers from entering in. We love the clear
And clarion music of thy melodies,
Sounding of conquest, or the tone that dies

"To whispers low beside the martyr's bier:
For Faith's exultant song, Sorrow's complaint,
Dear Hope's forebodings, in thy hymns combine;
Nor solemn season, nor Sabbath sun, nor Saint
Escaped the memory of thy soul divine:
Thy Church speaks through thee in thy every
line."

Departing from Keble College, and turning to the left, visitors proceed down Keble Terrace into St. Giles' Road East, and, passing up that thoroughfare about a quarter-of-a-mile, arrive at

Wicliff Hall, founded June, 1877, opened 1878; forming the first of a system of Halls for the promotion of the study of Biblical and Pastoral Theology, in strict fidelity to the Articles and formularies of the Church of England in its Protestant and reformed character. The management of

Wicliff Hall is vested in a Council—the Dean of Canterbury being chairman, and the Archbishop of Canterbury visitor. Principal: the Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, M.A., Church Church, author of "Synonyms of the Old Testament," &c. A second Hall was founded at Nuneham, Cambridge, about the same period, and named *Ridley Hall*. *Wicliff Hall* was formerly called *Laleham*. Adjoining the Hall is *Wykeham House*, in which H.R.H. Prince Leopold resided during the time he studied at Christ Church. *St. Catherine's House*, a few paces beyond, was the residence of the late Rev. Dr. Fry, a noted temperance reformer, so well known in Australia. Retracing their steps, visitors approach

St. Giles's Church, one of the earliest ecclesiastical structures in Oxford. Several parts of the edifice are of the Transitional style of architecture, dating from *circa* 1280. Antiquaries differ as to the date of the foundation. Ross (of Warwick) states that it was built about the time of the Conquest. The probable date is about 1120, Alwyn being founder. The advowson was bestowed for ever on Godstow Nunnery, 1138, the grant being confirmed by the Empress Maude and her son Henry II. St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, instituted a Vicar. Chancel and nave 1200-20. Portions of the tower are of Norman architecture. The north aisle dates from 1220, and the Chapel at the east end of the south aisle from 1260. The font is Early English (Henry III.). At the dissolution of religious houses (1542) the Church, as part of the Godstow possessions, was seized by the Crown, and granted to John D'Oyley and John Scudamore, and it subsequently passed to Dr. George Owen, of Godstow, King's physician. Becoming the property of his son, the Church, together with the manor of Walton, was purchased by the authorities of St. John's College, from the special fund left by Sir Thomas White. Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury (who attended Charles I. on the scaffold), was Rector of St. Giles's, 1609-15. He preached Charles' funeral sermon, from Lam. iv. 20—"The breath of our nostrils, the anointed of the Lord was taken in their pits," in which he called the King "England's Josiah." Dr. Thomas Turner, Dean of Canterbury, Chaplain to Charles at Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, was Rector, 1623-8. [Dr. Richard Rawlinson's body is buried in the north aisle—his heart resting in a black marble urn in north wall of St. John's College Chapel, with inscription, "Ubi thesaurus, ibi cor" ("Where the treasure is, there is the heart"). Rawlinson founded the University Saxon Professorship. There are several tombs in this Church worth inspection. The registers of the Church are perfect from 1576 (baptisms), 1599 (marriages), and 1605 (burials). Value of the living (annual), £160. Service on Sunday at 8, 9.45, 11, 3, and 7. Population of parish (second largest), 5,000. There is an epitaph in the churchyard (near entrance to Church) to a sheriff's officer—not a cheerful occupation—lauding his virtues in eulogistic strains:—

"Sacred to the memory of William Barnes, who for seventeen years held a confidential office under the Sheriffs of this City, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

"He lived the friend of all the human race, | Reader, from his instructive tomb depart,
And so he died—how rare was Barnes's case; | And let that virtue triumph in thy heart.

"Died November 23, 1838, aged 43,"

Nearly opposite St. Giles's Church visitors will note

ST. ALOYSIUS' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (standing back from the main thoroughfare), the first edifice of any import erected in Oxford by the Romanists since the Reformation. Expense of building defrayed from Baroness Weld's legacy (£7,000). The will of the Baroness also devised £47,573, besides diamonds, to several Catholic institutions. Architects, Hansom and Son, London. Builder, Mr. C. Claridge, Banbury.

Sir Robert Spotswood (Exeter Coll.) beheaded for alleged treason, at St. Andrew's, Scotland, 1'

The first stone of St. Aloysius was laid, May 20, 1872, by Bishop Ullathorne, Birmingham. Opened November 23, 1875, by Cardinal Manning (Balliol and Merton Colleges). The Church is attached to the Jesuit order, and is dedicated in honour of St. Aloysius. It is a lofty and imposing building, plain and simple in plan and main outline, and of Early English architecture, with semi-Norman details. Length, 122ft.; width, 45ft.; across transepts, 57ft.; height, 57ft. It is lighted by a series of large windows in the clerestory, rising above the arches of the nave. There are two side Chapels (each having an altar) dedicated to "Our Lady and St. Joseph," and the "Sacred Heart." In the side aisles are an outer and inner vestry for the clergy, choir, &c., and three confessionals. The first High Altar was presented by the Marquis of Bute. The second High Altar and reredos (to which the Marquis was also a munificent donor) were consecrated February 10, 1878. The Altar (surmounted by an ivory crucifix) is simple in design, substantial in structure, rich in material, and chaste in appearance. It consists of an altar-slab of fine statuary marble, 11ft. 9in. long by 2ft. wide. The front is formed of a magnificent slab of dark coloured marble, richly veined with gold. The Altar is separated from the reredos by a flight of steps, leading up to the Expositorium, or Throne for the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. The Expositorium is surmounted by a beautiful canopy, terminating in a lofty pinnacle, the whole composed of polished alabaster, relieved by shafts of Rosso-Antico and Lapis Lazuli. It occupies the centre of the reredos, which, in following the curvature of the apse, fills up the whole of the Sanctuary end of the Church. The reredos is of Caen stone, and contains fifty-two niches, occupied by statues, illustrative of the history of the Romish Church. Each statue is 2ft. 9in. high. The niches are delicately cut and moulded, relieved by columns of polished Purbeck marble. Above the niches are angels bearing scrolls, with inscription, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth." There are also two large and one small super-altars of polished alabaster and Pyrenean marble. The Tabernacle rests on one. The tabernacle work (brass and enamel) was executed by Hardman and Son, Birmingham. The Altar was the handiwork of Farmer and Brindley, Westminster Bridge Road, London; the design being supplied by Hansom and Son, architects of the Church. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The choir is an excellent one, and the edifice generally well filled. The Presbytery, facing St. Giles's Road West, was added in 1878. The Church stands west and east, not east and west, owing to the exigencies of the site. Passing along the main thoroughfare a few steps, visitors arrive at the

Radcliffe Infirmary. Architect, Mr. Leadbeater, London. Foundation-stone laid, 1752. Opened October 18, 1770. Expense of building defrayed by Dr. Radcliffe's legacy. The Doctor was a fourfold benefactor to Oxford—the Infirmary, Observatory, Radcliffe Library, and University College each bearing record of his munificence. The grounds are five acres in extent. *Children's and Fever Wards* are attached to the Infirmary, and additions were opened by H.R.H. Prince Leopold, June 2, 1877. Bishop Lowth (21st of Oxford), in pleading for the Radcliffe Infirmary—the first plea—July 3, 1771, in St. Mary-the-Virgin Church, said that it was "placed with the utmost propriety (with respect to the principal benefactor) in this seat of learning, the place of his education, the first scene of the successful exercise of his profession, and the favourite object of his munificence." The Infirmary is supported by endowment and voluntary effort. The sufferers (above fifty) on the mournful Christmas Eve, 1874, were brought to the Infirmary after

the Shipton-on-Cherwell accident, Great Western Railway (six miles from Oxford). This was the most fearful railway sacrifice that ever happened in England, by which thirty-five lives were lost and many injured—the cause, snapping of a wheel-tyre through the excessive frost. The neat ecclesiastical edifice,

St. Luke's Chapel (north of Infirmary) was built at the expense of the Founder of St. Barnabas' Church (T. Combe, Esq., University printer), 1864. Consecrated, October 17, 1865, by Bishop Wilberforce. Four valuable pictures of the "Evangelists" decorate the interior. They were purchased (1867) by the Founder at Holy Trinity Monastery (Troitska), fifty-four miles from Moscow. The pictures are on panels (4ft. 4in. by 2ft.), painted with great delicacy, on a golden ground, richly chased, and adorned with exquisite borders. The Altar-cover was designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, M.A. Worked in coloured silks and gold, on a green velvet frontal and red superfrontal. Adjoining the Infirmary is the

Radcliffe Observatory, erected from funds left by Dr. Radcliffe, whose munificence has been mentioned. Site and grounds (ten acres) presented by George, third Duke of Marlborough. Cost of erection, nearly £30,000. First stone laid, 1772. The architect was Mr. Henry Keene, but he died before his design could be carried out, and Mr. James Wyatt (his successor) materially altered it, the building not being completed until 1795. Length of front, 175ft.; width, 57ft.; wings, 69ft. by 24ft.; height, 110ft. The third storey of the building consists of a tower (octagon), designed from the Temple of the Winds, Athens, with sculptures of the eight winds on the entablatures. At the summit is a large earth-coloured globe, supported by straining figures of "Atlas and Hercules." There is a dwelling house for the Observer, Library, Lecture Room, Observing Room, &c. First-class modern astronomical instruments, necessary for all purposes, are provided. The height of the barometer and thermometer, direction of the wind, and state of the weather, are registered by an ingenious apparatus of photography continuously. The first appointed Observer was Thomas Hornsby, D.D., Corpus Christi College, 1772. The Observatory is not open to public inspection, unless an order be obtained by courtesy from the Observer. On the opposite side of the thoroughfare (a few paces beyond) is the

Anglican Nunnery of the Holy Trinity, built 1866-8, through the munificence of a lady. Design by Mr. C. Buckeridge. Builder, Mr. Wyatt. Style, Early English. Inhabited by Sisters of Mercy, who employ themselves principally in the education of young girls for service, &c. The interior contains commodious refectories, common rooms for the sisters, probationists, &c. A Chapel is attached. A calamitous fire, September, 1876, destroyed the roof of the New School (since replaced). Almost adjoining the Convent is

SS. Phillip and James' Church, erected 1860. Design (Modern Gothic) by Mr. J. E. Street, London. Built by Castle and Co., Oxford. Style, Early Decorated, with foreign admixture. It consists of a nave with north and south aisles, transepts, a central tower, forming the chancel and vestry. The interior is beautifully decorated. The nave (of unusual width) is lighted by a clerestory of six bays, borne on short polished granite columns, four on each side. It is covered with a wooden waggon-head roof, boarded and highly coloured. The chancel has a stone-groined roof. Spire added, 1866. Seats (chairs) free. Services on Sunday, 8 and 10.30 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.

[Beyond the Church is the suburban district of Summertown, now almost conjoined to Oxford. The show of the Royal Agricultural Society (founded

at Oxford, 1839, as the "English Agricultural Society") was held upon the Woodstock Road (in close proximity to Summertown), July 18-22, 1870. A great influx of visitors from all parts of the country came into the City during the Show. Admissions, 80,867. Amount taken, £5,385 13s.; Manchester, 1869, admissions, 194,733; receipts, £15,629; Leicester, 1868, 96,784; receipts, £6,668; Bury St. Edmunds, 1867, 61,387. The Bath and West of England and Southern Counties' Agricultural Society held its 101st exhibition at Oxford (Headington Hill), June 10-14, 1878.

St. Edward's School, one of the "high schools of England," is situated on the Woodstock Road, Summertown. Founded by Rev. T. Chamberlain, Vicar of St. Thomas' Church, Oxford (see p. 9). Foundation-stone laid, July 17, 1873. Area, five acres. There is a Chapel, recreation grounds, &c., attached. Accommodation for above one hundred boarders. Cost of whole about £14,000. First Warden, Rev. A. B. Simeon. Architect, Mr. W. Wilkinson, Oxford. Builders of School, Messrs. Orchard, Banbury; of Chapel, Symm and Co., Oxford. Chapel consecrated, June 5, 1877.]

Visitors pass down St. John's Road (or Observatory Street) from SS. Philip and James' Church, leading direct to the suburb known as "Jericho." Opposite St. John's Road is

St. Sepulchre's Cemetery, for the parishes of St. Giles, St. Martin, St. Michael, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Paul, and St. Barnabas. The grounds (consecrated) are tastefully laid out, and contain several monumental tablets. Two stones near the Mortuary Chapel record the deaths of the Misses Chamberlain, aged 19, 21, and 28; Henry Dort, 21; and Daniel Easton, 27; drowned during Commemoration-week, 1854, on the Thames, between Oxford and Iffley. The epitaph on the sisters' tomb is as follows:—

"Merciful God! all-gracious Father, Thou Who canst do all but err, Thy will be done;	To Thee O may my inclinations bow, And be my will subservient to Thine own."
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The stone over the young men's grave recapitulates the sad event. (There are memorials of a similar nature in St. John-the-Baptist churchyard, Devizes, Wiltshire, and St. Lawrence's churchyard, York. The date of the first is June, 1761—five drowned; and the second, August 19, 1830—six drowned.) Beyond the Chapel in St. Sepulchre's Cemetery is a full-sized Cross, on a mound, significant of Calvary, to the memory of the wife and son of the late Right Rev. Addington Venables, Bishop of Nassau, formerly Curate of St. Paul's, Oxford. The inscription at the foot of the Cross is

"In the peace of Christ, Thomas, son of Addington Venables, Curate of St. Paul's, and of Lilla, his wife, October 30, 1863."

On the cross-piece (illuminated letters), "He hath made peace through the blood of the Cross." Leaving the Cemetery, and passing along Walton Street, visitors proceed down Cardigan Street, and arrive at

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH (noted for its ritual), built by the munificence of the late T. Combe, Esq., M.A., architypographer of the University Press, died 1874, to whom there is a side altar as a memorial. Foundation-stone laid, April 26, 1868; consecrated, October 19, 1869, by Bishop Wilberforce. Cost, including tower and decorations, about £8,000. Model taken from Church of Il Torcello, Venice. Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London. Builders, Castle and Co., Oxford. Site given by Messrs. G. and W. Ward. The interior (100ft. by 60ft.) is rectangular. Lighted by a range of simple round-headed clerestory windows, square windows in the aisles, and a large oriel (without tracery) at the west end. Roof, constructed of fine open timber-work, effectively decorated in colours. Walls 2ft. 8in. thick. The chancel is a raised platform taken out of the nave,

divided by a stone and metal screen, closed by iron gates. Within the dome of the eastern apse is the altar, over which is a canopy, termed a *baldachino*, notable for brilliance of decoration. The dome ceiling is painted blue, on which is a figure of "Our Lord in Majesty" (surrounded by a rainbow and stars), holding in the left hand a globe surmounted by a cross. The twelve Apostles are represented beneath. In front of the chancel, suspended from the ceiling, hangs a large metal cross, 7 ft. long, set with five brilliants. The pulpit is circular and moveable. The baptistry (west end) is raised one step, and holds a fine massive font, supported by central figure of red stone, having, at each corner, a polished Devonshire marble column, with carved capital and base. The seats (chairs) are free. Males and females are separated. The chancel-seats and book-boards are constructed of New Zealand pine. The carving of the pillar capitals introduces heads of the late Bishop of the diocese (S. Wilberforce), the Founder (T. Combe, Esq.), the first Vicar (Rev. H. M. Noel), Rev. A. Hackman, and the architect. The Founder's favourite dog (carved) is on the base of the eastern pillar (north side). The tower or campanile of the Church was added, 1872. Services on Sunday at 7, 8, and 11 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m., and at frequent periods daily. The edifice furnishes accommodation for one thousand worshippers. Returning into Walton Street, visitors reach

St. Paul's Church, erected 1835-6, from design by Mr. H. J. Underwood. Style, Ionic. Built by Mr. J. Johnson, Oxford. Site given by the Radcliffe trustees. Cost of building defrayed by public subscription. The delegates of the University Press gave £500 to the building fund and £1000 towards the endowment. Services on Sundays at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., at 3 and 6.30 p.m.; also frequently in the week. Value of living, £170. Population of district about 1200. Nearly opposite the Church stands the extensive and well-managed

University Printing Office, erected from design by Mr. D. Robertson, 1826-30. Builder, Mr. C. Smith, London. Style of building, Corinthian. The Press is managed by a body of University delegates, specially elected. The University Press conducted its operations in the upper part of the Sheldonian Theatre from 1669-1713, and from 1713-1830 in the Clarendon Building adjoining, when it was removed to its present locality. The *Bible Side* (south) issues the Scriptures in about forty different languages; and the *Classical Side* (north) the learned works of University Professors, &c. The *University Gazette* (founded 1870) is printed here. Thirty machines (platen and cylinder) are almost regularly at work in the machine-room; and there is a type-foundry, in which very rare types are cast—Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, Chaldee, Coptic, Ethiopic, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hindustani, Syriac, &c. There is one peculiarity deserving notice—the type is a trifle higher than that of any other printing establishment. *Electrotyping*, *Stereotyping*, *Ink-making*, &c., are carried on in the premises. The Press has also a *Large Paper Mill* at Wolvercote, a village two miles to the north of Oxford, where a proportion of the required paper is made. The number of hands employed varies with the demand, but an average may be struck, including boys and girls, at about 250. In the Store Rooms are still preserved the matrices of twenty founts of Greek, Roman, Coptic, Syriac, and Samaritan types, presented by Bishop Fell, 1666, and thousands of stereotype plates of the many works printed within the building. The *Caxton Memorial Bible* was specially machined at the University Press on Saturday morning, June 30, 1877, an example of the quickest book printing ever produced, noted as "the climax and consummation of the art of printing" by the Right Hon. W. E. Glad-

stone, M.P., when addressing the assembly at the opening of the Caxton Exhibition at South Kensington Museum on the same day—the Caxton Quarcenatary. The Bible (100 copies) was printed from moveable types (minion), kept set up in formes. It consisted of thirty-three sheets, forming 1,052 pages, 16mo. The first forme was placed on machine at two o'clock a.m., and the whole completed, dried, pressed, and forwarded to London (63 miles from Oxford) for binding. The copies were collated, sewn, rolled, bound in Turkey morocco, edges gilded, embossed with the University arms and suitable inscription, and presented at Kensington before two o'clock p.m.—a space of less than twelve hours from the time of the first sheet being printed. It formed the “sensation” of the day. Mr. Henry Stevens, an eminent bibliographer, was the originator of the idea, the officials of the University Press efficiently aiding him to produce the modern marvel of typography. The formes of type can be inspected. Interesting incidents in the history of printing in Oxford, the alleged first printer in England (before Caxton), &c., are noted at p. 31. From the University Press visitors proceed along Walton Street (southwards), and arrive at

Worcester College (see pp. 71 and 100). Founded as Gloucester Hall, 1283, by Baron Brimesfield (John Giffard), for the Benedictine monks. The building was inhabited by Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, 1260, who sold it to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, from whom Giffard purchased it. In 1291 the Hall (restricted at first) was thrown open to all Benedictine foundations in England. There was a peculiarity about the students' accommodation that deserves notice—a distinctive cell or lodging being allotted to each respective house, in which the students from that particular foundation were placed. Above the doorways of these cells were escutcheons and rebuses appropriate to the name of their supporter. Over one of the western doors a rebus of this nature is still to be traced, a W carved on stone, with a comb and a tun, surmounted by a mitre, expressive of the name of William (or Walter) Compton. A portion of the old buildings still remains, particularly the eastern gable with the adjoining gateway, leading to the back court and offices of the College. Abbot Whithamstede, St. Alban's Abbey, was a great benefactor to the old foundation. When the monastic establishments were dissolved by Henry VIII., Gloucester Hall formed one, and the premises were granted to several individuals; but when the See of Oxford was founded it is related that the Hall was converted into the Episcopal Palace. It is doubtful, however, whether Bishop King ever inhabited it, he having another residence in St. Aldate's Street—Bishop King's House (see p. 140). Subsequently the ground and premises were given by Queen Elizabeth to William Dodington, from whom Sir Thomas White, Founder of St. John's College, purchased them in 1560, again forming a place of instruction, which he named St. John-Baptist Hall. Considerable repairs were made, and the Principal and Scholars took possession of the foundation on St. John-Baptist Day, 1561. It continued in a very flourishing condition until the Rebellion (1642), having amongst its members those who wore their “doublets of cloth of silver and gold.” A succession of Principals was continued up to the commencement of the eighteenth century, but the scholars dwindled away until not one remained. In 1678 it was only inhabited by the Principal (Byrom Eton) and a few poor families, who were allowed to live in the rooms free. So dilapidated had the Hall become, that “the path was grown over with grass, and the way into the Hall and Chapel was closed up by boards.” The last two Principals appointed under the old order were Benjamin Woodroffe (1692) and Richard

Blechynden (1712). Woodroffe was a native of Oxford, born 1638. The foundation of a College for Greek students was attempted at Gloucester Hall in 1689, but failed. Dr. Woodroffe was appointed Principal. (See pp. 101-2). Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., of Bentley Pounceford, Worcestershire, left £10,000 (1704) for the erection of "an ornamental pile of building in Oxford for a College." The sum accumulated to £15,000 in 1714, when the trustees of the will purchased Gloucester Hall, and founded Worcester College. The building is in the Gothic and mixed styles of architecture—the front dating from 1760. The following eminent men have been connected with the old and new foundations :—

J. Wakeman, first Bishop of Gloucester, 1641.
 Anthony Kitchen, Bishop of Llandaff, 1645.
 John Stanywell, Episcopus Poletensis, 1550.
 William Bishop, Bishop of Chalcedon, 1622.
 John Atherton, Bishop of Waterford, 1686.
 Dr. Carr, Bishop of Chichester.
 Dr. Harding, Bishop of Bombay.
 Hibbert Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia, 1851.
 Dean J. W. Burgon, M.A., divine, poet, and historian, Vicar of St. Mary-Virgin Church.
 Rev. Thomas Hugo, historical lecturer.
 Rev. H. O. Cox, Bodley's Librarian.
 Rev. H. White, Chaplain of House of Commons.

Thomas Coryate, noted traveller.
 Richard Lovelace, poet and linguist.
 Thomas de Quincey, the "Opium-eater."
 Samuel Foote, comedian and dramatist.
 J. Godolphin, naval officer of Cromwell's.
 Dr. Treadaway Nash, historian.
 Judge Carey, Australia, translator of "The Early Fathers."
 Henry Kingsley, novelist, died 1876.
 Sir Kenelm Digby, linguist and epicure.
 Thomas Allen, "the sun of all mathematicians."
 Bonamy Price, Professor of Political Economy.
 F. W. Newman, author of "Phases of Faith."

Income of College (University Commissioners' Report), £9 415 10s. Provost, £1,128 8s. Value of each Fellowship (15), £210; Tutorship, £375. There are ten benefices attached, annual value, £4,050. Number of Undergraduates (1878), 94; Members on books, 367.

The College is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, backed by a subsidiary stream of the Thames. New buildings completed, 1760, consisting principally of a Quadrangle, with the Chapel, Hall, Library, and entrance gateway on east (fronting Beaumont Street), the apartments for members on north and south, and Gardens and Lake on west. The interior of the east side has an open arcade or piazza. Taken as a whole, the appearance of the College to visitors is disappointing. Clock over the entrance added 1856. New entrance gates, 1871. Entering the gateway, passing the porter's lodge and turning to the right, visitors pass into

THE CHAPEL (60ft. length), one of the most magnificent interiors in the University, restoration commenced 1864, completed October, 1870, forming a fine example of the Renaissance, in iconography, symbolical of Nature in the *Benedicite* and Man in the *Te Deum*, praising God in concert. The altars, steps, vestibule, and floor from the entrance to the reredos are marble, comprising rouge royale, Genoese-green, and Welsh. The lectern and gigantic altar candlesticks are alabaster. The floor of Chancel represents the "Parable of the Sower." In the corners of remainder of the flooring are figures of SS. Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome (representing the early Church); SS. Alban and Boniface (Martyrs); SS. Aldelmus and Wilfred (Bishops); Alfred the Great and Venerable Bede (English men of learning); SS. Albinas and Oswald (religious benefactors); and SS. Etheldreda and Frideswide (pious ladies). The ceiling represents various prophets and kings. The frieze is emblematical of the *Te Deum*. Each panel contains twelve figures. Beginning at east end, No. 1 represents the "Earth," typified by a king, bishop, judge, soldier, &c.; No. 2 (opposite), the "Heavens," typified by eight angels in centre, two archangels at each end, Gabriel and Michael in front, Raphael and Uriel in rear; No. 3, "Twelve Apostles;" No. 4 (opposite), "Twelve Prophets," including David, Enoch Miriam, Noah, St. Anna, St. John the Baptist, Solomon, &c.; No. 5, "Noble Army of Martyrs,"

beginning with the Innocents, followed by John Huss, Bishop Hooper, St. Jerome of Prague, Bishop Latimer, and SS. Agnes, Catherine, Cecilia, Perpetua, Polycarp, and Stephen; No. 6 (opposite), the "Holy Church throughout the World," typified by SS. Ambrose, Benedict, Chrysostom, Catherine of Sienna, Elizabeth of Hungary, Helena, and Monica; Charles the Magnificent, Thomas Aquinas, Luther, Pascal, and Wicliff. The ground-work is gold, and the entire series are processional, the figures standing two and two each panel being divided into three parts, the centre occupied by eight and the sides by two figures erect. The ceiling, frieze, and windows were painted by Mr. Henry Holiday, under charge of Mr. Burgess, the designer. Subject of centre altar-piece, "Entombment of our Lord," after same pattern as frieze. Immediately on the right is a portrait of Sir Thomas Cookes, Founder of Worcester College, presenting a model of the building. Facing him is a Benedictine monk, offering a miniature of Gloucester Hall. The stained-glass windows, designed by Mr. Holiday, represent (east) the "Crucifixion;" (north) "Annunciation," "Offering of the Wise Men," and "Teaching in the Temple;" (south) the "Resurrection," "Women at the Sepulchre," and "Ascension." The centre subjects on ceiling are the "Fall of Man" and the "Expulsion from Eden." The "Virtues," the four crowned ancestors of our Lord, and sundry ornaments, fill up the interstices. The four great arches at upper angles of the Chapel contain gilt statues (by Mr. Michell) of the four evangelists. In panels between the windows, and in other parts of the building, are animals, fruits, and a variety of graceful arabesque and other traceries, from the pencil of Mr. Smallfield. Every square inch is covered with some design, arranged to contribute to the excellence of general effect. Visitors should also note the *Old Testament and New Testament*, with the *Apocrypha*, in two magnificent volumes, which adorn the lectern, value above £70, presented by Rev. C. H. O. Daniel, Vice-Provost of the College. The covers are massive silver, with scripture subjects in alto-relievo, and elegant arabesques in panel. The pictures in relief were secured by Mr. Daniel in Rome and Belgium. There are two large ones, the "Adoration of the Magi" and the "Baptism of our Saviour by St. John-the-Baptist in the River Jordan"—the first being gilt, containing a large number of figures. The smaller subjects are "Eliezar and Rebecca," and "Jacob and Rachael." The centre panels excepted, the work was executed by Mr. Barkenton, of London, under the direction of Mr. Burgess, restorer of the Chapel. Amongst the embellishments are the arms of the College, coloured, and delicate bits of damascened work in the protecting knobs—gold hammered into iron. The inscriptions are "D.D. Henricus Daniel, S.O.C.," and eight texts: "Via vita veritas," "In principio erat," "Verbum caro factum," "Ecce Agnus Dei," "Adhesi testimonus," "Lucerna pedibus meis," "Audiet sapiens," and "Fulgibunt justi." The Organ was supplied by the eminent firm of Nicholson, Worcester. Cost of restoration, £5,000. Leaving the Chapel, visitors pass to left-hand side, and enter

THE HALL, a fine handsome room, without ornament, except two Corinthian fluted columns, between which is a painting of "Magdalen," after Guido. Length, 60ft. (the same as Chapel). There are several paintings in the Hall, including (at upper end) a "Dutch Fish Market," the fish by Sneyders; Sir Thomas Cookes, Founder, full-length (Sir Godfrey Kneller); Provost Blechynden, 1712-36; Provost Landon, 1796-1839; Dr. Clarke, Dr. Eaton, Mrs. Sarah Eaton, Lady Holford, Provost Cotton, 1839 to present period (1878); Bishop Harding (Bombay), and Bishop Binney (Nova Scotia). During some repairs, July, 1873, an ancient reredos was discovered (on re-

removal of the orchestra) in good preservation. The centre panel contained a figure of Christ, the side panels were deficient of figures, but supposed to have held the four evangelists. The reredos partook of the late Norman style.

THE LIBRARY is over the arcade. Length, 120ft. It is famed for its archaeological treasures, and contains many curiosities. Dr. Clarke bequeathed £1,000 and a valuable collection of books to the Library, including a remarkable ancient *French Poem*, reciting the achievements of Edward the Black Prince (died 1376), written by John Chandos, the Prince's herald, frequently mentioned by Froissart. The English names are correctly spelt, the chronology is exact, and the peroration (or epitaph), the same as ordered by the Prince in his will; there are likewise casts of *Antiquarian Statues* presented by Philip Pusey, Esq., 1847; the "*Remembrances of God's Mercy*," by Carleton, printed 1627, consisting of anecdotes relative to Queen Elizabeth, superbly bound in purple velvet, and covered with pearls; the "*Pallado*," *Inigo Jones' Rare Work*, with his manuscript notes in Italian, several of his famed architectural drawings for the intended Palace at Whitehall, London, &c.; the *Register of the Town of Fife*, Scotland, from 1606-45; the *Trial of Archbishop Laud*, a folio volume of manuscript; a curious *Seventeenth-century MS. Satire*, in the form of a sermon, on the text, "We are fools" (1 Cor. iv. 10), date 1640, a sharp polemic against the ignorant preachers of that age; a very choice *Collection of Pamphlets* issued during the *Civil War*, also various political pamphlets. The sermon and pamphlets on the Civil War have recently been printed for private circulation by Vice-Provost Rev. C. H. O. Daniel, at his printing press in the College. There are several other rare works in the Library. In the President's Lodgings is a collection of fine paintings bequeathed by Dr. Treadaway Nash, the Worcestershire historian, formerly a member of the College.

THE COMMON ROOM has paintings of the "Assumption of the Virgin Mary (artist unknown); a view of the College, by Mr. Hinckes, at one time a Gentleman Commoner of the foundation; portraits of Sir Thomas Parkes (by Clarke) and Antony Cooper (upwards of sixty years a servant of the College), &c. In the Bursary there are a few good paintings, including a "Roman Fountain," and "Flemish Interior" (artist unknown).

THE GARDENS are very extensive, and may be fairly placed on an equality with those of St. John's and New College. They are well kept and form a most agreeable promenade. Towards the west end is an extensive Lake surrounded by tree-shaded walks. Visitors leave Worcester College, the last in their tour of Oxford, with pleasant and painful reminiscences, among the latter being incidents in the life of a member of the foundation (1634) Richard Lovelace (eldest son of Sir William Lovelace), a gallant adherent of Charles I., born at Woolwich, 1618, created M.A., after two years' standing, by reason of great talent, on Charles I. visit to Oxford, 1636. Being deputed by the county of Kent to deliver a petition to the House of Commons for the restoration of monarchy, which was deemed seditious, he was imprisoned in the Gate House at Westminster. He was released by giving bail for £4,000, but was not allowed to go beyond a certain distance without a pass from the Speaker of the House of Commons. After the execution of King Charles (1649), in whose service Lovelace had expended the whole of his estate, he was released from prison, when his courage, gaiety, wit, and the attractions of his face, and figure earned him a conspicuous position among the gallants of his time, but he soon squandered away his fortune, and died in extreme want in one of the alleys in London, 1658, being buried in St. Bride's Church. It was whilst undergoing his imprisonment that Lovelace

wrote the following poem, of which Southey has said, "It will live as long as the English language,"—"To Althea, from Prison"—

"When Love, with unconfined wings,
Hovers within my gates,
And my divine Althea brings
To whisper at the grates;
When I lie tangled in her hair,
And fettered to her eye.
The birds that wanton in the air
Know no such liberty.

"When flowing cups run swiftly round,
With no allaying Thames,
Our careless heads with roses crown'd,
Our hearts with loyal flames;
When thirsty grief in wine we steep,
When healths and draughts go free,
Fishes that tinkle in the deep
Know no such liberty.

"When, linnet-like confined, I
With shriller note shall sing
The mercy, sweetness, majesty,
And glories of my King;
When I shall voice aloud how good
He is, how great shall be,—
The enlarged winds, that curl the flood, &
Know no such liberty.

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds, innocent and quiet, take
That for an hermitage;
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soar above
Enjoy such liberty."

Lovelace wrote several other light and elegant poems, which he published under the title of "Lucasta" by which name he complimented Miss Lucy Sacheverell (whom he called "*Lux casta*,"), a young lady to whom he was engaged, who, on a false report that he had died of his wounds at Dunkirk, had married another gentleman. His two brothers, Colonel Frank and Captain William Lovelace, were killed at Caermarthen, Wales, fighting on the King's side. Proceeding along Worcester Street, visitors turn to the right, and enter Hythe Bridge Street, soon reaching a back-stream of the Thames and the Canal, flowing side by side. On the left-bank of the river formerly stood

Rewley Abbey, founded 1279, by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in pursuance of his father's will (Richard, King of the Romans, 1256, second son of King John, and brother to Henry III.). The Cistercian monks (sixteen, including the Abbot) occupied the building. The Abbey was endowed with nearly all the Founder's lands and tenements in North Osney (the former name of this locality). The monks came from Thame Abbey. The Church of Rewley Abbey, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, was consecrated 1281. The Countess of Warwick founded and endowed a Chapel or Chantry in connection with the Abbey. There is a small relic of the Abbey still standing, consisting of a gateway only, which can be seen from the river-bank. Hythe Bridge is named from an old wharf or landing place for goods on the river near this spot. The word "Hythe" is Saxon.

St. Nicholas' School-Room, built 1869 (at cost of £400 by Mr. W. Ward and others), will be noticed by visitors on their way to the Railway Stations. At the bottom of Hythe Bridge Street visitors arrive at the

London and North-Western Terminus, and adjoining the Great Western Railway Station, from which visitors depart, leaving the City "wherein so many learned impes doth make abode."

"Pleasant the City stands and fair,"

"Like a rich gem, in circling gold enshrined
Where Isis' waters wind
Along the sweetest shore
That ever felt fair Culture's hands,
Or Spring's embroidered mantle wore."

JAS. J. MOORE.

[For information of surrounding towns and villages (above forty in number) visitors are referred to a companion work, by the same author, entitled "Around Oxford," replete with historical and traditional notes—the best way of reaching each, with expense of journey, &c., is likewise given. Price two shillings. To be obtained of the publishers of this Guide, of the booksellers, and at the railway book-stalls.]

Continued from Page 2 of Wrapper.

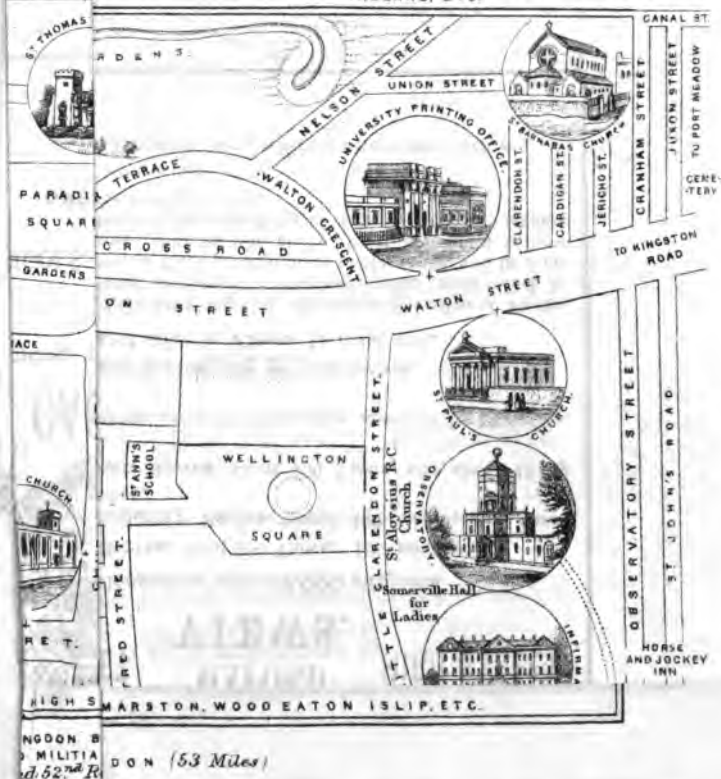
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